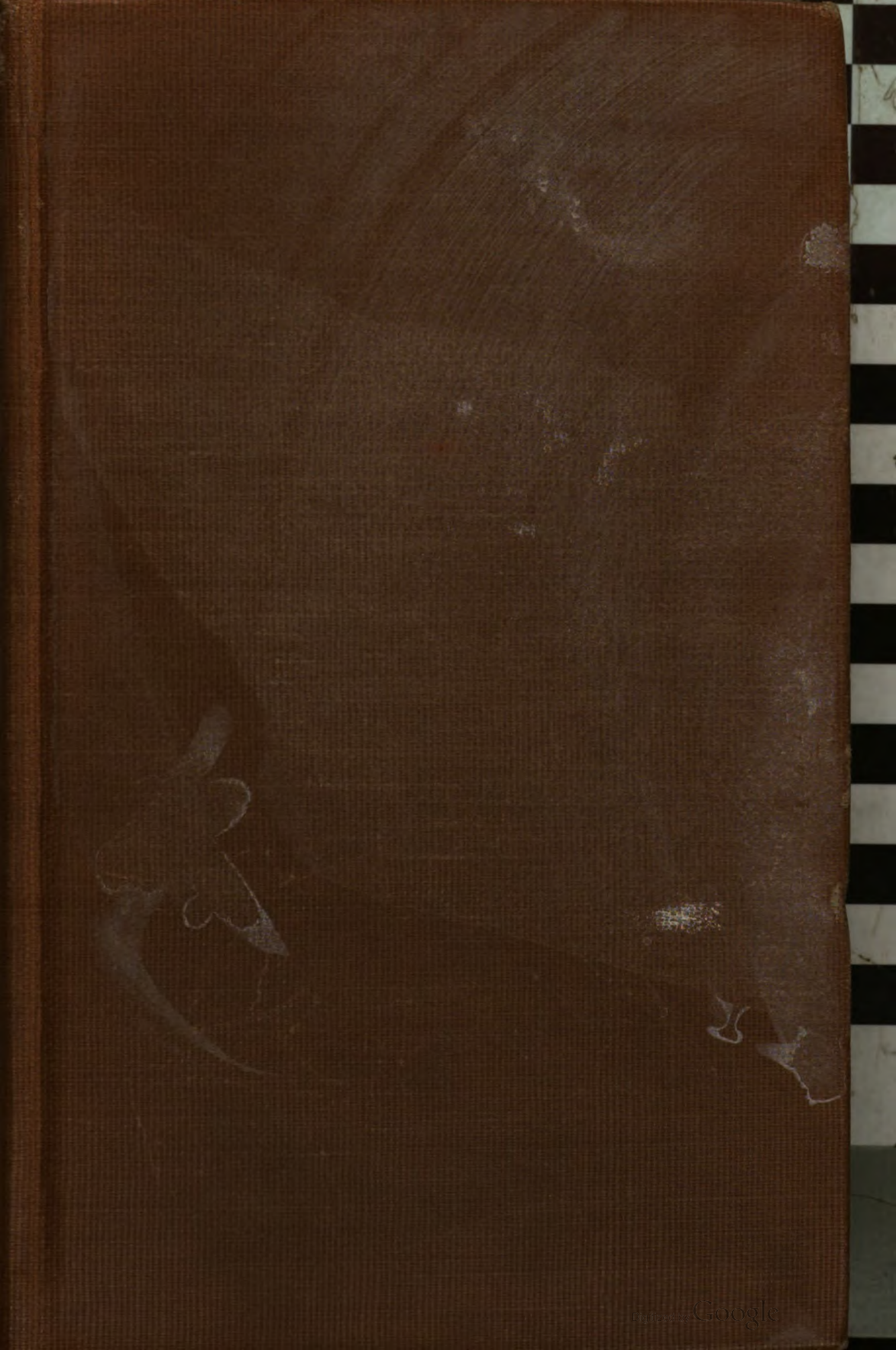

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

GoogleTM books

<https://books.google.com>





Ind 15.2 (1)



HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY

THE
ORIENTAL MAGAZINE,

AND
CALCUTTA REVIEW.

VOL. I.

FROM JANUARY TO JUNE,

1823.

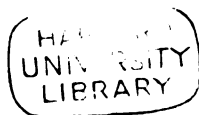
CALCUTTA:

PUBLISHED BY W. THACKER, ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

1823.

Ind 15,2 (1),

The City of Saint Paul, Minn.
Rec. Vol. 28. 1833.



1936

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE very flattering encouragement and support, which we have received since the commencement of the *ORIENTAL MAGAZINE*, demand our best acknowledgments at the conclusion of the First Volume of the Work.

We are happy to state, that from the prospect of success, which now opens on our future labours, we have been led to make such arrangements, as we hope will enable us to afford the Work to our Subscribers, in future, at the reduced price of Three Rupees a Number, in place of Five—without losing sight of the pledge as to the quantity of Letter Press, which we gave in our Prospectus. If our pages in future seldom exceed the promised hundred, the quantity of matter contained in them will be found not to have fallen below what our original Prospectus held out.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of a communication on the 'Natural History of the Alligator.'—It shall appear in our next.

"Notes on a Voyage to India in 1815," have come to hand. We must look them over, before we pledge ourselves to their publication.

"Lines written on an Outward-bound Voyage to India," by the same author, as the "Notes," have also been received—They are under consideration.

"Verses in the Scotch Dialect on the Fall of the 'Free Press' and 'The Radical Lament'" have wit and humour in them; but there are reasons for our not giving them insertion in the Magazine, with which the author, at such a distance as he is from the Presidency, cannot be supposed to be acquainted. We are obliged to him for his communication; and shall be happy to hear from him again. His Verses shall be treated as he directs.

"The Present State of Bengal," in the style of Blackwood's "*Têtes à Têtes with the Public*," is very rich—too rich indeed for us. We would advise the author to send it to Esq. It shall be returned when called for.

The obliging communication from T. "On the Diversity of Languages," shall appear in our next.

The continuation of the *Bhagavata* in our next.

We hope to be able to furnish a General Index of Subjects, discussed in Vol. I. and II. at the close of the next Volume.

GENERAL INDEX TO CONTENTS

OF VOLUME I.

ORIGINAL.	Page.	REVIEW.	Page.
GENERAL HISTORY — <i>Synop- tical View of</i>		Letters from Italy, . . .	18
Introductory Remarks,—Divi- sion of the Subject,—His- tory of EGYPT. . . .	1 to 17	Clarke's Travels in Scandinavia,	31
Religion of Egypt,—Arts and Sciences.—ASSYRIAN EM- PIRE,—Manners and Arts of the Babylonians,—Baby- lon, City of	135 to 151	Pen Owen, - - - -	54
PHENICIANS,—Tyre and Si- don,—Carthage,—Medes and Persians,—Cyrus,— Cambyses,—Darius, 271 to	287	Ditto Ditto, - - - -	151
PERSIA,—Manners and Cus- toms.—GREECE,—Early Periods,—Argonautic Ex- pedition,—Troy, 415 to	432	Campbell's British Poets, -	171
Oracle of Delphi,—Olympic Games,—Sparta and A- thens.—LYCURGUS,—Laws of Draco,—Solon, 551 to	567	White's Considerations on India, - - - -	287
Banishment of the Pisistra- tidæ,—Persian War,—Bat- tle of MARATHON,—Xerxes invades Greece,—Aristides —Themistocles,—Battle of THERMOPYLÆ,—LEONIDAS and The Three Hundred,— Retreat of Xerxes,—Battle of Platae,	695 to 712	The Lollards, - - - -	302
		Lights and Shadows of Scot- tish Life, - - - -	312
		Life and Character of Madame de Stael, - - - -	321
		Heera, the Maid of the Dec- can, a Poem, - - - -	333
		Lawson's Orient Harping, -	342
		Leyden's Poetical Remains, -	432
		Walpole's Letters, - - - -	441
		Atkinson's Aubid, an Eastern Tale, - - - -	451
		Sir Kerr Porter's Travels in Georgia, - - - -	567
		Blaquiere's History of the Spanish Revolution, - - -	593
		Lord Erskine's Letter on the Greeks, - - - -	602
		Tytler's Life of Crichton, -	712
		Fifteen Years in India, - -	720
		Life of Ali Pacha, - : -	733
		MEDICAL.	
		Orfila on Toxicology,	80
		Treatise on Calculous Affections,	180
		On the Circulation of the Blood,	186
		On the Intermittent Fever of Bengal,	191

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
Medical and Surgical Sciences		Shawl Goat in France, ..	199
of the Hindus,	207	Lumsdain on the Cultivation	
Ditto Continued,	349	of Spices at Bencoolen, ..	203
On the Effects of Narcotic		Miscellaneous Notices, 212,	
Medicines on the Eye, ..	357	376, 506,	637
On Choleric Physiognomy, ..	464	Sanscrit Affinities,	359
Good on Cholera Spasmodica,	470	Remarks on a Critique in the	
Letter of Medicus,—Blane's		Revue Encyclopedique, -	369
Elements of Medical Lo-		On Woden and Budha, - -	484
gick,	609	Countries of Kanduz and	
Blane and Thomson on Vac-		Badakshan, - - - -	488
cination,	611	Hindu Fiction, - - - -	493
Medical Topography of Cey-		History of the Elephant, (In-	
lon,	613	dische Bibliothek,) 619,	753
Medical and Physical Society		Odes of Kubeer, - - - -	625
of Calcutta,	617	Memoranda of a Voyage on	
Ainslie's Materia Medica of		the Ganges, - - - -	627, 763
Hindoostan,	741	Translation of the Baghavata,	631
Review of Dr. Philip on In-		Journal of a Native,	769
digestion,—Letter on Vac-		PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER,	
cination, by D.	751	94, 238,	510
LITERARY AND SCIENTI-		EUROPEAN POLITICS, 98, 242,	
FIC NOTICES.		386, 514,	775
Indo-European Selections.---		ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE, 123,	
Sanscrit Affinities, ..	195	249, 401, 521, 656.	780

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN offering The **ORIENTAL MAGAZINE** and **CALCUTTA REVIEW**, as a channel, by which many valuable, but hitherto unpublished Communications, connected with the Political, Statistical, and Natural History of Asia may be made known, the Editor could have wished, that its plan and general character, and mode of management had been better known, than a single Number can be expected to make it. But he will not, he hopes, be deemed presumptuous, in soliciting those, who are in possession of such communications, and desirous of making them public, to avail themselves of the opportunity, which the present Work affords.

It cannot be doubted, that a mass of various and highly valuable materials, regarding the History, Religion, and Manners of Hindoostan, must be in possession of the Servants of the Honorable Company, and others, who are scattered over the face of India ; and it is to be hoped, that all that is wanting, to render much of these materials subservient to general information and improvement, is such means of publication, as are now offered. In making his Work the medium of conveying useful, and entertaining instruction regarding British India and its Dependencies, the Editor will feel highly gratified ; and such Gentlemen, as may honor him with their communications, may rely on the utmost care and attention being paid to their publication, in the pages of the **ORIENTAL MAGAZINE**.

It has been long a subject of regret, that our knowledge, of what may be called the **STATISTICAL HISTORY** of our Eastern Dominions, should be so limited. There are many districts, with which we are but imperfectly acquainted ; and the acquisitions lately made to our territories, have left still greater deficiencies to be supplied, than hitherto existed. The **NATURAL HISTORY** of these districts must also afford ample materials, whose publication would prove highly interesting to the lover of Science. To collect these materials cannot fail to afford a source of

delightful amusement; and the occupation will naturally be followed with the more spirit and vigour, under the prospect now held out, that when amassed, they are not to be altogether lost to the world.

The **MANNERS** and **CUSTOMS** of the various Tribes, now under our dominion, must likewise give ample scope to the researches of Europeans, settled among them; and communications on these subjects will be read with interest, not only in India, but in Europe.

It is not expected, that the communications solicited, shall be laboured, and voluminous Essays and Dissertations. It is the object of the **ORIENTAL MAGAZINE**, not merely to discuss such subjects at large; but to collect together, in however limited or brief a form, the materials, on which others may build their theories, and from which they may illustrate their doctrines: and the shortest notices on interesting and important subjects, connected with the History, Religion, Laws, Manners and Customs of British India, will be carefully attended to.

Communications may be addressed to the Editor of the **ORIENTAL MAGAZINE**, at Mr. **THACKER'S**, **ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY**.

CALCUTTA, }
1st Jan. 1823. }

THE
ORIENTAL MAGAZINE,
 AND
CALCUTTA REVIEW.

JANUARY 1823.

CONTENTS.

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.		PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.....	94
GENERAL HISTORY—Synoptical View of.....	1	EUROPEAN POLITICS,..	98
REVIEW.		MISCELLANEOUS,	110
Letters from Italy,.....	18	DEBATE AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE,	115
Clarke's Travels in Scandinavia,	31	ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE,	123
Pen Owen,	54	COMMERCIAL NOTICES,	127
MEDICAL.		SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. . .	127
Orfila on Toxicology,	80	BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES,	129
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES,	91	GENERAL ORDERS,	131

CALCUTTA:

PUBLISHED BY W. THACKER, ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

1823.

THE
ORIENTAL MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1823.

ORIGINAL.—*Synoptical View of General History—Introductory Remarks—Division of the Subject—History of Egypt.*

MAN is pre-eminently distinguished from the lower animals, not only by his superior powers of reason, by the faculty of articulate speech, and by religious sentiment; but also by his capacity of accumulating and recording the knowledge and attainments of his fellow-beings, and of transmitting the memorials of his race from one generation to another. From the mass of heterogeneous documents, thus collected in the lapse of ages, he selects, with peculiar complacency, the register of those events and observations, which constitute his own history, which point to the origin and progress of his social institutions, to the healthy condition of communities, to the rise and decline of states, to the growth and the decay of empires. The annals of the human species exhibit, indeed, a continuous series of striking and eventful lessons, alike to the rulers of nations, and to the multitudes, who are subjected to their controul. They teach the statesman, in language not to be misinterpreted, nor slighted with impunity, that knowledge and virtue are the basis of public, as they are of private happiness; and they inculcate on the understanding, and on the heart of individuals of all ranks and descriptions, the grand and animating truth, that our duty and our interest are invariably and essentially connected, that the gratification of the baser passions engenders misery and crimes, and that an hour of retribution awaits the tyrant and the traitor. In history, as in a faithful mirror, we contemplate the patriots and sages

who have adorned and blessed the world ; whose sayings and deeds still soothe, and cheer the lovers of their kind ; and whose names can perish only in the wreck of all human affairs. In the same mirror we behold others, arrayed in portentous splendour, molesting the peace, violating the rights, and rending with anguish the bosoms of millions :—suspicion, jealousy, and terror haunt their sleeping, and their waking hours ; and their remembrance descends, loaded with execration, to remote posterity. On the same wide, varied, and bustling scene, the philosopher delights to trace the workings of the human mind ; to note the gradual transition from the more rude, to the more cultivated conditions of society ; to investigate the circumstances, which contributed to the diffusion of those arts and sciences, which, at once, soften and exalt our intercourse, and circulate thought and comfort through our dwellings. But the man of business, also—the country gentleman—every person, in short, who has the slightest pretensions to education—will naturally cultivate an acquaintance with the government, laws, manners, and conduct of different countries and nations ; since to be ignorant of these, is to be ignorant of human nature, and, in course, incompetent to form any estimate of the associated energies of the tribes of mankind, or to speculate, with any degree even of plausibility, on public characters and proceedings. On the inducements to study of this description, volumes might, if necessary, be written ; but, surely, it may suffice to state, that, if knowledge of any kind be desirable, that must be particularly so, which comes home to our own business and bosoms—which expressly professes to unfold the springs of human action, and the present condition and destinies of our race.

The term *History*, from the Greek *ἱστορία*, denotes a record or account of transactions and events ; and when unaccompanied with any qualifying epithet, it is understood to imply *General* or *Universal History*, by which is meant a relation of every important known occurrence, in human society, in the various countries of the world, in contradistinction to *Particular History*, whose range is limited to some one country, or kingdom. It is likewise distinguished from *Ecclesiastical History*, which details the

proceedings of the Christian Church. These last, however, in so far as they affect, or mingle with, the civil transactions of a people, naturally invite the attention of the *General* or *Particular* Historian.

The sacred writings and physical observations concur in attesting, that the origin of Man is of no very remote antiquity; for the Mosaic account of the Creation leads us to infer, that he was called into existence, about four thousand and four years before the birth of Christ; and, while Geology daily reveals the countless remnants of organized beings, which lie entombed in a petrified state, it has, hitherto, searched in vain for any corresponding vestiges of the human frame. But even from the period of the creation of Man, till more downward ages, the authentic memorials of his story are very scanty and imperfect; for the Scriptures, occupied with the mysterious schemes of divine providence and grace, refer only incidentally to the merely civil transactions of our race; and if we have recourse to the most enlightened of those writers who have been denominated *Profane*, we shall find them lamenting the slow, but sure, ravages of time, as well as the more violent and disastrous dilapidation of barbarians, or of revolutionary frenzy. Let us add, that the art of writing, and, consequently, the means of preserving the remembrance of events, and even of thoughts, was not invented till ages had elapsed; and many interesting occurrences must have been sunk in oblivion, and truth obscured or supplanted by exaggeration and fiction. Feelings of national vanity, too, and the prejudices of ignorance, superstition, and the spirit of party, would doubtless contribute to distort facts, and to consecrate error. Hence the early annals of our kind are involved in darkness; and hence vague tradition, conjecture, and fable, have too often usurped the place, and assumed the language of genuine narrative.

In attempting, then, to sketch a rapid, but instructive outline of the history of our species, we may be permitted to pass in silence many chronicles and legends, which rest on no solid foundation; to reject all minute and frivolous details; to forbear from dilating on battles and sieges, which so much resemble one another; and from expatiating on the

characters of personages, conspicuous merely by their rank or station ; that thus we may leave room for the introduction of more important and interesting topics. It may likewise be proper to premise, that we purposely abstain from exhibiting any epitome of the Bible, or mixing up its contents with a concatenated view of Profane History ; because the records of that venerable volume are either already familiar to our recollection, or may be readily resorted to on all occasions ; because they suffer so materially from the human processes of condensation or expansion ; but, principally, because, as we have lately hinted, their object is to develop the plans of Providence, respecting the Redemption of the world, through a long series of divine interpositions, or supernatural agencies. Our aim is not to assume the province of the Theologian, but to review human manners, institutions, and transactions as delineated by human means. He who would add to, or subtract from the account of the Creation, for example, or of the Deluge, recorded in the Pentateuch, would only indulge in vain or impotent conjecture, or impair the simplicity and interest of the sacred statements. Renouncing, at the same time, and in the same spirit of usefulness, all tedious and unprofitable discussion, we proceed to trace the more prominent features of the history of nations in ancient and modern times.

For the only account which we possess of the creation and fall of man, and of the deluge, we must refer to the sacred writings. A synoptical view of General History, subsequent to the last mentioned event, will embrace eight very important eras ; namely, 1st, From the commencement of profane history to the Conquest of Babylon by Cyrus, and the destruction of the Babylonian Empire ;—2nd, The reign of Alexander the Great, and the overthrow of the Persian Empire ;—3rd, The destruction of Carthage by the Romans, when the latter had no longer any rivals, capable of counteracting their designs ;—4th, The reign of the Emperor Trajan, when the Roman Empire had attained to its utmost extent ;—5th, The division of the Empire, under Constantine ;—6th, The destruction of the Western Empire by the Heruli, and the settlement of the European nations ;—7th, The rise of Mahomet, and the conquest of the Turks and

Saracens;—8th, The Crusades, and all the space intervening between them, and the present time.

Asia is represented as the first civilized portion of the earth, for there Nimrod laid the foundation of the Babylonian, and Assur of the Assyrian Empire, in the first ages after the flood. Were we implicitly to adopt the assertions of early writers, we must believe, that Nineveh and Babylon, though separated by an inconsiderable distance, were two immense cities, the capitals of extensive dominions; but the language of the East is uniformly hyperbolical, and the highly exaggerated statements of Ctesias, physician to the younger Cyrus, have been carelessly copied by Diodorus the Sicilian, and later historians. The sagacious Aristotle, however, regarded Ctesias as unworthy of attention; and it is generally admitted, that his history of India, which he relates with all the apparent confidence of an ocular witness, is replete with fiction. If, in fact, we examine the evidence, and compare the criticisms without prejudice or prepossession, we shall find, that the Assyrians and Babylonians were soon blended into one common empire, and that the same state is often mentioned by both names. Of the sovereigns who reigned at Nineveh, from Assur to Ninûs, even the names have perished; and the Assyrian empire, afterwards so celebrated, seems, like other large establishments, to have grown from a very inconsiderable origin. Previous, however, to the period wherein the empires of Assyria, Chaldea, and Persia, began to figure as regular and formidable kingdoms, the arts and civilization of Egypt invite the attention of the philosophic historian.

We learn from Herodotus, who received his information on the spot, that the Theban priests ascribed to their monarchy, a duration of eleven thousand three hundred and forty years, whilst others were scarcely satisfied with the more protracted term of a hundred thousand. Again, from their first king to Sethon, they reckoned precisely three hundred and forty-one generations, three hundred and forty-one kings, and three hundred and forty-one pontiffs—a calculation which, obviously, implies puerility and absurdity. After all, these visionary eras of high antiquity are tame and sober, when compared with passages in the annals of China, in

which mention is made of a succession of periods and imaginary dynasties, comprising millions of years. The Chronology of Indostan goes back to a supposed period of one million, nine hundred and seven thousand years ; while Babylon, with greater modesty, pretends only to four hundred and seventy thousand. Will the proneness of mankind to national vanity, and of the orientalist, in particular, to exaggeration, suffice to account for such extravagant assumptions ? As Egypt was anciently divided into different kingdoms, the reign of contemporary princes, it has been alleged, might, in traditionary history, be stated as those of successive kings ; but even this feasible conjecture is inadequate to solve the difficulty. We have likewise heard of a poetical and a solar method of calculation in the East, according to which a thousand years of the former is only equal to one of the latter. The *Cali Youg* of the Indian astronomers, as well as many other times and calculations, so often alluded to in the ancient chronicles of the East, are, doubtless, imaginary periods. It is impossible to ascertain correctly the circumstances, which gave rise to these modes of computation, or the occurrences which, from time to time, enlarged or changed them ; but we may easily conceive, that their authors, having once deviated from the line of accuracy, might gradually wander in the mazes of error, or adjust their chronology to the fashion or fancy of the times. It should seem, that the earliest mode of reckoning was by the appearance, and departure of the sun, when the evening or the morning marked the conclusion of a day. The changes of the moon, too, were periods of calculation. The revolution of the moon, and that of other planets, whose courses were of short duration, appear to have been denominated *years*, as were also the terms of three, and of four months. The distinction between the lunar and the solar year, is, comparatively, of recent date, and not to be mentioned among the circumstances, which may have contributed to the extravagance, and uncertainty of remote calculations. Manetho, the Egyptian priest, who flourished about three hundred years before the birth of Christ, and whose authority was deemed respectable even by Josephus, relates, that Egypt was first governed by gods and demi-gods. Vulcan, who, according

to this account, was the first sovereign, reigned nine thousand years. To his chimerical divinities, he adds a series of thirty-one dynasties, particularizing the names of all the princes, who were supposed to have swayed the sceptre, in succession, for the space of more than five thousand years. Thus it is, that the origin of almost every country is lost in darkness and fable. There can be no doubt, however, that the fine temperature, and the astonishing fertility of Egypt, induced by the annual inundation of the Nile, would contribute to its early settlement and population, and to the origin and diffusion of those arts and sciences, which were, afterwards, gradually communicated to other portions of the world. Osiris, Isis, Typhon, and Hermes, were probably real human personages, who were deified on account of the services, which they had rendered to their country. We are told, at least, that Osiris polished the nation, and that Hermes, or Mercury, introduced knowledge and the arts.

Although Menes, who is supposed to have commenced his reign about three hundred and thirty years after the deluge, is represented as the first king of Egypt, the circumstances which are related concerning him, distinctly imply a period of considerable refinement; for he is stated to have united the independant principalities of the country, and to have promoted public works and improvements on an extensive scale. Sir Isaac Newton ascribes to him the building of Memphis, which, probably, was not founded in the time of Homer, since that bard celebrates Thebes, and not Memphis, as the glory of Egypt.

From the days of Menes to those of Sesostris, there is a long tract of time, in which history is silent, except with regard to two or three events, to which we shall very briefly advert; because from the fourteen hundred years, which are fancifully ascribed to this interval, we can scarcely select a circumstance, which could claim attention by any promise of knowledge or entertainment. For the invasion of the country by the shepherd kings, and the reputed story of these sovereigns, are topics too obscure and undefined to excite much interest, or to merit much notice. The discordant conjectures of the learned, indeed, relative to this subject, may satisfy us, that we still tread on doubtful

ground. In all probability these shepherd kings were an unpolished race of men, whose wandering habits of life had not elevated them above the pastoral state, and who exercised a long and severe controul over the milder and more polished people, whom they had subdued. Natives, probably, of Arabia, and sprung from those roving tribes, who acknowledged no country, but that which sustained their flocks and herds, they are said to have poured in on Lower Egypt from the East, and to have secured a footing ; while the upper part of the country, which is represented as unconquered, was governed by kings of its own. After a lapse of two hundred and fifty-nine years, the royal shepherds were, it is alleged, expelled by Aonous, a powerful monarch, who at that period ascended the throne.

Osymandyas is the next Egyptian king, whose history has assumed any probable shape ; and yet the narrative of his reign is doubtful and imperfect. He is said to have gained a complete victory over the revolted Bactrians, to have ornamented the city of Thebes, and to have reared a palace of vast extent, and of exquisite workmanship. In front, there was a court of immense size, with a portico of four hundred feet, separated from another, similar to the first, but more superb. Here, among other ornaments, were three statues, of enormous dimensions, representing Osymandyas and some of his family. Other courts and porticos, with piazzas, halls, galleries, &c. are vaguely or pompously described ; and among the rich and varied sculpture, the king's triumphs, his sacrifices, his administration of justice, &c. are enumerated. Over the front of his library, the first that is mentioned in history, was inscribed, *The Dispensary of the Mind*. But his tomb has been celebrated above all other buildings at Thebes, and has been chiefly remarkable for the emblems of astronomy, which it exhibited. It was encompassed with a golden circle of 365 cubits in circumference, to include the number of days, which were then included in the year ; and it represented the rising and setting of the stars. On his own statue was inscribed, " I am Osymandyas, king of kings ; let him, who would comprehend my greatness, surpass me in my works." On the whole, this prince appears to have flourished in a period of considerable

refinement. His lineal descendants are reputed to have reigned in Egypt, during eight generations; but their transactions, and even their names, are not distinctly known: but the last of the race is said to have transferred the royal residence from Thebes to Memphis.

Passing by other sovereigns, who are rather alluded to, than distinctly commemorated, in this conjectural portion of Egyptian history, we have to notice Mœris, who adorned the temple of Vulcan at Memphis, but who is chiefly renowned, on account of the artificial Lake, which bears his name. This immense reservoir, in the midst of which two pyramids were erected, received the waters of the Nile, either to counteract the excess, or to supply the deficiency of inundation; for it was necessary that the Nile should rise, at least, fifteen cubits, to prevent a scarcity of food. Herodotus, and Diodorus the Sicilian, who are copied by Bossuet, ascribe to this basin a circumference of three thousand six hundred furlongs, and a depth of three hundred feet; while Pomponius Mela, one of the most judicious geographers of antiquity, reduces the circumference to twenty thousand paces.

Sesostris, the immediate successor of Mœris, mounted the throne about 1650 years before the Christian Era. His father, under the pretext of a dream, adopted measures, which he conceived to be favourable to his son's future aggrandisement. In virtue of the influence, which he seems to have possessed, he collected a number of youths of the same age, and trained them up together at his own expense; that they might be attached to the person of Sesostris, and enabled, in consequence of their active and hardy discipline, to brave dangers, and triumph over opposition. After some successful inroads into Arabia, which inspired him with confidence in his own skill and resources, Sesostris returned into Egypt, and devised plans for such campaigns and conquests, as might perpetuate his fame. Being resolved to take the field in person, and having the prospect of a long absence from his kingdom, he adopted prudential arrangements, for the preservation of tranquillity at home. By promises and salutary regulations he attached the army to his interest, and, for the more effectual maintenance of the lu-

ternal peace of the empire, he divided it into thirty-six provinces, appointed a governor to each, and constituted his brother regent, with superior power, till he himself should return. At the same time he fitted out two fleets, namely, one in the Mediterranean, and the other in the Red-Sea. With the former, he conquered the Islands of Cyprus and several of the Cyclades; and with the latter, he scoured the Red-Sea, and entered the Indian Ocean. His army is said to have consisted of 600,000 foot, 24,000 horse, and 27,000 chariots. These numbers are, probably, much exaggerated; and, at all events, might include, according to the immemorial custom of the East, women, children, and various unarmed attendants on a camp. The 1,700 youths who had been trained along with him, in a course of military education, inured to toil and fatigue, were nominated to the chief places of trust in this formidable armament. Having defeated the Ethiopians, whom he rendered tributary, he traversed Africa, till he reached the shores of the Atlantic. Encouraged by success, he next penetrated Asia, and crossed the Ganges. Returning into Europe, he invaded Scythia and Thrace; but according to some historians, these warlike people resisted his invasion, and after he had made several conquests, compelled him to retire. A colony of Egyptians was planted by him in Colchis, or else a party of his army settled there, of their own accord; and pillars, recording his victories, have been found in various parts of the world. But the duration of his extensive and multiplied conquests, was fleeting as their acquisition, the unwarlike tribes, whose countries he over-run, having re-occupied their native territories, on the disappearance of his regular troops. After an expedition of nine years, he returned to Egypt, loaded with spoils, and attended by a numerous train of captives. Nor was the mind of Sesostris inactive in the season of peace. Having counteracted the traitorous designs and machinations of his brother, and re-established his own authority, he erected a hundred temples to the tutel, or gods of the cities; and two obelisks of marble, 120 feet in height, and covered with inscriptions, recounting the extent of his revenues, the nations which he had conquered, and the plenitude of his power. More solid and useful memorials of his industry, ability, and

patriotism were the mounds of defence which he erected; the numerous canals, which he caused to be dug; the sage laws, which he is said to have enacted; his improvements in the Delta, and the general amelioration of the condition of his subjects. He either divided the people into *castes*, or rendered that unfortunate division of hereditary trades and professions more complete. His character might have occupied a conspicuous place in the rolls of honest fame, had it not been sullied with the inordinate lust of foreign conquest, and superior to the exercise of cruelty on a fallen foe:—but it is recorded to his disgrace, not only that he retained in bondage the kings, whom he had taken in unprovoked warfare; but that he, moreover, took a barbarous pleasure in exhibiting them in his triumphal processions, and making them feel all the bitterness of their degradation. In the midst of these shameful severities, one of his captive sovereigns had the courage to remind him, by the emblem of a wheel, of the rapid vicissitudes of fortune: nor was the lesson administered in vain, for the captive monarchs were, from that moment, set free. But the brilliant days of Sesostris were to close in darkness; for, being seized with blindness, he sunk into despondency, and put a period to his own existence.

From the demise of this prince, to the reign of Psammetichus, Egypt makes no conspicuous figure on the theatre of the world. Psammetichus was the son of Necho, whom the usurper, Sabacco, first dethroned, and, afterwards, put to death; and he seems to have realized his pretensions to the throne, during a period of trouble and disorder. He commenced his reign 679 years before the Christian Era. Whether he was desirous of courting external aid, or of cultivating a liberal policy, it may now be difficult to determine; but it is generally asserted, that he opened his ports to foreigners, and carried on a profitable commerce with the Greeks. That he might be the more secure from the dangers of internal commotions, he retired to a residence near Bubastis, on the Pelusian branch of the Nile. Being naturally of a pacific disposition, he solicited the alliance of the Scythians, and patronized trade. He was the first prince who introduced wine into Egypt; and he attempted

to discover the sources of the Nile. It is, moreover, pretended that he caused two children to be brought up from their infancy, till they could distinctly articulate, without having heard a human voice, with a view to discover the language that is natural to man.

Nechos, his son, who succeeded to the throne, 617 years before Christ, undertook, it is alleged, to open a canal of communication between the Nile and the Red-Sea; but which he is reported to have renounced, after having lost no fewer than twelve thousand men in the attempt. He prosecuted, however, with vigour, the system of navigation, which some of his predecessors had begun; and, by the assistance of Phœnician sailors, he not only investigated the coasts of the Mediterranean; but, fitting out a fleet in the Red-Sea, passed through the Straits of Babelmandel, doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and returned to Egypt, through the Straits of Gibraltar. Owing to the then inexperience of naval affairs, the voyage, which could now be performed in three months, cost the Egyptians as many years. Nechos also waged formidable war against the Medes and Babylonians; and after having reigned for about sixteen years, was succeeded by Psaminis, whose short and obscure reign, of six years, has furnished no materials to the page of history.

Apries, the son of Nechos, succeeded to the throne 594 years before Christ. Though active, he was unwise and unfortunate, and was supplanted by his minister, Amasis, who had no natural pretensions to the throne, but who dexterously availed himself of the unsettled state of the times, and his master's want of sagacity. Though not a perfect model of sobriety of conduct, he began his reign by attempting to improve the moral condition of his people. He acquired, besides, no small share of popularity, by extending his protection to commerce, and encouraging the Greeks to visit his kingdom. Hither, in fact, Solon, Pythagoras, and a train of sages, resorted, that they might study the laws, the manners, and the mysteries, of a people, who made high pretensions to knowledge and the arts.

In the year 525 before Christ, Psammenitus, the son of Amasis, succeeded to the kingdom; but scarcely was he invested with the royal power, when Cambyses approached his

frontiers, and laid siege to Pelusium. Taking advantage of the superstition of the Egyptians, the Persians placed in the front of their army a number of animals, that were held sacred by the besieged, and thus were enabled to enter the place without resistance. Scenes of mutual and disgusting barbarity are stated to have been perpetrated, by the contending armies of Psammenitus and Cambyses; but the latter prevailed: and from the date, which we have last recorded, Egypt was fated to continue either enslaved, or tributary to Persia, till the subversion of the latter, by Alexander the Great.

More fruitful lessons of wisdom and instruction may be derived from a rapid survey of the government, laws, religion, manners, and civilization of the ancient Egyptians, than from the foregoing very scanty notices of their most distinguished princes.

The regular form of government in ancient Egypt appears to have been that of a pure monarchy. The throne was hereditary; but the power of the sovereign was virtually limited, by the salutary checks of laws or usages. The royal code, which made part of the sacred books, prescribed rules for his public and private life, for his hours of business and of pleasure. His court was to be composed, only of individuals of the most acknowledged merit; and, though direct rebuke was never conveyed to the royal ear, yet delicate and intelligible admonitions were given, with respect to the errors and vices, into which sovereigns are most liable to fall; and, every morning, when the king, at an early hour, repaired to the temple, the chief priest pronounced a discourse on the virtues of the royal character; painted, in lively colours, the excesses into which the sovereign might, through surprise, or ignorance, be betrayed; and denounced imprecations against those evil counsellors, who might mislead him. At the conclusion of the sacrifice, they continued to instruct him, by reading, from the sacred books, select maxims, and such passages of history, as were most calculated to inspire him with the love of virtue. Nor was this all:—on the day appointed for the royal funeral, the high priest, in an audience publicly convened for the purpose, began the solemnity, by pronouncing the praise of the deceased. If the lat-

ter had reigned well, the multitude answered with loud acclamations; but, if he had swayed the sceptre with cruelty or injustice, their disapprobation was expressed by loud murmurs, accusers stood forth, and instances occurred of kings having been denied the rites of sepulture, by the decision of their subjects. The apprehension of such a verdict could scarcely fail, to make a particular impression on the minds of men, who believed, that the soul hovered about the body till putrefaction ensued; who looked on the funeral ceremonies, as essentially connected with their future felicity; and who hoped, by the means of embalming, to survive, for ages, in the tomb. The rites of sepulture were, we may observe, granted, in like manner, to the bodies of individuals, only in consequence of an inquest on the life of the deceased, and a judicial decree, certifying the propriety of his character. When the reigning family happened to become extinct, a priest was raised to the throne: a person of the military order might, indeed, be elected; but, in that case, it was necessary, that he should be admitted to the priesthood. As the priestly office, therefore, was not in the gift of the monarch, the ministers of the altar were not only independant of the crown, but acted as a restraint on its influence, and were enabled to hold a sort of balance between the king and the people. The administration of justice, too, was separated from the regal office, and confided to an august tribunal of thirty judges, selected from the three principal cities of Heliopolis, Memphis, and Thebes, who had fixed salaries, held their office for life, and who, at their installation, took an oath, which bound them to disobey the king, if he should command them, to pronounce an unjust sentence. That the powers and art of eloquence might not bias the decisions of justice, no advocates appeared at the bar, all the proceedings were committed to writing, and the president, who wore on his neck an eyeless figure, the emblem of Truth, touched with it the head of the party, in whose favour judgment was pronounced. The lives and the property of all the subjects were equally secured. Murder was punished with death, without respect of person or dignity. Whoever could have saved the life of a person attacked, and failed to do so, was also condemned to

suffer death; or, if he could not prevent the murder, he was to give information of the murderer, under pain of being scourged, if he neglected this duty. The town, next to the place where the dead body was found, was required to bury it, and to be at the expense of a costly funeral, which was an additional motive for watching the safety of the people. A father who murdered his own child, was only condemned to hold the dead body, for three days and nights, grasped in his arms, in the midst of the guard who surrounded him. The principle of this fantastical punishment probably proceeded on the idea, that the pangs of remorse, and the consciousness of infamy are the severest executioners; but the wretch, who can deprive his own offspring of life, must previously have acquired a fatal ascendancy over the feelings of nature, and have become callous to the reproach of his fellow-men. We may observe, too, that, in ancient times, the power of the father over his children was almost absolute, and it is recorded, as a proof of the comparative mildness and humanity of the laws of Egypt, that a parent could not put his child to death for a first, or a slight offence. The laws respecting marriage, which are attributed to Menes, admitted polygamy, except in the priesthood; and wedlock between a brother and sister, because Osiris and Isis stood in that relation,—superstition thus sanctioning what sound morality condemns. The adulterer was punished with a thousand lashes and the amputation of her nose. Soldiers, convicted of cowardice, were merely branded with some mark of disgrace, because to a military person, shame was conceived to be more terrible than death; but this, again, proceeds on the supposition, that the coward retains the proper feelings of a man of honour. As the person of every individual was considered to belong to the state, his property only could be attached for debt: but Asychis, by enacting that the debtor should pledge the embalmed body of his father, and that, if he died without redeeming it, he should be deprived of interment, effectually secured fidelity in commercial and pecuniary transactions, by availing himself of the influence of opinion and prejudice. A law of Amasis, characterized by extreme severity, has, nevertheless, been extolled by some of our political economists, and which, had the penalty annexed been sufficiently

moderate, might not be unworthy of adoption in more enlightened times: we allude to the obligation imposed on every individual, to make an annual declaration, *under pain of death*, of his profession and means of subsistence, to the governor of the province. The hereditary nature of professions was also provided for by a special law, and it seems, all along, to have been a favorite doctrine in the policy of eastern nations. But it has been well observed, that it distinctly tends to deaden that emulation, that animates the exertions of genius, and without which the mind languishes and loses its powers. When the son follows invariably the profession of the father, he remains contented with his original station, and never aspires to a more elevated or dignified rank. Substituting industry for ingenuity, he studies to copy, rather than to excel. The class of artisans formed the lowest of their tribes, or castes, and a person belonging to it by the accident of his birth, whatever his merit might be, could never be promoted to a superior division. The experience of many ages fully confirms these remarks. On the whole, the political and legislative system of ancient Egypt, though, no doubt, very imperfectly exhibited to our contemplation, bespeaks that union of wisdom and folly which, more or less, characterizes all human institutions. Yet it cannot escape the most careless observer, that, during an age of rudeness and barbarity, a spot should be found on which the rights and properties of individuals were guarded by legal sanctions, and the abuses of despotism, which so generally prevailed in other countries, were counteracted by the wholesome energies of religion and law.

If we stop, however, to analyze the religion of the Egyptians, to what did it amount? If the priests, and other individuals, preserved on their minds the idea of a Supreme Being, the mass of the people appear to have been addicted to the grossest superstition; for, not contented with deifying their fellow-men, they offered prostration to several of the brute creation. Apis, the principal divinity, which represented Osiris, was a bull of a handsome figure, with many peculiar markings, supported at Memphis, at a great expence. Its decease was the cause, not only of bitter lamentations, but of an anxiety bordering on despair, to find a suitable suc-

cessor. *Mnēvis*, the other sacred bull, was black, and kept at Heliopolis. The cat, ichneumon, dog, ibis, falcon, and crocodile, were also ranked in the number of their deities. All these animal divinities were maintained in the most pompous and sumptuous style; individuals of the highest rank deemed it an honour to serve them; they were interred with the most ridiculous parade of ceremony; and, to kill one of them, even involuntarily, invariably subjected the unfortunate perpetrator to the punishment of death. A Roman soldier, notwithstanding the interposition of the king, and the terror of the Roman name, was torn in pieces by the populace, for having accidentally killed a cat; and, if we may implicitly believe Diodorus, the Egyptians, under the pressure of famine, would rather devour one another, than harm one of these consecrated animals. The ram was worshipped at Thebes in honour of Jupiter Ammon, and sheep were there held sacred. Pan was venerated at Mendes, by the symbol of a goat. Anubis was painted with a dog's head, and accounted the divinity of sagacity and watchfulness. To Typhon, or the source of evil, the crocodile, and other animals of a repulsive aspect, were devoted. Thus the objects of a degrading worship varied in different districts and cities, for here, the crocodile, and there, its enemy, the ichneumon, was held in veneration;—in one province, they ate the flesh of goats, and trembled to wound a sheep; while, in another, they offered religious homage to the goat, and lived on mutton:—and thus were generated sentiments of religious intolerance and animosity, more absurd, it is true, but scarcely more unjustifiable, than the odious quarrels and persecutions of the professors of a purer and more exalted faith.

[To be continued in our next.]

REVIEW.

Letters from the North of Italy, addressed to Henry Hallam, Esq. in two volumes. London, 1819. MURRAY.

It is a striking and singular study, to examine, upon a map of the world, the progress of power and dominion through the different nations of the globe. It seems, as if their route was a definite circle, so as, from what has been, and from the signs around, we might trace the countries, through which they are intended to pass, in pursuance of their till now undeviating route from the South East, to the North West. China and India, the origin of whose civilization is lost in the most distant ages, seem to have been the first depositories of power. Persia, Assyria, Egypt, Greece, and Italy in succession put on the robe of authority over a bending world. Here, however, a step seems to have been retraced, for Arabia and Tartary are the next, to wield the sceptre and the sword; but after this, there is hardly any deviation from the regular route: France, Germany, and Spain have had their turns, and now England possesses the field, while Russia and America are beginning, to throw about their unwieldy arms, preparing to enter with all their energies, into the contest for supremacy over the whole world. It would however appear, that even their successors are marked out by the hands of fate. For South America will probably arrive at the acmé of her prosperity, when her northern neighbours shall have begun, to feel the enervating influence of prosperity and riches; while India and Persia shall be ready to tread upon her heels, when those seeds, that English influence is sowing amongst their numberless myriads, shall have sprung with a slow, but sure growth into far spreading plants that defy the storm. Already indeed, does Thermopylæ seem destined again to witness the struggle of the 300 against the unnumbered army of nameless invaders; and all those scenes, which are the first lessons imbibed at our schools, by which patriotism and virtue are instilled, appear about to be repeated on those shores, where the sun, the sky,

the romantic glen, and the dark blue wave have before thrown their tale, around the deed of the warrior and the freeman.

Italy may then hope, if these speculations on the ecliptic of the sun of power, bear the resemblance of truth, that its degradation is not perpetual; but that it may expect a day of retribution, when another Cæsar or Trajan shall erect, in the capitol of the now enslaved province, a record which shall hold up to numberless future ages, the superiority of disciplined Italians over hordes of barbarian Germans. There are, however, many speculative reasoners, like ourselves, who argue differently. They think, that in consequence of the progress of knowledge, and the rapid increase of the means of resisting power,—from the circumstance of every man being capable of action,—from the developement of his faculties by a Lancastrian education, there can no where ensue, after some years, that entire degradation of a country, which shall enable others to trample upon it, and permit such an inequality of power, as often prevailed in more ignorant ages, from the influence of one man. But have we any reason, from what we have till now seen, of the influence of general instruction, arising from printing, to think that this balance is likely to occur? Is Italy a proof, that there is in fact nothing, which can impede the revolutions, decreed by fate to a continual recurrence upon this moon-guided planet? Human passions, not human knowledge, act under the name of Fortune, in the Faro table of Empires. The progress of knowledge can never be expected, to influence the fate of even a common individual through life. For if his parents shall have been able to give him, by the acquirements of knowledge, greater resources, to which he may revert in the troubles of life, the rogue, and all those, whose life is spent in inveigling youth to vice, will have acquired means, equally increasing in power, wherewith to tempt him. The inclinations will, in the mean time, remain the same; and it will hence constantly prove but too true, that patriotism cannot be always expected, to resist the golden lures of power, any more than chastity, the fascinating words of the insidious libertine.

Indeed, we are astonished, when we see men, whose judgment we are accustomed to revere, gravely stating a belief in

the paramount and never-failing influence of Education, upon the morals of a nation. In England, certainly, the middle classes are the best informed, and the most virtuous. But in Italy, they are the most corrupt, while the more ignorant class of inferior tradesmen and countrymen, are the more virtuous. If indeed we examine every instance in the same manner, we shall always be able to find its contradictory counterpart. After the revolutions of this enlightened age, after the appearance of a Kouli Khan amongst the educated Europeans, how can we talk of the stability of the division of power, arising from the greater progress of civilization? Does not the romance of Napoleon Buonaparte's history rival that of Charlemagne, or any Eastern founder of a momentary dynasty? We, after having witnessed the rapid change of scenes, lately presented to our sight, in the drama of these last years, are believers in the revolving power and instability of empires; and we fear, that the greatest of our boast as Englishmen will, after some additional centuries, consist in our having given origin to the commanders of the world in America and India, in the same manner, that the Greeks might boast of the Roman Empire, being the continuation of their hereditary influence, in a collateral branch.

We have been led into this train of reflections, in consequence of having read the work of Mr. Rose before us. He is perhaps the traveller, who gives us the most vivid and true picture of the petty vexations, to which a nation is subjected, when it falls into the hand of a State, admitting of no change in the institutions of its good old times, and applying these institutions to its added provinces, which are often far advanced beyond it, in every refinement of civilization, and every advantage of knowledge. Most travellers have been content, with describing the broken shafts of some before undescribed facade; while they left unnoticed the broken energies of the most astonishing nation in history. They are a nation, that has held the empire of the sword, and the no less extensive sceptre of intellect within its grasp, now guided by the breath of a few diplomatists, who dispose of its riches, its arms, and its huzzas, as if they were but upon a level, with the meanest slaves of antiquity. They see licentious

usurpers of the marriage bed, walking through the streets without the least veil over their unblushing fronts; and they immediately begin to diatribe against Cicisbeos, slaves, and Cavalieri Servanti, without reflecting that such anomalies in the morals of a nation could not take place, without an adequate cause. They do not trace this undermining of morals to tyranny.

The petty tyrants of small states, like those of Italy in the 15th and 16th centuries, must always encourage public amusements, and if we may use such a term, the publicity of the individual; every thing they do must be known, no private circle must be allowed, in which any one can feel that he is certain his companion will not betray him, else where would be the security of a tyrant, but just risen into power, from the ranks of his fellow citizens. The court, consequently, sets the fashion, and the people must imitate, lest they should be looked upon with a suspicious eye, and should be subjected to all the capricious vexations of a trembling power. In the early stages of the Italian republics, when subjected to an individual, a system of spies was necessary; but the heads of men, like true tyrants, excelling in wiles and subterfuges, soon discovered that this was odious and expensive. They sought, therefore, to oppress and to weaken, though under more specious colours, those, who before had been their equals. The first great blow was the debasement of Commerce, the greatest example of states, being sacrificed to the momentary interest of their rulers, ever witnessed. By lowering the rank of those concerned in commerce, they stopped the great source of riches, which had formerly made many of the citizens of the Italian cities, equal to the princes of Europe. The ease, with which the destruction of a nation's resources may be accomplished, is also strongly exemplified by their conduct; in Florence, for instance, Cosmo, the first Grand Duke, merely instituted an order, into which none but nobles, whose ancestors for four generations had not sullied their hands by commercial dealings, were admitted. This immediately excited the ambition of every family, to be admitted into this order. The consequence was, that the heads of families deserting commerce, and having no means of putting their sons to any occupation, that enabled them to live independently of the family, or of the prince, brought

upon the state the worst of all evils, a privileged high-blooded set of vagrants and hangers-on, who depended for their food upon the prescriptive right they possessed, of maintenance at the chief's table, though they had no property in the state; and for distinction, upon the smile of that prince, to whose subjects they were but slightly bound. As they had no independence, they could not marry; and as idleness is the best nurse of vice, the system of *Cavalieri Servanti* was soon invented, and patronized by the sovereign. Young men, who had no prospect of marriage, were allowed to attach themselves to other men's wives, and gradually it was deemed contrary to *biensceance* for a wife, to be seen without her lover, or with her husband. This was perhaps the greatest result ever produced, by any stroke of tyrannical policy. For not only did they, by this means, weaken all bonds between the country and its inhabitants, who could no longer, in the name of country, include the possession of a wife and children; but what was much more, it placed individuals in every family, ready from their poverty, to be tempted by the tyrant to betray the hearth, in whose circle they as strangers mixed. To this destruction of a domestic circle, arising from the previous destruction of commerce, must be attributed the impotence of Italy. Lombardy and Tuscany had been indebted for their more rapid advancement into civilization, to their extensive and free commerce with the East and West, at a moment, when the proud nobility of the rest of Europe was thinking of the consequence, and fearing nothing but a degradation, of the privileged orders. But by an unlucky coincidence, at the same time, that the rest of the Latin world began to throw off these prejudices, it became the advantage of the rulers of Italy to encourage them; and they found it but too easy, to accomplish their selfish aim. Every one must be aware of the eagerness, with which rich merchants seek the decorations, that power can bestow, in their anxiety, to take away the ideal stain of their being *parvenus* of ignoble birth. Italy was not exempt from the weak feelings of men.

By another coincidence no less fatal, the three greatest powers in Europe were contending, for the dominion of several parts of this rich treasury. Spain, France, and Germany,

each had pretensions ;—and how could a divided nation hope to resist ? With the fall of the Sforzas, the national history of Italy may be said to have terminated. Florence and Venice remained, but they were surrounded by powers, each of which were more than a balance to their petty strength. Can we wonder, after considering these circumstances, that Italy is enslaved ? It has been the fashion to laugh at them, as if they had willingly sunk into so abject a degradation. But if the pages of their history be read, we shall find, that the struggle was long and arduous, that each city often stood singly, but still, undaunted, it resisted, till the last citadel was forced. Florence, insulated, stood a siege, when all else had sunk beneath the sceptre of powerful despots, no less remarkable for the energies shown, than for the noble feeling, which induced them to undertake it.

But though we are inclined to find fault with travellers, for not examining the political history of Italy, and studying the causes of the many singular anomalies, in the society of this nation, we can well understand, having visited the country, how this happens. There are so many obvious, and striking objects for admiration in the open air, which every one can view at all hours, in consequence of the beauty of the climate, that we do not wonder, that an Englishman should be induced, entirely to forsake the study, and the close rooms of society, for the sake of wandering amidst the lovely scenes of nature, and the wonderful works of art, that every where present themselves. Perhaps the most beautiful scenes in Europe may be found in Italy ; though if the whole surface of the country were called beautiful, by any traveller, we should much doubt his having visited the spots he described. The greater part of the routes, by which travellers pass, are in general very far from picturesque or beautiful ; the Lombard plain is perhaps the greatest rich level in Europe, but there is nothing like beauty in the rivers, conveyed from their sources to the sea in a channel, higher than the level of the land ; or in the immense quantities of wood, which cover the ground in single trees around every field ; and though we may admire the fertility of those farms, which have four crops growing in the same acre, yet we cannot wonder if the scenery of Flanders be compared with it. The scenic charms

of this country lay at the foot of the Alps, and in different parts of the Appennines. The moment you cross the Alps, and are upon the Italian side of the boundaries, you are surrounded by the richest nature. The entry by the Simplon is a strong illustration of this. The moment the Italian custom-house is past, the scenery changes from the most barren defiles and mountains, into narrow vallies, with picturesque rocks, and the sides of high broken hills, covered with the vine, and besprinkled with long obtuse roofed white cottages and villas. Every hamlet is perched upon a rising eminence, where its white walls and crowded houses have a novel and striking effect. The whole of the road to Duomo d'Ossola, the lakes, and the view of the Lombard plain from the commanding heights, are beautiful and unrivalled. But this is not peculiar to the opening by this pass:—entering by any of them, the moment Italy appears at our feet, it forms an object, which a warrior might point out to his soldiers, as a reward for their toils, marked out by its beauty for the brave, and stamped with the marks of riches and plenty for the spoiler. The Appennines about Florence, and the mountains near Rome, contain objects, which will always be sought for by the painter to copy, by the poet to sing. Naples and its neighbourhood, rich in luxuriant fertility, and in awful destruction, will be gazed upon, not only with profit by him, who argues upon the structure of the globe, and who reasons upon a Providence, which balances the opposite causes of life and death, and throws the richest vegetation upon the very breathings of destruction; but will be viewed also by the enthusiastic visionary, who can, in his mind's eye, see here the seats of contending, fire-hurling demons, and flower-strewing fairies, without having to apprehend a check upon his imagination, from any earthly object in this realm of supernatural agencies.

Nor are the monuments of art, which present themselves at every step, less capable or less worthy of attracting attention. Not only is there a feast prepared for him, who can feel the beauty, arising from the regular forms and perfection of architecture, sculpture, and painting; but there is a still greater gratification in store for him, who is sensible of that feeling superior to beauty, which arises in our minds

at the sight of relics, exciting thoughts of fallen greatness, and the remembrance of scenes of heroism and liberty, that have now passed from these particularly favoured spots. To one, who has not this last feeling, not even Rome can be interesting; for deprive the stupendous ruined masses of the Forum, of their name and associations, and what are ruined walls, and dilapidated temples, but heaps of rubbish? and what is the Campagna di Roma, where the Palace of the sage elbowed the Villa of the patriot,—where the mighty aqueducts for ages brought the mountain stream to the luxurious citizen, but the miserable haunts of the savage shepherd, and his sickly kine? To him, however, who has that feeling, what is not Rome? Without her name the history of the world were without a key. The empire of the sword fell, the empire of talent is falling. The ancient Romans, with their strength and discipline, could not carry their empire so far, as a few priests, with their superior lights and information, carried their sway. Prussia and Abyssinia, the Goths and the Vandals, the first unconquered, the last, conquerors of the military Roman power, were subdued into civilization, and brought under the yoke of Rome, by paper bulls, and cowed warriors. We now view the Coliseum, and Pantheon, with reverence and awe, as the remains of a people, asserting a superiority over mankind, by their physical strength. We view them as the spots, where they learnt from the gladiators the use, and where they were excited to the employment, of their weapons, by the sight, in the temple of all the gods, of men changed into heroes and deities, by the success gained by such instruments. With how much greater awe, then, shall men view the ruins of St. Peter and the Vatican, when they shall remember the power of the inhabitants of the last, who dethroned emperors with a breath, and banished kings to the dungeon of a cloister by their fiat. They will tread upon the ground, as sacred to the manes of those, who despised the warrior's sword, as too weak a weapon for their intent; but snatched at the arms of intellect, wherewith to subdue tribes safe in their fastnesses, from the despot's arrow, and nations, secure by their internal strength from the sword of the conqueror. How long it will be, before we shall see these ruins, is uncer-

tain; but it cannot be long, for to us it seems as if Rome were already in that stage of its second Empire, in which it was, after the removal of the military sceptre to Byzantium. Where next it will look for a new diadem, we cannot guess; but we cannot believe, that those spirits, which thence have gained the energies of a republic, and twice have thrown their chains upon the necks of the neighbouring nations, will be long quiet, and content in degradation.

But though many circumstances, in the conduct of these people, show they are worthy of becoming a nation; we fear that this is indeed an idea, upon which the enthusiast and philanthropist may rest with pleasure, but which the statesman and man of common sense, will perceive is only the baseless fabric of a vision. For how can we imagine a peninsula divided into parts, each of which has all the peculiarities of an individual people,—the jealous hatred of its neighbours, the adoration of its own petty heroes, and the remembrance of times, when they were each of might in the balance of Europe,—can ever be formed into one united government? The populace have no monuments around them, which call to their recollection an æra, when the different states formed one equal power. The marks of the Roman Empire but excite their indignation, as the remnants of their common bonds. They on the contrary look with pride on the buildings, and trophies of the middle ages, and their enthusiasm is from infancy excited by these alone. It may seem futile to mention these early impressions, as an obstacle to the formation of a single government in this country; but who is not aware, that these first impressions of our early years are never erased? They may appear at moments to be unheeded: they however act when we do not perceive their influence; and they often guide us, when we think other motives are leading us to action. How can we then expect, that these petty states, which show the trophies, not over a common enemy, but over each other, as the proudest relics of former ages, even after their many years of tyranny, will ever cordially unite? We shall have poets write sonnets to Italian liberty, which will raise the most grand and moving pictures to our imagination; we shall have philosophers, who will speculate upon the influence, such a power might have, placed upon

the flanks of Austria and France, towards maintaining the balance of power;—but we shall never see these visions realized, until we can eradicate the remembrance of the past:—then, and when we shall have taken the black seeds of ambition and avarice from the breast of man, we may hope to see Italy united and free.

Upon the subject of the union in Italy the Author before us has the following passage:—

“ To pursue the subject of my last letter ; I have been sometimes amused by the facility with which people at home unite the Italian provinces under one government. They seem to consider them as a parcel of walnut shells thrown into a washing glass after dinner, which must come together through the force of mutual attraction. They have not however yet begun to act or be acted upon by this reciprocal spirit of coalition. In truth cognate provinces, as long as they are upon a footing of equality, can never efficiently be consolidated. They may indeed unite federatively, but to do this, they must first become republics, for we have not yet heard of federative monarchies, as the word is rightly understood—a circumstance, which seems to afford an argument against the vulgar position, that republics are worse neighbours than despotic states. There is indeed only one way, in which cognate provinces may coalesce into the strictest union, a principle, that has been illustrated in France and Great Britain ; that is, by one of these possessing such a degree of wealth and strength, as could bribe or force the other into union. It was upon this ground I said, that the magic head destined to build a brazen wall about Italy had spoken twice : the first time was when the fabric of Buonaparte's power fell to pieces. Had Eugene Beauharnois then been guilty of one of those splendid crimes, which are to be abhorred or justified, not only by the motive which dictates them, but by the success which attends them ; had he raised his standard, and Lombardy risen at his beck, all Italy might perhaps have been gathered beneath it. A second opportunity was offered when Murat marched his legions north : this was an ill conceived enterprize ; still Fortune presented herself for a moment, but this adventurer let her slip through his arms. Had he, instead of losing time in attempting to possess himself of the batteries on the Po—a paltry precaution, when we consider that his enterprize necessarily involved success or ruin, and that retreat was impossible—had he, instead of this, given his enemies the slip, and marched into Piedmont, he would have found there the remnants of a discontented soldiery, trained to conquest, and who would possibly have lined his army with such

strength, as might have enabled Italy to make a desperate effort for independence. He did not, and the last stake was lost." vol. ii. p. 139.

Yet in spite of all we have said ourselves, or the Author has said, we are at moments inclined to hope something for Italy. The French cleared away many abuses, which acted on the common people; they restored, especially in the Milanese, the estates of many of the nobility, by forcing them to clear their mortgages; at the same time, that they freed the younger members of a family, from that complete dependence upon its eldest, by providing that a certain share in the property should pass, at the death of a father of a family, to each of his children. But these are not the only advantages. They opened the career of arms to this nation, so long immersed in that state of apathy, which necessarily follows, when no participation is allowed in the interests of those around. At the same time, they gave to those soldiers at least the name of a country, to which they might attach associations. This, we cannot deny it, might certainly serve the momentary purpose of the despot, in giving them greater energies as men. But though it were even true, that when Buonaparte departed on his Russian expedition, he had determined, that the kingdom of Italy should only be for a few months, even distinguished by its name, from a province of France, still this name must have given them an attachment to their native soil as citizens, which, if an occasion presented, might induce them to offer their arms to the service of their country, in a struggle for independence. But there is still a circumstance, which may have yet greater influence;—we refer to the awkward system of petty vexatious tyranny, employed by the present rulers of the northern states. This system is fully shown in the work before us, and we are sorry we cannot extract passages illustrative of it; but the notices are so scattered throughout the work, that we find it impossible. We can however hardly induce ourselves to believe, that a nation with feelings and tempers, so warm as this people's have been described, can ever submit, for any length of time, to the contumely and indignities, heaped upon them by the Austrians. That all these favourable circumstances may not however be able to produce the desired effect, we acknowledge to be but too true. But at the same time we

feel confident, that the only thing wanting, is that one of those master geniuses, which Italy so abundantly lavishes upon other nations—that a Cardinal Mazarin, a Buonaparte, a Prince Eugene—should be so fortunate as to have such circumstances arise in his own country, as have enabled such men to raise themselves, in spite of all prejudices against foreigners, upon the necks of other nations, to the highest pinnacle of fame. That the people are in a state prepared for such a leader, is evident from many circumstances we saw, and many more which we have heard. That this is the case, seems to be the opinion of Mr. Rose.

“I am told, that on the day of the restoration of these national monuments (the brazen horses), a general movement was to be seen amidst the populace. They assembled in groups with tears in their eyes, talking over their departed happiness and grandeur, favourite topics with the Venetians of all classes : and I am assured, that had there been a leader to animate them, the canals of Venice might have run red with Austrian blood. The clouds fortunately cleared away ; I say fortunately, for what good effect could be hoped from such a tempest ? Divided and broken as Italy is, a revolution, if successful, could but be local, and if only local, could never be permanent, unless protected by a foreign power. A union of her provinces indeed would be an eternal bulwark, and in cementing these together, she would build a wall of brass about her frontiers.” Vol. ii. p. 137.

Since Mr. Rose wrote his letters, the Neapolitans and Piedmontese have attempted to throw off the yoke, under which they had become manifestly impatient, at the time when he visited Italy. But the power of Austria, though at a distance, was, unfortunately for them, threatened by no danger nearer home ; and easily brought to bear upon those ill fated countries. The plot of the *Carbonari* was hatched in the Mason Lodges of Naples ; and its precocity was evident, from the hour, that it was brought forth. We had occasion to witness the first efforts of the *Freemen* of Italy, to burst the bonds of their slavery ; and to hear the shouts of triumph, that resounded through the Toledo and the Chiaja of Naples, when the birth of a *Constitution* was proclaimed. It was evident, to every observing person, that the victory which the *Carbonari* had obtained, was more owing to the weakness of the king, than the strength of the faction ; and no one doubted, that if the

king had followed the advice of General Nugent, to which he had once submitted himself, General Pepe had never entered the capital, as the master of his sovereign. The attachment of the king's son to the *Carbonari* was known to be hollow, and faithless; and neither Pepe nor Carascosa had abilities for directing the energies of the nation, at such a crisis.—They had hopes of a diversion in their favour in the north of Italy; but the revolt of the Piedmontese came too late; and had it come sooner, would have availed them little. Perhaps they trusted to revolutionary movements in the center of Germany itself; but in this also they were disappointed. The Neapolitans have been upbraided with cowardice, when the Austrians at last approached their frontier: but no courage could have made up, for the want of physical means of resistance to the armies of Austria; and dissention and jealousy paralysed the little they possessed. During the period, at which we visited Naples, *Liberal Principles* had the sway—the Press was *free*; and our readers may easily imagine, that a *free* Italian press was also a *licentious* one. Proverbially fond of *Punch*, and his exploits, the Neapolitan patriots were at no loss for likenesses to the royal family; and the Austrians were at that time too far off to spoil their sport, or restrain their ribaldry. When they advanced, *Punchinello* ceased to meddle with royal affairs. The weakness of Pepe had been shewn, in a remarkable instance; and gave prophetic warning, how short lived would be his power and influence. Soon after he was appointed *General in Capo*, he issued a sort of Brevet, promoting the officers, who had been active in bringing about the revolution. From this Brevet he excluded the troops, stationed at Gaeta and Capua—they instantly put themselves in motion for the capital, to enforce their right—the Brevet was rescinded—they were satisfied: and the *Calderari* exulted. Soon afterwards, the leaders of the *Carbonari* faction were weak enough to allow the king, to proceed to Leybach, instead of carrying him, as they ought to have done, into Calabria; and the consequence was, that he returned to them, in all the plenitude of his former power.

Who then can take upon him to pronounce, what is yet in store for a country, where civilization and refinement them-

selves appear to have been carried so far, as to have led to the degeneration of every solid virtue, that supports true and rational liberty? Were the present inhabitants swept away, and a colony of Cossacks from the banks of the Don and the Wolga, planted in their place, Italy might again boast of freedom in her political state; and the first effectual step towards this freedom would, perhaps, be the destruction of her Statues, and her Pictures.



Travels in various Countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

By EDWARD DANIEL CLARKE, LL. D*.—*Part the Third—Scandinavia—Section the First.*—pp. 763. 4to.—London. Cadell and Co. 1819.

We think the prevailing fault of modern Literature is its extreme diffuseness. Were we to adopt mere quantity, as the standard of excellence, we should infallibly call the present the Augustine Age of English letters: but unhappily it is not to vigour of the root, or copiousness of sap, that all this luxuriancy is to be attributed. On the contrary, it would seem that our literature, like air, expands in an inverse ratio to its specific gravity.—We may, therefore, cease to wonder, that the press should be so parturient, and that we are visited, in all our borders, with swarms of trashy pamphlets, vapid octavos, and quartos big with little occurrences.

There is an anecdote of a certain Dr. South, which might, we think, be enrolled with advantage, in the archives of modern authorship. This worthy divine, in preaching before King Charles the Second, delivered a discourse remarkable at once for ability and shortness. The latter particular must have been very conspicuous, for it drew the attention of that facetious monarch. His majesty, though never very celebrated, as an amateur of pulpit eloquence, could not help expressing his surprise, at the brevity of the sermon. "Sire," was Dr. South's reply, "If I had had more time, I would have made it shorter."—In truth, to weed out redundant words, and smother superfluous chapters, is one of the most painful tasks an author has to perform; and we need

* Since this article was written, accounts have reached us of the death of this celebrated Traveller, and justly esteemed Scholar.

not be greatly surprised, to see it often totally neglected, when we consider the blindness of that parental affection, which almost every writer entertains for his own cerebral offspring.

These observations are general, but it would be affectation, not to confess that they point, in some measure, at the volume before us.—In fact, the well known adage, “*μεγα βιβλιον, μεγα κακον*,” is no where more applicable, than to books of Travels; and when we first surveyed the ponderous quarto of Dr. Clarke, and perceived, that a hurried journey of four months had given rise to a narrative of nigh eight hundred goodly pages, our busy fancy (by the mere effect of contrast) suggested to us the slender octavo of the most philosophical Tourist, that perhaps the world ever saw, namely Dr. Johnson and his immortal tract on the Hebrides.

Of Dr. Johnson's pre-eminent powers a just estimate has long ago been formed; but as our author, though a Doctor *also*, is by no means one *likewise*, it would be invidious, and every way improper, to institute a comparison betwixt them. Although Dr. Clarke's talents and acquirements are not of the first order, yet he is an accurate observer, and respectable writer. If he seldom edifies us with his philosophy, he as seldom irritates us with his dogmatism:—if his imagination is not always brilliant, his learning is at least always competent; even when he fails to be entertaining, he continues to be amiable; and is an utter stranger to pedantry, or the affectation of *travell'd airs*. He is, in short, a plain every-day man, full of *bon homie* and sociality, and withal something of a gossip. His Travels, hitherto published, have attracted a decent share of reputation; and the portion of them now before us, is, we think, fully as amusing as any of its predecessors. We shall, for the benefit of our readers, place ourselves by his side in his “*great post waggon*,” and accompany him through every stage of his journey, *seriatim*.

Scandinavia, in a general way, may be characterized, as that large peninsula, whose neck is formed by the White Sea to the north, and the Gulf of Bothnia to the south, and which thus comprehends the whole of Sweden, Norway, Lapland, and Finnmark. This is the country which, according to the opinion of Mr. Gibbon, was the residence of the

ancient Goths. That distinguished writer, following the authority of *Sornundes*, *Olaus-Rudbeck*, and other historians of the middle ages, believes that the countries beyond the Baltic were the *officina gentium*, the *habitat* of that great northern *hive*, which diffused itself in hostile armies over the whole South of Europe. But that a country, consisting for the most part, of unbroken forests, and with a population, even at the present day, very thinly scattered, should at a remote age, have been the store-house from which the hordes of the Goths were recruited, in their successive irruptions, is, to say the least of it, exceedingly improbable. Indeed, it is evident to any one, who takes a superficial glance at the present condition of Scandinavia, that every thing betokens the rise and infancy of society, rather than the relics of a superabundant stock; and we wonder, that a writer, so eminent for natural sagacity as Mr. Gibbon, should have been misled, by the fabulous authority of the older historians upon this point,—an authority, contradicted by the nature of things. We think Dr. Clarke deserves great praise, for having pointed out the utter improbability of this opinion. His remarks on this subject may be of service, as they relate to the very sources of history; and they are perhaps better worth remembering, than any facts contained in his present volume.

The tour, which this volume records, was performed so far back as the year 1799, in company with Mr. Malthus (who has since become so justly celebrated for his work on Population) and two other gentlemen. They embarked for Hamburg in the month of May, and pursued their route through Altona, to Copenhagen: from thence they crossed the Sound to Sweden, and proceeded to Gottenburg. Here our author separated from Mr. Malthus and the other gentlemen, and, in company with Mr. Cripps only, proceeded by the *Wener* Lake to Stockholm. From the latter capital they pursued their tour northward to Tornea, and Enontekis in Lapland; from thence they made the tour of Finland, crossed the Gulf of Bothnia at the *Quartiens*, and proceeded across the Norwegian Alps to Tronjén, or Drontheim, on the western coast of Norway. Having staid a short time in that place, they set out, by the nearest road, for Christiana, the capital of

Norway, at which place they arrived, about the middle of October: and at this part of their journey the present volume closes.

At the outset of his tour, the author broaches some Geological doctrines, which call for remark. On his journey from Cambridge to North Yarmouth he observes, that the eastern part of England is flat and swampy; and that, as we proceed westward, the country becomes more and more mountainous, until it is terminated, in the extreme west and north-west, by vast masses of Granite, heaped upon each other with prodigious grandeur, facing the Atlantic Ocean. From this the author infers that the abutment, or inclination, of the strata is from east to west: and he generalizes the observation by maintaining, that the same configuration holds throughout the whole earth's surface:—

“ Thus, beginning with the great oriental plain of Tartary, and proceeding westward, we find in succession the abutments, first of the Altaic, then of the Ural chain; afterwards of the Sarmatian and Carpathian mountains; then those of Switzerland, and of Norway; lastly, of the Pyrenees, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. Afterwards in America we should discover, upon the south-eastern parts of that great continent, immense plains, full of marshes and lakes; and as we proceed westward the heights become conspicuous; until upon the borders of the Pacific Ocean an immense range of Alps is presented, reaching from the Stony Mountains, inhabited by the Kree Indians, in the northern latitudes, until they join the Andes, and are continued even to Cape Horn; being all collected towards the western shores, and presenting to the north-west their boldest precipices. In this range are found all the metalliferous regions of Mexico and Peru; as is the case with regard to the western parts of our own Island. The consideration, therefore, of this subject is of some consequence:—besides the place it ought to hold, as affording a curious fact, with regard to the earth's formation, it may serve to instruct us, in the importance of submitting to a more attentive examination, the neglected metalliferous strata, upon our north-western shores.” P. 5.

These Geological views are, to a certain extent, true: but they are not new; and we cannot at all approve of the imposing air of novelty, with which they are brought forward: especially when we consider that our author, as Cambridge Professor of Mineralogy, could not have been ignorant of

what had been stated by others on this very point. In an able paper, by the Rev. John Michell, on "The Cause and Phenomena of Earthquakes," published in the Philosophical Transactions so far back as the year 1760, these very opinions of Dr. Clarke are clearly expounded. Mr. Michell not only states the general appearances of strata, their identity of character, continuity, and uniform thickness in length and breadth for many miles, the great inclination of the beds in mountainous countries, and their approach to the horizontal position in flat ones, but he explains most clearly the arrangement of the strata in England; and this, not as confined to Britain, but as exemplifying a general and beautiful law, which, he asserts, holds universally in all parts of the globe. For a further enumeration of the Geological writers who have maintained similar opinions, we may refer to a most able and satisfactory paper, on the Geology of England, in the Edinburgh Review for Feb. 1818, vol. 29th. In the mean time, nothing can be clearer, than that the palm of originality is not due to Dr. Clarke.

At Hamburg our author found the style of living very luxurious, and English *comforts* very well understood. Their beds, however, form a remarkable exception, being made Procrustes-fashion, or, in other words, exceedingly short.—This, we are told, is for the purpose of "allowing German gentlemen to go to bed in their boots."

The Danes in Sleswick bear a marked resemblance to the English in their persons, features, domestic customs, and in the method of cultivating and dividing their lands; circumstances which sufficiently evince, that the two people are derived from one common stock.—In different parts of Denmark *tumuli* are observed: these our author refers to an age so remote, as to have become fabulous; they are probably the work of the Titan-Celts,—the Giants of sacred, and the Cyclops of pagan history. One of these tumuli near Kiel consists of an immense fragment of rock, resting horizontally upon three lesser fragments.

On entering Copenhagen, our author was forcibly struck with the contrast betwixt that city, and the metropolis of England. Every thing exhibits the retrocession of a century. Not only the buildings, but the amusements, the dress

and the tone of Danish society, are precisely what they were a hundred years ago. Compared with the rest of Europe, Denmark has always been behind-hand in Literature and Science, and so it continues to the present day.

Our author, after reviewing the collection of specimens in Natural History, Mineralogy and Painting, pursued his route to Elsinour, a handsome little town, situated at the narrowest part of the Sound, and commanding by its fortress (Cronberg Castle) the passage of that Strait. We were surprised and mortified at the little notice he takes of this classic spot; for who is there that does not know, that Elsinour has been immortalized by the muse of Shakspeare, and that it forms the scene of one of the finest tragedies? Our author it seems could traverse its streets, without the idea of Hamlet once occurring to his mind! Yet he could not pursue his journey for a single day, without ample disquisitions relating to *trap*, *granite*, *felt-spar*, or *horne-blend*. This singular taste, (or rather want of taste,) seems to have become in Dr. Clarke a habit; and it countenances the common, though often unfounded allegation, that studies purely natural deaden the imagination, and quench our sensibility to that *moral beauty*, in which so much of the happiness of speculative, as well as active life, must necessarily consist. We ourselves visited Elsinour a very few years ago, and we trust we did so under far other feelings, than those of Dr. Clarke.—The scenes sketched by the mighty pencil of Shakspeare, were continually rising and filling our imagination; and we could not take our solitary stroll during the evening twilight, without fancying to ourselves Hamlet's "father's spirit in arms," pacing the battlements of the Castle of Cronberg.

At the time of our visit we learnt a circumstance, that throws light upon a passage in the address of the Ghost to his gallant son. Shakspeare makes the spirit say,

———— "I find thee apt.

And duller shouldst thou be than the fat weed,

That rots itself at ease on Lethe's Wharf,

Didst thou not stir at this."—HAMLET, Act 1st. Scene 5th.

The energy of the comparison in this passage we have long admired. It is the privilege of the *Poetica licentia*, to give to unrealities a definite form,—to embody fiction, and per-

sonify even the ideas of the mind. We always regarded the above lines, as a powerful instance of Shakspeare's vivid poetical fancy. Instead of expressing laziness and torpidity by simply introducing Lethe, the river of oblivion, he soars higher, and in the fulness of his genius creates a wharf on the brink of this imaginary river; and furthermore, plants that wharf with ideal weeds. Thus we had considered the passage entirely metaphorical; but the reader may judge of our surprise, when we understood, that the principal quay in front of the Custom-house of Elsinour, is at this day styled *Lethe's wharf*. Whether it was so called at the time Shakspeare wrote, or whether it gained the appellation afterwards from the celebrity of the Play—(for Hamlet, we understood, is as popular a performance in Denmark as in England,)—we could not learn. If the former supposition be true, the peculiar poetical beauty of the passage cited falls to the ground, because the allusion is only a literal one, to an actual wharf, existing in Elsinour at that time. But we rather suspect,—and indeed *hope*,—that the supposition of its having been named Lethe's wharf, *in consequence* of the celebrity of the Play, is the more just conjecture of the two.—Either way, the circumstance is curious, and worthy of being generally known.

Leaving Elsinour, our traveller crossed the Sound to Helsingberg in Sweden, and proceeded coast-wise to Gottenburg. The Swedish horses, though small and thin, are exceedingly swift of foot; and the roads are uniformly excellent. The latter circumstance, we suspect, is more in consequence of the goodness of the materials employed in their construction, than from any pains bestowed upon them by the Government.

As to national peculiarities, our author thinks the Swedes are not so cleanly as the Danes; yet their cottages, especially in the northern part of the country, have an air of comfort that vies with England itself. Among the inhabitants, the same characteristic features are every where prevalent, viz. a long, and somewhat pale and exsanguineous face, light hair, very fair complexion, large blue or grey eyes, "good teeth, and an expression of mildness in the countenance." These statements of Dr. Clarke's we have had opportunity of verifying by our own observation. The dress of the lower

orders is particularly striking to the eye of a stranger. The colours worn are uniformly black, or blue, with patches of red; and every province seems to select one or the other of these, which is almost universally adhered to. A traveller can tell, at this rate, when he has passed from one district to another, merely by the change of hue in the national costume. The female dresses have rather more variety than those of the men.

Their diet is very plain, and for the most part consists of fish, milk, cheese, eggs, and vegetable productions. Animal food is seldom seen upon their frugal board. Yet these simple people attain to great strength as well as stature, although their diet is such as an English peasant would consider, quite unfit for his support. The Swedes, particularly in the north, are a very hospitable people, and it was very seldom indeed, when our author came to a house, that he could not command the best it afforded. Sometimes they refused all recompence, or if they accepted any, the smallest donation made their eyes beam with thankfulness. The extreme hospitality of the better ranks, in the towns where our tourist had contracted any acquaintance, was sometimes pushed to an extent, at once whimsical and teasing. The following is a lively sketch of the parting scene at Umea.

“ We had been previously told, that it was expected, as a point of etiquette, that we should breakfast, upon the day of our departure, with every family from whom we had experienced any civility. We were therefore prepared, and knowing what fearful encounters we would have to sustain, we took care, by previous fasting, to begin our business of *congî* with the best possible appetite. At all these houses, the benevolent owners had set forth as sumptuous an entertainment, as their means enabled them to supply, each striving to outvie the others. Some of the mistresses of families had been up all night, making the preparation. We began with our kind friend Dr. Naezën, hoping to manage the matter, by eating a little with all: but this was soon perceived. Even our friend Naezën would not have it said, that we had made an unfinished breakfast under his roof; and his wife, joining her entreaties to taste this, and taste that, the campaign was over on our part, before we quitted his house.—What was to be done? we had to run the gauntlet through all the other houses; and we consequently heard nothing, but complaints and reproaches.”

The author in vain besought his friend Mr. *Cripps*, possessing better feeding powers than himself, to gratify them, if it were only by swallowing a fried pancake. It would not do.

"One lady actually shed tears; saying—'She had nothing good enough, no doubt, for us; although she had worked hard, to welcome us in a proper manner:'—in fact, this lady had not ceased to bake, boil, and roast, during the whole of the preceding night; and we would willingly have forfeited ten times the value of her collation, rather than have heard her make this remark.—After offering the best apologies in our power, we took leave of them all." P. 541.

Another instance of this overwhelming hospitality is related by our author, and is in substance as follows:—While passing through Helsingland, they fell in with a gang of gruff looking persons, whom, from the shabby gentility of their attire, the ferocity of their looks and gestures, and the threatening position they occupied, our travellers took for banditti. This suspicion was not unreasonable, considering that the rencontre took place in the middle of a forest, and that the leader of the party, who was armed with a brace of pistols, forcibly stopped the waggon of our travellers, and authoritatively demanded "who they were," &c. The purport of this violence, however, was altogether friendly; and the party insisted, with the most boorish and persevering kindness, that the strangers should go to their homes, and partake of their hospitality, "for the honour of Sweden." This was refused, and our author set off at full gallop, to escape from this unseasonable interruption. But the party, "on hospitable thoughts intent," were not to be thus defeated: several of them being well mounted, set up the *view-holla!* and gave chase. When they overtook the carriage, they stopped the horses by force, and compelled our tourists, *volentes volentes*, to go with them to the nearest house, and drink with them. The rest of the gang, learning that the point was carried, soon made their appearance, and seemed not a little sulky, at the insult intended to Swedish hospitality. But their good humour was speedily restored, for brandy was served with a liberal hand, and they quaffed it, as if it had been the simple element of water. In a short time all was Bacchanalian uproar; and the party, being no longer in a capacity to continue the orgies, our travellers proceeded on their journey, not however without

fears of a second pursuit and interruption, from these boisterous symposiacs. From this trait, it must not be imagined, that the Swedes, as a nation, are addicted to drunkenness. On the contrary, though they drink drams before meals, they are remarkably temperate ; and we honour them, as an exception, to the general reproach of northern nations in this respect.

Dr. Clarke gives the Swedes an eminent character for honesty. Highway robberies, and other capital crimes, are exceedingly rare amongst them. When these do occur, the punishment is severe and exemplary. The criminal's right hand is first chopped off; he is next beheaded. Three wheels are placed horizontally upon trees, nigh the place, where the crime was perpetrated. On one of these wheels the head of the criminal is exposed : to the second his decapitated body is fixed : and to the third is appropriated the bloody hand ! We can scarcely conceive a more terrific spectacle, or one more likely to operate beneficially, if there is any truth in the old maxim, that "*pœna a peccato absterret.*"

The aspect of the country is so uniform, that it may be described in a sentence or two, though our author has spent pages upon pages on the subject, and has repeated a hundred times, descriptions differing but little from each other. It is a country abounding in forests and lakes, and intersected by numerous rivers. There is a great and cheering variety of hill and dale, though the mountains, strictly so called, are very few, if we except the Alpine ridge, that separates this country from Norway.—The views of forest and lake scenery are often very grand, and striking ; and upon the whole Dr. C. gives it as his opinion, that " Sweden is as well worth seeing, as any country in the world."

We expected to have had some interesting information on the *superstitions* of Sweden, but our author is totally silent on that subject. There is, we think, one reason, why the inhabitants of woody countries are more implicit believers in ghosts than others. Amidst the gloom of their immeasurable forests, the eye is enabled to penetrate far into the depth of shade ; the uncertainty of objects being thus increased by distance, amongst the stems of the trees, strange and fantastical forms

seem to be visible. This is probably the prevailing cause of the oral traditions of every unenlightened people being crowded with tales of ghosts, demons, giants, and fairies; and the supposition is farther confirmed by the fact, that the unwelcome visits of these terrific personages become uniformly less and less frequent, as a country is *cleared and cultivated*.

The Swedes are an agricultural people; but it may be readily imagined, as the country is compassed on three of its sides by the sea, and is moreover intersected with such large lakes, and considerable rivers, that a great portion of the population employ themselves in fishing. We cannot help extracting the author's animated account of the herring fishery: it contains sentiments, that every one must approve.

“The great annual procession of the herring affords one of the most wonderful subjects of Natural History. Every year a living tide, formed by these animals, begins to flow from the shores of *Spitzbergen* towards the south, in one vast torrent of moving myriads: which being intercepted in its progress by the Island of Great Britain, separates into two great branches. One of these branches takes its course along all our western shores: the other, steering down the German Ocean, visits with its teeming flood all the eastern side of our island, and all the western shores of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, &c. bearing, wheresoever they go, and with the certainty of a returning season, the means of subsistence, and employment for a very considerable portion of the human race. The fishermen of Gothenburg do not take them, as it is usual in most other countries, by bringing their nets to land; such is the prodigious multitude of the herrings, that having surrounded a shoal, they content themselves with dragging them near to the shore: where, contracting their nets so as to get them into as small a space as possible, the herrings are baled out with scoops. A more stupendous gift of Providence to supply the wants of his creatures is hardly offered to our consideration in the history of mankind. Their coming may be almost compared to that of the fowls of the heaven, which fed six hundred thousand Israelites;—‘When there went forth a wind from the Lord, and brought quails from the sea, and let them fall two cubits high upon the face of the earth.’ (Exod. xiii. 13. Num. xi. 31.)” P. 100.

Our author's account of Gottenburg is sufficiently exact, but offers nothing remarkable. The population is about 15,000; the harbour safe and commodious, and the amount

of its shipping pretty considerable. It depends greatly upon foreign commerce, and it is not unusual to see the flags of all nations waving at its quays. The town is intersected with canals, whose banks are occasionally planted with trees, like the towns in Holland. We ourselves visited this place in 1812, and the above particulars, set down from our own recollections, coincide pretty nearly, with the description of Dr. Clarke. In Gottenburg, as throughout the whole of Sweden, there is a great scarcity of the precious metals, in the ordinary transactions of merchants and bankers. The country is inundated with paper currency; sums of the lowest denomination are paid in promissory notes, and those notes are received, as representatives of value from a rix-dollar, down to the humble amount of *four pence* sterling. We remember having seen a gentleman obtain Gottenburg currency, in exchange for a small bill upon London. The quantum of paper thus accruing to him was so considerable, that after putting a *bale* in each of his coat pockets, he was obliged to stow the remainder in the crown of his hat!!—The different inns and *tables d'hote* in this place are good, and there is a handsome Opera-house, which is well attended, particularly on the *Sunday* evenings.

On his route to Stockholm our author was much struck, by the appearance of some of the Swedish towns. At the first glance, they look like a grassy meadow, standing in the midst of a forest: they assume this appearance more particularly, when viewed from a neighbouring height, and it arises entirely from the roofs of the houses being covered with turf, from which a luxuriant grass springs up.

The approach to the capital is through an unbroken forest of several miles. The wearisome road is not enlivened by any of those airy villas, which in other countries, usually deck the vicinity of the metropolis:—on the contrary the traveller finds himself at the gate, before he has had a distant view of the city. The following graphic and spirited account of the Swedish capital is not from the pen of Dr. Clarke, but is given by him as an extract, from the MS. Journal of his friend Mr. Blomfield.

“ Whilst we were wondering at our miscalculation of the distance of the long-expected Stockholm, we were stopped at a wooden build-

ing, and an ill dressed man demanded to search our boxes. We delivered up our keys ; and to our extreme astonishment, found that this was the entrance to the renowned city of Charles the 12th. Beyond was a narrow street—if street it might be called—formed by red wooden pales on the one side, and a row of red wooden houses on the other. Trees in regular disposition, of the height of ten feet, the circumference of whose branches might be about four feet, shaded on one side the long avenue before us. As we proceeded, houses of plaster enlivened the long-continued red hue of the buildings, and here and there a broken window varied the uniformity. In a short time the grand street burst upon us. The difference between this street and those seen at Gottenburg was nothing : the same regularity of the façades, the same appearance of poverty and want of cleanliness, characterized them both. The houses were lofty ; the windows flat, and even with the walls, opening like casements : no shop-windows exposing to view the goods within : no appearance of trade, no crowd in the streets. An awkward carriage or two, like an old-fashioned English whiskey on four wheels, conveyed a few ill-dressed females, to pay their morning visits. Foot passengers, in default of foot-pavement, were hurrying in all directions to avoid the unbending course of the coachman : and military men, in huge round hats, towered above the rest with feathers of portentous size. Such was our entrance into Stockholm. For about three quarters of a mile the same sort of view was presented. On a sudden the scene changed, and we found ourselves in a spacious square, surrounded on all sides by buildings of a most magnificent description. On our right rose, above a large and rapid stream, a superb pile of architecture, connected with the square by a broad bridge of granite, and commanding, at one view, the innumerable buildings, streets, and avenues below it. In the centre of the square stood an equestrian statue (that of *Gustavus Adolphus*) of bronze, upon a pedestal of polished granite. On each side lofty palaces corresponded to each other ; and between these, and the first vast buildings, the winding of the lake admitted an extensive view of the city, rising like an amphitheatre, and the rocks still farther in the distance. The whole *coup-d'œil* was enchantment. Nothing we had ever read, or seen, could give an idea of the singular magnificence of such a prospect. We proceeded over the bridge, and passed at the foot of the palace. On turning to the right the view of innumerable shipping, and a fine broad quay, increased our admiration. On the opposite side of the water, lofty houses rose one above another—the dome of a church above them ; seeming to look down upon the water and city below. It is impossible to describe the effect of the whole at first sight:—the most romantic country imagin-

ble, surrounding a populous city, rising amidst rocks and forests." P. 151. note.

Before finally bidding adieu to Sweden, we must extract the following little passage, in which the native character of its inhabitants is skilfully portrayed and contrasted. We only wish, that such passages had been more numerous throughout the volume: they would have been infinitely refreshing, after a yawning perusal of trivial events, and every-day observations; nay we may venture to hint an opinion, that they would have been more acceptable, and more useful too, than the Geological *diatribes*, Antiquarian Memorabilia, or Botanical notices of "rare plants," of which the author has given more than enough in almost every chapter.

"The Swedes are naturally mild and obliging; being rarely provoked to anger, or passionate when disputing with each other. Nothing can offer a more striking contrast in national character and manners, than the drivers of post-horses in *Italy* and *Sweden*, and the very opposite manner in which their feelings are expressed. The Italian postilion, if he be irritated by the censure of his employer, turns pale; his lips quiver; he bites his thumbs; and perhaps draws his *stiletto*. The Swede silently sighs at the reproaches, which he may have deserved: or, if he have not deserved them, he is melted into tears. Yet it is the *Italian*, who possesses an effeminate character; and the *Swede*, who is actuated by a manly spirit." P. 192.

LAPLAND. Our author now directed his course towards Lapland; the journey, as might be expected, afforded some of the most picturesque views, that the imagination can conceive. What gives peculiar grandeur to the scenery of this part of the globe is, the unexpected bursting upon the sight of the numerous *cataracts*. Sweden is the land of floods, and sometimes the collected waters of some expanded lake issue, in one prodigious sheet, over a precipice of great height, astounding the ear of the bye-stander, with the conflicting roar of many waters. The cataract of the *Ljusna* is particularly sublime and terrific: it opened all at once upon our traveller, as he emerged from the bosom of an immeasurable forest, and presented the amazing spectacle of the tribute of many lakes and rivers, thundering impetuously down into the Gulf of Bothnia. A bridge, formed of the trunks of fir-trees, stretched across the terrific chasm, to the distance

of one hundred yards. Such was the din and percussion of the mass of flood falling into the cauldron below, that it actually caused the bridge to quiver, and gave to the stranger, that ventured upon it, a fearful sensation of insecurity altogether insupportable.

"——— I'll look no more
Lest my brain turn ; and the deficient sight
Topple down headlong !" — SHAKESPEARE, *K. Lear*.

What would have been the language of our immortal Dramatist, had he witnessed the precipices of other lands, compared with which the Cliff of Dover is but as an ant-hill ?

Another of the sublime sights of Sweden is a forest on fire. Occasional conflagrations of this kind are frequent occurrences in all countries, overspread with wood ; and are apt to become very alarming to the natives, from the vast extent, to which the flames now and then spread. Such events have long afforded images of grandeur to our popular poets : Thomson has availed himself of them in his *Seasons*, with his accustomed force and happiness of manner ; and Milton has borrowed from them one of his sublimest similes.

"———" As when Heaven's fire
Hath scathed the forest-oaks or mountain pines
With singed top, their stately growth, tho' bare,
Stands on the blasted heath, &c. *Parad. Lost*.

Dr. Clarke, however, bears witness that it is seldom, if ever, by lightning, that the forests are fired. On the contrary, these accidents generally arise from the carelessness of the Laplanders, in lighting their pipes in the woods, and allowing the embers, to drop among the moss and dried leaves ; or from their kindling large fires at their different *bivouacs* in the forests, for the purpose of driving away the swarms of mosquitoes. The annoyance produced by these tiny foes is almost incredible : such is their thirst for blood, that nothing can repel their attacks, save smearing the face and body with tar,—an expedient practised by the natives, and one which, though somewhat-loathsome, our travellers were at last obliged to adopt.

Being incidentally led to the mention of tar, we may state the usual mode, in which it is prepared in this country. The roots and billets of fir are piled compactly into a stack, and

covered with turf: the stack is then set fire to, and a slow combustion, without flame, takes place: the tar escapes as it forms, by a funnel at the bottom, and is collected in casks, which, as soon as filled, are bunged up ready for exportation. Thus it is evident that the liquid is prepared by a kind of distillation *per descensum*; the turpentine is melted by the fire, and mixes with the sap of the fir, while the wood is converted into charcoal.

The cabins of the Laplanders are invariably constructed of wood: the trees employed are notched, or dove-tailed at the end, so as to let into each other. In fact, a similar *order of Architecture* prevails here, to that observable in the *log houses* of North-America. The rein-deer moss serves in lieu of plaster, to stop the various chinks in these wooden tenements. The *Lapps*, as a people, are evidently a distinct family of the human species, and are widely different in their appearance from the Swedes. Our author considers their origin to be Asiatic, and either finds, or fancies in them, the characteristic features of the natives of Japan. In stature they are dwarfish; their hair long, lank, and black; eyes bleared, rheumy, and weak, and the pupil of each distorted inward towards the bridge of the nose; their cheek-bones are high, complexion sallow, and voice effeminate. They are regarded by the Swedes, much in the same light, that the Gypsies are in England; that is to say, as a set of perilous knaves, greatly addicted to all sorts of pilfering and predatory tricks. The average stature of the men is four feet—that of the women three and a half; and their general appearance is so unsightly and revolting, that to meet one of them suddenly in the centre of a forest, is enough to startle a stranger.

This people have no national melodies; indeed there is nothing among them, that merits the name of music. Their songs are vociferated, with the most hideous intonations of voice, and gesticulations of body; and the chorus or burden of these ditties is almost uniformly, "Let us drive the wolves," and such like sentiments. Dancing is utterly unknown amongst them—a circumstance, that appears an anomaly, in the history of uncivilized nations; for, so far as we know, this is the only rude tribe, amongst whom that amusement is not a prevailing favourite. Their food consists of rye, biscuit,

salted fish, and a mixture of fermented sour milk and a water, called *Pima*, of which they are extravagantly fond, emphatically calling it "*both meat and drink*." To these are added the milk of the rein-deer, which is exceedingly rich and luscious, occasioning a headache, when taken by strangers in its undilute state. Their marriages are negotiated in the simplest possible way. The bride and her kinsfolk are first propitiated by presents of rein-deer, and other valuables; and no sort of after-ceremony takes place, save the interchange of a little tobacco, followed by copious potations of brandy. Indeed, in their fondness for these two narcotics, they are not surpassed, by the most puissant gin-drinkers of St. Giles's or Wapping; and it would seem, that for any Laplander, young or old, male or female, to resist the allurements of the brandy-bottle, or the tobacco pouch, is a proof of human virtue not to be expected. Their wealth consists in their rein-deer, of which persons reputed rich amongst them, often possess many hundreds. Though these animals are the chief criterions of property, the precious metals are by no means despised, by this uncultivated people. Nay, they universally refuse the paper-currency of Sweden, transacting all their dealings in hard cash. Many of them even go a step farther, as the following extraordinary extract will shew:

"They have sometimes rich hoards of silver-plate, which they buy of the merchants: but fond as they are of this distinction, their plate is always buried; and the secret of its deposit is known, only to the *Patriarch*, or *chief* of every family. When he dies, the members of his family are often unable to discover where he has concealed it. Silver-plate, when offered to them for sale, must be in a polished state, or they will not buy it: for such is their ignorance, that when the metal, by being kept buried, becomes tarnished, they conceive that its value is impaired; and bring it to the merchants (who derive great benefit from this traffic) to be exchanged for other silver, which, being re-polished, they believe to be new. A person therefore, who should only instruct a Laplander in the art of scowring silver-plate, if he taught him nothing else, would be entitled to his gratitude, and save for his family an annual expenditure, equivalent to many head of rein-deer."

P. 353.

Of their domestic manners we come next to speak. With the art of writing, as with most of the other arts of civilized

life, they are totally unacquainted. When they saw our author putting down his daily remarks in his journal, they peered over his shoulder, like so many baboons, and grinned not a little at the rapid, but to them, unaccountable motions of the pen.—At *Enontekis* Dr. C. for their amusement, let off a balloon of moderate size, which soared majestically into the air for a considerable height, and then fell into a neighbouring lake. This spectacle, which he expected would have transported them with delight, had quite a contrary effect; for the demeanour of the whole assembled multitude betokened astonishment and uneasiness,—from what cause he could not clearly discover. Very different, however, were their emotions at sight of the paper-kite, which he afterwards let fly for their entertainment.

“ All were alike transported, expressing their joy by capering and squeaking, each coming in his turn to lay hold upon the string; when they found that it was pulled by the kite, they burst into loud fits of laughter, and would have remained the whole night, amused by the sight it afforded.” P. 396.

Of their extreme generosity in *connubial* matters, the author has related some singular traits. It was not uncommon for a native, by means of signs and gestures too plain to be misunderstood, to make him a free tender *pro tempore* of the charms of his loving help-mate! and on farther inquiry Dr. C. was informed, that it was universally deemed a high honour, as well as an auspicious circumstance, when such offers were accepted by strangers! We have heard of similar proofs of *politeness* amongst other savage nations, but we had always listened incredulously to them, until we received the present confirmation of the fact from our author, whose veracity we see no reason to question.

The climate and natural productions of Lapland do not differ very materially, from those of the north of Sweden: the trees, however, are more stunted in their growth, the arctic shrubs become more numerous, the weather is more unsettled, and in short every thing betokens vicinity to the regions of eternal frost. We, perhaps, cannot give a better idea of the condition of human existence, in this dreary extremity of the northern peninsula, than by transcribing a calender of the weather at *Enontekis*, throughout the whole year, kept by

Mr. Grape the clergyman of that place, and communicated by him to our author.

January—The most intense cold took place, between the 3rd and the 7th. The greatest depth of the snow six feet.

February—Snow falling, with violent wind, from the 9th to the 18th.

March—Extreme cold from the 8th to the 13th.

April.—The first *rook* seen on the 15th. Several *rooks* seen on the 23rd. The *ways* become passable. Wild geese begin to appear.

May.—The partridge (*Charadrius apricarius*, Linn.) and the *Motacilla ananthe*, Linn. appeared on the 5th.—The season for travelling in sledges ended on the 8th. The rivulets began to flow on the 9th. First rain on the 11th. The ice began to break up upon the 14th. Swallows appeared on the 15th. The ice disappeared on the 17th.—The spring floods in the rivers then at their height. Upon the 18th *sowing* began; the plains beginning to look green. The last snow fell on the 19th—upon the 23rd planted potatoes. Cuckoo heard on the 25th—and perch began to spawn. Birch leaves began to appear on the 27th, and the plains to exhibit an uniform green colour. The last spring frost happened on the night of the 30th.

June—The earth white with snow on the 4th.—Pasturage commenced in the forests on the 7th.—Snow and heavy hail on the 13th.—The first summer heat on the 16th.—First thunder on the 18th.—At this time sowed the kitchen garden—Mosquitoes in vast numbers on the 22nd.—Inundations from the highest mountains on the 26th.—At this time the leaves of my potatoe plants perished with cold.

July.—First ear of barley on the 26th.—Hay-making began on the 30th.—The first star visible on the 31st, denoting the re-approach of night.

August. First frosty night towards the 17th.—Harvest began on the 20th.—Birch leaves began to turn yellow on the 23rd.

September.—Hard frost towards the 6th. Swallows disappear on the 11th.—Ground frozen, and ice upon the banks on the 12th.—First snow fell on the 21st, and remained upon the mountains.—Cattle housed on the 24th.—Lakes frozen on the 26th.

October.—Leaves of birch and osier not altogether fallen on the 3rd.—Lakes frozen on the 5th—the river on the 6th.—Upon the 9th not a rook to be seen.—The earth again bare on the 22nd, and the ice not firm on the 26th.—Durable frost and snow on the 27th.

November.—Upon the 19th travelling in sledges commenced.

December.—The greatest degree of cold from the 16th to the 22nd inclusive. The depth of the snow now equalled four feet six inches." P. 411, 412.

It thus appears, that there is neither spring nor autumn in Lapland, the accession of summer and that of winter being equally rapid, and as it were instantaneous. The former is exceedingly short and precarious; yet it is wonderful to observe the *compensating care* of Divine Providence, in all the operations of nature, and how admirably circumstances, apparently contradictory, are adapted to one another. For example, if the summer is brief, the progress of vegetation is *in proportion* more rapid; so rapid indeed it is, that both in Lapland, and the northern part of Norway, barley has been reaped in *six weeks* after being sown!! Indeed, harvest occurs earlier in Lapland, than in Sweden.

The greatest natural curiosity of Lapland is the sun's being visible, during the whole twenty-four hours, for three entire weeks of every summer. The inhabitants are accustomed, at such times, to light their pipes, *at midnight*, by simply holding up a common burning glass to the sun! Though this region lies so far to the northward, the summer heat ranges from 68 to 75 of Fahrenheit: this is owing, not so much to the actual power of the solar rays, as to their shining without interruption for several weeks, night and day. The earth keeps continually absorbing the calorific rays, during the long space of the polar day, and is not cooled down by the successive chills of night, as in the climate of England. There is something magnificent, in considering so long a period of sunshine. But, as the worthy Pastor of *Enontekiä* observes, "the pleasure of this nightless summer is dearly purchased, by an almost unbroken darkness for the rest of the year:—a continual winter, in which it is difficult to dispense with candles, during the space of three hours in each day." Yet even here, we conceive, the compensating kindness of Providence, of which we have before spoken, is conspicuous; for summer is to the Laplanders the season of anxiety and toil, while winter is "the long night of revelry and ease," during which they enjoy all the happiness, physical and moral, of which their untutored capacities are susceptible. Nor is the darkness so profound or appalling, as *we*

might expect : it is greatly relieved by the superior brilliancy of the stars and moon, and by the perpetual presence of *Auroræ Boreales*, and other meteorological phenomena, of the most brilliant description.

Christianity is the religion of the whole of Scandinavia, but amidst a population so thinly sown, churches cannot be expected to be numerous. In both Sweden and Lapland the inhabitants will often go a hundred miles, to the *nearest* church, for the purpose of attending divine worship! Of course, at this rate, they only go once, or perhaps twice a year; and numbers go together, forming one large expedition, or *Caravan*.

We cannot resist extracting the following interesting account of bear-hunting in these regions.

"The weapon employed in killing the bears is nothing more than a pole, with a stout quadrangular iron-pike at one end, and a wheel at the other, to prevent its sinking in the snow. The hunter, upon the first fall of snow, tracks the bear to his den; which is generally nothing more than a hollow bank, with a few overhanging boughs covered with snow, beneath which canopy the bear sleeps. A dog is then employed to attack the bear, barking and teasing the animal, until he rises upon his hinder feet, to seize his adversary: at which critical juncture, the huntsman, who all this while has stood concealing the iron point of his pole beneath his left thigh, suddenly advances, and plunges the pike in his heart. It is a most desperate and dangerous enterprise. The slightest failure, either as to the direction of the blow, or the force with which it is administered, would be followed by a cruel death." P. 322.

In fact, this is no uncommon result of the conflict;—as for horrid lacerations of the flesh, they are, it seems, every day occurrences.

Dr. Clarke, having pushed his tour two degrees and a half beyond the Arctic Circle, bethought him of returning, and proceeded from Lapland, chiefly in river-boats, to Finland. His remarks on the latter country he reserves for a subsequent volume. He next crossed the Gulf of Bothnia, scaled the Norwegian Alps, and proceeded to *Tronijen* and *Christiana*, as we have before related. During this portion of his tour, he became affected with an inflammatory sore-throat, and we notice the circumstance, solely for the purpose of introduc-

ing to the reader's notice a new cure, invented by the sage *Æsculapius* of a Swedish village. When our traveller arrived at the inn, he found this modern *Paracelsus* deeply engaged in playing cards: *of course* he could not be spoken with, till the game was over. But when that event took place, he examined the throat with due care and solemnity, and after congratulating his patient, on his good luck in falling into such hands, proposed his panacea forthwith. This was nothing less than "to paint the inside of the throat, by means of a camel's hair brush, dipped in a kind of green paint, which he produced from his pocket." This ingenious project was declined in a polite manner by our author, and the throat was, in the end, wisely committed to the care of dame Nature!

We must next proceed, to follow Dr. C. in his notices of Norway, but in this our closing limits warn us to be exceedingly brief. He is of opinion, that this country possesses more picturesque scenery, than any other on the face of the earth; and that it is the peculiar character of Norwegian mountains, to combine the grandeur of Alpine prospects, with the dark solemnity of the groves of Sweden, and the luxurious softness of the vales of Italy. It contains timber enough, he thinks, to supply more navies, than all the arsenals of the world will send forth before the *Millennium*!

The population of Norway is about 748,141; its climate remarkably variable, and its winters are both long and severe. The inhabitants are more covetous and imposing, than their Swedish neighbours; but though less virtuous, they are more lively. Their features, complexion, and language, bear a marked resemblance to the English; and they manifest a great predilection for British taste, literature, and manufactures, and, in short, for every thing British.

Trenjen is an elegant town, and remarkable for its *agremens*, both natural, social, and architectural. It seems to be quite the *Baix* of Norway*; and we regret that we have not room for a more detailed account of its beauties. We shall conclude our extracts by the following passage, descriptive of the domestic economy of the Norwegians.

* "Nullus in orbe locus *Baix* preluet amœnis." *Horat.*

"The industry of the natives induces them, to appropriate almost every thing to some useful purpose. Their *summum bonum* seems to consist in the produce of the fir. The tree affords materials for building their houses, churches, and bridges; for every article of their household furniture; for constructing sledges, carts, and boats, besides fuel for their hearths. With its leaves they strew their floors, and afterwards burn them, and collect the ashes for manure. The birch affords, in its leaves and tender twigs, a grateful fodder for their cattle, and bark for covering their houses. The bark of the elm, in powder, is boiled up with other food to fatten hogs: sometimes, but rarely, it is used in the composition of their bread. The flowers of the *Haeg-ber* flavour their distilled spirits. The moss, as a substitute for mortar, is used in caulking the interstices of their timber walls. The turf covers their roofs. A species of *Lycopodium* is employed in dyeing their woollens. Even the leaves, as they fall from the trees, are carefully raked together, and preserved to increase their stock of fodder." P. 729.

After what we have said at the outset of our article, it is quite unnecessary to add any thing further on the general character of Dr. Clarke's work. The passages we have transcribed will enable our readers to judge, in some measure, for themselves. We have selected such, as are most entertaining, and have noticed most of his leading facts in a compressed way; at the same time avoiding those numerous redundancies, repetitions, and trivial circumstances, by which the volume is eked out to so toilsome a length. The language of the book is diffuse, and sometimes inaccurate; the expression "*suffice it to say*," occurs more than once,—an idiom, so offensive to our critical ears, that we have long determined to wage war with it, wherever we find it.

But "*non paucis offendi maculis*" is a very good maxim; and in conformity with it, we shall take leave of Dr. Clarke's Travels in perfect good humour. They have afforded us much of both amusement and instruction; and we recommend them strongly to those, who are fond of this branch of study*.

* We had almost forgotten to say that the work, of which we have now given an account, is embellished with all the showy garniture of plates and vignettes. They are very numerous, and highly executed.

PEN OWEN, in three Volumes.—Blackwood, Edinburgh.—1822.

THE work before us is one of those, whose outset is rather appalling; but whose progress onwards reconciles us to the difficulties we have to encounter at the beginning. We are apt to fancy, during the perusal of the first ten or twelve chapters, that we shall have to wade through three thickly printed volumes of dull unentertaining narrative and hackneyed remark, and we are almost about to call a halt: but as we proceed we get interested in the story of him, who figures as its hero; and finding him playing his part, in every variety of scene, in which a man of his rank and fortune in life can be placed, we soon discover that he is there with the view not only of making us acquainted with these scenes, but of being himself the vehicle of one side of the question in Politics, Morals, and Religion, and eliciting from others the sentiments which prevail on the other. The Hero, who has such a task to perform, is very properly constituted a Welshman; and his hot and fiery temperament often furnishes rich materials for the story: while his honesty and staunch independence of principle account for much of his sufferings, and form a fine contrast to a great deal of what he meets with in the world. English and Scottish Heroes have been pretty well monopolized;—and, were it not for the fertility of the Great Unknown in his *Waverleys*, and his *Nigels*, we should say, exhausted. But the Welsh ground is pretty clear, and since the days of Arthur, perhaps, a greater Hero has not appeared on it, than PEN OWEN. The story, as it may properly be called, is simple enough, and is formed on somewhat of the same general model, as many stories that now a days entertain and instruct the world. PEN is sent into the world to seek—not a lost fortune, as Nigel Olifaunt is—but a lost mistress. In this search he meets with all his adventures.

Griffith Owen, the father of our Hero, is a Virtuoso, and a man of science; his house becomes the rendezvous of projectors of every description—and he himself the dupe. The passion for antiquities comes in place of the passion of love, and fairly helps him to a wife. A vase of singular

antiquity is discovered in the neighbourhood of Bristol, and Griffith finds, that a lady has the refusal of it—What is to be done—The lady, under the able instructions of a Dr. Wintletap, fastens herself to the Vespasian vase ; and parts with it and her hand at the same time to Mr. *Griffith Owen*.

The wealth which Geoffrey Owen, the father of Griffith, had amassed by honest industry, was soon dissipated by his son ; and an heir was born to its inheritance, after there was little or nothing left to inherit.—The volumes of Locke and Rosseau were ransacked to discover a system of education, which should render *Pen* the wonder of his day, and realize the *beau ideal* of a Genius. But fortunately, while the father was reading and contriving, the son was learning and growing up—under the common-plan superintendence of his uncle, aided by the Reverend Mr. Mapletoft, the worthy rector of the parish.

Mr. Mapletoft, had no children of his own ; but he had adopted a little girl, who is destined to make a very conspicuous figure in our Hero's history.—With *ELlice CRAIG*, *PEN* was brought up in all the playfulness of infancy ; and their childish intercourse received no interruption, until uncle Caleb became alarmed at the obstinacy, with which our hero refused to be torn from Ellice, when she had the measles. Caleb took an early opportunity, of cautioning *PEN* against imprudent attachments ; and succeeded in putting into the boy's head, exactly that which he wished to keep out of it—no uncommon occurrence with well-meaning men, who, like Caleb, act on the wise and precautionary plan, as they imagine. But the dialogue betwixt Caleb and Pen is worth quoting, for the sake of such of our readers, as may not have access to the work.

“ What harm, my dear uncle, can there be in loving my dear Ellice ? ”

“ Harm ! my child ! why, the greatest possible—you may fall in love with her.”

“ Fall in love, uncle ! I'm quite sure I can never love her better than I do now—and yet I feel no danger.”

“ But, my dear Pen—it's a different thing altogether—it'—

“ Then there is nothing to fear, I have loved my dear Ellice for so many years.”

" Pish, boy—the harm's to come—if you fall in love with her, I tell you, then"—

" What then ?"

" Don't repeat my words, you little obstinate dog—" cried the vexed Caleb, who was at a loss how to answer his childish interrogator.

" I only asked what then, my dear uncle Caleb."

" Then—why you may be fool enough to marry her."

" Marry her ! sure I can't do that yet, uncle—it's only grown up men that marry—there's time enough for that."

" Time enough—you don't think you're to stand still, d'ye ?—you'll be a man by and by."

" And will it do me any harm to marry then, uncle !"

" I—never married."

" Aye—but my father did."

" Your father was a—psha—no matter—you're a child, and know nothing about marriage—I tell you it is a bad business."

" Is it, uncle ?—why, I'm sure, my dear, dear Papa and Mama Mapletoft are as happy as the day is long."

" Pish, boy—that's not the thing."

" Why, they are married "

" Yes—they are married, to be sure—but still"—

" Then what's the harm of marrying, if it makes people as happy as the day is long, uncle Caleb ?"

" Imprudence in a choice."—Now poor Caleb thought himself safely landed—" Falling in love with an improper object—there, boy."

" That can't happen to me, my dear good uncle. Ellice Craig is the properest and dearest creature in the world."

" Imprudence in the choice," repeated Caleb, still grasping the idea by which he hoped to be saved—" chusing a girl without money !"

" Ah ! now, uncle, you are laughing at me, I see—what can money have to do with love ?"

" Money—you can do nothing without it, child ; it is the main-spring of life—it is—in short,—it is every thing—buys every thing."

" It won't buy love, surely, uncle !"

" Yes, yes, but it will, I tell you—it will buy every thing under the sun."

" I don't want money, then."

" Why—you little troublesome urchin ?"

" Because I have got every thing I want without it ; and I'm sure I would not sell Ellice's love for all the money in the world."

" You're a child—a babe—a nincompoop boy—I tell you, people can't marry without money."

"Why I've often heard dear mama Mapletoft declare, she hadn't a penny in the world when good Mr. Mapletoft married her."

"What's that to the purpose?"

"Pat—my dear uncle," said the shrewd boy, who, as he warmed in his subject, found his advantage, and closed with his adversary.

"Pat—devil!—I tell you what, Pen, I won't talk with you—you're an obstinate, self-willed, impudent."—

Here exhausted in argument, and at a loss for words, he dismissed the boy, with the information that on the Monday following he should carry him off to his father's house, for the express purpose of removing him from the danger.—"Aye," he added, "there, you young whipper-snapper, you'll be safe enough."

Pen was accordingly conducted by his uncle to his father's house, who was mortified beyond measure to find that he had acquired a modicum of Latin, and a smattering of Greek; and was inconsolable at the reflexion, that while *he* was planning to make him a genius, Mr. Mapletoft had made him a tolerable scholar for his years. Griffith, however, determined to remedy the defect; and resolved to place his son under the tuition of a man of science, who then lived at Bristol, and whose name, indicative of his character, was Sourcraut, a German. This gentleman was invited to dine at the house of Griffith, in order to be introduced to his brother and his boy. Caleb very naturally mistakes the man of science for a madman, and the fiery Welshman acting under this impression, which the conduct and language of Sourcraut served to strengthen, gives rise to a very whimsical scene; but to which we must refer our readers. The German professor is laid violent hands upon by Caleb, out of pure good nature. Griffith, who is told that he is sick, hastens to try the effect of some celebrated medicines, with which he is overturned on the stair, by the retreat of the professor. Caleb learning from his brother, that he had invited Sourcraut to his house in order to engage him as tutor to his son, immediately imagines his brother as mad as his guest. The same premises led with Caleb to the same conclusion, and without ceremony he next lays hands on Griffith, and a scene of unutterable confusion ensues, in the midst of which the German professor returns with a posse of Peace Officers, having sworn an assault before the Mayor

against Mr. Griffith Owen. In the act of attempting to seize Griffith, Pen, who had been all along present, although concealed, contrived to charge an electrical machine; and fortune bringing one of the combatants in contact with the chain, that connected the machine with a Voltaic Battery, the whole party was laid flat on the ground in an instant.

After recovery from the surprize, Griffith entered into an investigation of the phenomenon; and PEN, who was terrified at what he had done, and wishing to account for it, in a manner, that might exculpate himself, shewed his father the chain, that did all the mischief, and presto! became in his father's eyes—A GENIUS. The delight of Griffith was extreme; and the dialogue between the brothers is truly characteristic.

"A philosopher in the cradle! a miraculous youth!—an admirable Creighton!—an Ingenhoutz!—a Muschenbroek."

"A what!" exclaimed Caleb.

"A beatification of Boza!"

"Mad—mad, by this good light," cried Caleb aloud; "why call the boy by such devilish names—arn't ye afraid, Griffith? Let go the boy."

"We've met to part no more, Caleb—the boy has elicited a spark, which shews what he is made of—I told you so, Caleb—I told you so years ago, but you wouldn't believe me."

"Believe what? you're stark staring mad, that I believe—but"—

"Did I not declare to you the boy would—must be a genius."

"But what has genius to do with all this rigmarole of nicknames?"

"Nicknames! vile slander! they are titles of honour."

"Not in this country, I'm sure."

"In every country of the civilized world. Brother, I defy you to make me angry now—thwart, teaze, perplex me,—all your shafts fall short, and cannot touch me—I love the boy—I love you—I love every body—I'm impenetrable as marble—my hopes are realized—the boy will be immortalized."

"Why, what the dickens has he done," cried Caleb, "to rob you of your wits?"

"Done!—every thing—look ye there, brother Caleb."

"What's that—an old jack-chain!"

"A jack-chain!"—

"Yes, a d—d dirty jack-chain—heaven forgive me—but you'd make a parson swear."

" It will chain him, Caleb, to the car of fame, and blazon the name of **PEN OWEN** in characters of gold."

" What—it's the old fudge of gold-finding, is it?—Much joy to you brother—come, come, the boy shan't be lost in this wild goose scheme; come along **PEN**, come along, I say, 'tis late—you mustn't stay to be bit—troop; boy—troop."

" The boy shall not stir a step, by"—

" What!"

" Not an inch"—(ringing the bell with great violence.)

" Not go home to my house?"

" Never shall he stir from mine," (here the servant entering, he ordered a bed to be prepared for his son.)

" Have a care, Griffith!"

" I have nothing to care for now, Caleb."

" I will discard you both."

" Discard yourself—silly one."

" Aye cut you off—I'll abandon you to your own cursed ways, heaven forgive me.—Nay, nay, but the boy will go with me."

" Not he, be assured, brother."

" I say he must."

" By the majesty of science, never!"

" Then for ever."—

" For ever."

" Pen, my boy—would'st refuse thy uncle—thine own dear uncle?"

" Silence boy," exclaimed Griffith. " On your allegiance and duty, answer not—stir not "

" Very well, Mister Griffith Owen—if you repent not this, may I be."—

" And if I do, may I be.—"

" Oh!" screamed the boy—off flew the uncle—and down sat Griffith in his arm chair,—ruffled indeed by what had just passed; but quickly lost in admiration, at the wonderful instance of the boy's genius, displayed—in saving himself from an apprehended flogging!"

While matters were in this state with the Owens, Sir Luke Oldysworth, the neighbour of Mr. Mapletopt, determined to invite his heir-at-law, Mr. Frank Wettenhall, to his manor; and the appearance of this sprightly, fashionable, and genteel young man, under the same roof with **ELICK CRAIG**, gives rise to sentiments and feelings in the mind of *Pen Owen*, that were somewhat new, and not very pleasant. Ellice being one day attacked by a hart, in

Sir Luke's deer park, had no other means of escape, but by leaping a style, where Wettenhall fortunately stood ready to receive her, and where Pen as unfortunately saw her in Frank's arms. The scene of angry altercation, which took place between the young men, was interrupted by the appearance of Major Irwin, or *Black Jack*, as he was called—a singular and forbidding character, who had made his fortune in India, and now lived in Sir Luke's neighbourhood. This gentleman evinces considerable interest in *Ellice Craig's* fortunes; and plainly hints to Wettenhall, that, as heir to Sir Luke Oldysworth, and as evidently an admirer of *Ellice*, he might raise worth and beauty like hers to the rank, which they ought to hold—Wettenhall says little in regard to the project; and in the mean time, the cause of all this commotion—*ELLICK CRAIG*—suddenly disappears.

Our readers will no doubt stare with astonishment, when we announce to them, that we have conducted them only to the end of the first volume; and our Hero only to his eighteenth year. If they have accompanied us in the part of the story, which we have now given, we would advise them, not to desert us in that, which is yet to come, for assuredly it is the best part of it. *PEN* sets out in search of *ELLICK*—is suspected by his uncle Caleb, and all the good folks at Oldsleigh, to have in fact carried her off; and being upbraided in rather a harsh manner by Caleb, his Welsh blood rises, and in a fit of true heroism, he determines to manifest his independence upon his uncle, and all the world, except himself.

PEN reaches London, and being deprived of the resources, formerly supplied by his uncle, had recourse to his own. In his progress towards the Bookseller's shop, he meets with Major Irwin, alias *Black Jack*, from whom he learns, for the first time, that he is himself suspected of having carried off *Ellice Craig*—*PEN* is confounded; but more comforted and soothed in his feelings, than he had been, since leaving home; and betakes himself to a celebrated Biblioplist, upon whom he determines to draw for his present wants. While seated in the back shop of Mr. *DUODEC*, *PEN* is initiated into some of the secrets of Metropolitan criticism. The downright dishonesty, and imposition of the tribe astound and enrage *PEN*—a quarrel,

which takes place betwixt an Author and a Reviewer, leads him to apprehend very serious consequences, where nothing is further from the minds of the parties ; and an impudent remark made to himself by the Critic, is about to be revenged after PEN's Welsh fashion, when *Pepperal* makes his escape.—Mr. *Duster* the author favours our hero, with the portrait of Mr. *Pepperal* ; and as it is a very fair specimen of many of the class, to which he belongs, we cannot withhold it from our readers.

“ That man, Sir,” said Mr. *Duster*, “ is the editor of a Review, and an oracle among a certain class of people. He was originally apprenticed to a bookseller in the West, who, finding that he read more books than he sold, discharged him at the end of his term, with the character of being a learned dunce ; for though he had emptied the miscellaneous library of his employer into his head, not a single sentence had ever escaped his lips to prove it had been digested. He next became the Merry Andrew of a strolling mountebank ; but his stock of wit being exhausted, before the close of the first campaign, he was returned upon the world, as a candidate for any portion of its favour, it might be disposed to grant. After experiencing, for many years, its vicissitudes, under a variety of forms, he settled as a surgeon in Lancashire, where, by some unaccountable accident, he appeared to have rescued a man of fortune, and influence in the neighbourhood, from the jaws of death :—one of those kind coincidences of dame Nature, in favour of this quack, which may be considered as a counterbalance to the inattention she had shown towards *Pepperal*, on all other occasions. The gentleman, to evince his gratitude, interested himself in his fortunes ; and, disposing of the few bottles of coloured water, and the ordinary drugs of which his establishment consisted, *Pepperal* brought his library in his head, and two shirts in his pocket-handkerchief, up to town, to try his fortune under the sanction of his patron. With so respectable an introduction, he was made acquainted with some literary characters ; and being thrown into the society of certain daily and weekly scribblers, whose stock in trade he had wit enough to discover did not much exceed, what he might fairly boast himself, he seriously turned his thoughts to the vocation, as a future resource against starvation. He had read several treatises upon the subject, translated from the ancients, and imported from the French ; and his first efforts were made, (of course anonymously,) in the magazines, and other of the abounding depositories of ephemeral trash and scandal.—This man thus qualified is now the Editor of a

popular review, and is the dread and scourge of those who formerly held his talents in such utter contempt, that they would have laughed in his face, had he ventured an opinion upon any literary subject in their presence."

On leaving Mr. Duster, the author, PEN enters into conversation with Mr. Duodec, the Bookseller, on the subject of turning his talents to account; and the dialogue between them is characteristic and spirited: but too long to be extracted.—It terminated in our hero threatening to cane Mr. Duodec, for offering him the paltry sum of seven shillings per sheet. A stranger, who afterwards proves to be a Member of Parliament, interposes, and explains matters to PEN, attempting to set him right, as to the outlandish notions, which he had formed about *public virtue*, and *private morals*; assuring him that *credit* was the only criterion, by which to judge of private worth,—and *political consistency* the only one, by which people of sense measured *public character*. PEN is astonished at the little stress, which Mr. Morley, M. P. puts on Public Virtue, Private Morals, and Religious Sentiment; but when he hears him rise in his place the very same evening, and pronounce a most eloquent harangue in favour of these principles, as the only true foundations of Government and Law, PEN loses his patience altogether; and when the House is bawling out *hear! hear! hear!* our hero, seated in the front of the gallery, starts up, and exclaims—

"I'll be d—d if I do."—

The consequence of this breach of privilege is poor PEN's imprisonment in Newgate;—and the consequence of his obstinate refusal to apologize, because he was conscious of no wrong, is his detention there, until the prorogation of Parliament.—While under confinement, our Hero receives a letter from Mr. Mapletoft, in reply to his letter to Caleb. Pen's unfortunate epistle, written in all the consciousness of innocence, and spirit of independence, is construed by the good folks at Oldsleigh, into a justification of his guilt, and a setting at defiance of his friends; and Mr. Mapletoft's letter is just such an answer to such an epistle, as may be expected. It almost drives our Hero mad—so nearly so, indeed, that the attendance of a nurse to look after him is judged advisable; and PEN becomes acquainted with a Mrs. Weston, and

her story, which is short and simple, and sorrowful, and too common in real life. Mrs. Weston has an only daughter Rose, who is seduced by a fashionable villain, under the most solemn promises of marriage. By him she is soon forgotten and deserted; and reduced to poverty, the mother is obliged to earn her livelihood as a sick-nurse. She afterwards makes her appearance in PEN's history, when she is enabled to return our Hero his kindness to her, under circumstances not the most pleasant and agreeable.

In Newgate, as in a very appropriate place, our Hero encounters a *Reformer*—a gentleman of the name of Buckthorn, imprisoned for a libel on government. Buckthorn fancies PEN one of his own kidney; but soon finds himself mistaken. They enter into conversation, and PEN discovers or suspects, that he is speaking to a man, whose political sentiments he had formerly read, as recorded in the journals of the day. Buckthorn is obliged to confess, that he is the same person; and the reader can be at no loss to perceive, that the author has *Cobbett* in his eye. The style of Cobbett's writings is well supported in Buckthorn's dialogue with Pen.

"Why surely you did not carry your principles to market,—you were not base enough to barter your conscience."

"Conscience! what would you have me do with it? starve,—rot, —die on a dunghill!"

"By Heavens would I!" cried Pen, in a fit of moral enthusiasm: I would rather chop this hand from my body, than suffer it to work for the filthy wages of prostitution!"

"You would think twice, young fellow," cried Buckthorn, "before you did that, I can tell you. But you are raw: you even don't know the terms you employ. I saw corruption paramount, and I resolved to expose it. I was consistent, whilst others were apostates."

"What all?"

"All, who deserted the cause."

"What cause?"

"The cause of the people—anti-corruption, young gentleman; the cause of an oppressed, bankrupt,—ruined,—enslaved population."

"Yet, surely, you held them up to the eyes of Europe and America, as the happiest, the richest, the most prosperous, and free people under the sun."

"The times are altered—Zounds, Sir you don't perceive the change."

"In your principles, at least, it is evident."

"That's the cry of the vile hireling press: but I despise,—detest,—abhor,—execrate—and will exterminate them.—I have shown, I have disproved their lies."

"What! have you proved that black is white?" demanded PEN.

"That what they look for white is black," retorted Buckthorn.

"What *you* took for white."

"I never made a mistake in my life. I knew my men always."

"And yet you supported them."

"D—e, young man! if I don't believe you're a government spy."

"A government what, scoundrel!" cried PEN, starting up, and seizing the patriot by the collar.

"Hands off!" roared the patriot; "I'm not to be bullied"

"Bullied, Sir! by all that is sacred! unless you swallow your words, you shall swallow something still harder of digestion!"

A violent struggle ensued; in which, however, the vigour of the young man prevailed; and Buckthorn, gradually receding, demanded what had offended his fiery antagonist.

"Offended! why thou apostate!"—

"There,—take down his words," cried the patriot.

"Didst thou not call me a spy?"

"And have not you called me apostate? that's quits. Look ye, young gentleman, I'm afraid of no man; its my character."

"Which of them, Sir!" cried Pen, foaming with wrath; do you dare repeat your suspicion?"

"Suspicion! I have none,—none whatever."

"Of what?"

"No man shall compel me to say what."

"Do you charge me with being a spy?"

"A spy! not I; never dreamt of such a thing."

"Did you not call me so?"

"I might: but 'twas merely a phrase, a simple phrase! my language is nervous,—strong,—energetic. Show me the man, who knows the use of it like me. I only meant that you cross-examined me, as if you were hired. We are used to this style; it tells; it is every thing. It comes home to the people, Sir."

"But do you suppose any gentleman will put up with it?"

"I have nothing to do with gentlemen. I talk of men. I abominate the odious distinction of *gentlemen*! By the observations that you threw out at first, I thought you of the right sort, and only expressed my disappointment energetically."

Pen is relieved from Newgate, by the prorogation of Parliament, just as he began to see, from Buckthorn's lessons and example, that irritation against the laws of your country may sometimes proceed, from thinking oneself aggrieved by too partial an application of them; and just as he was applying the doctrine to his own case, and about to profit by it, by writing a proper, and submissive letter to the Speaker.

It was not the fortune of our Hero, to remain long in inactivity.—He had scarcely left the walls of Newgate, until we find him at high words in Kensington Gardens, with a total stranger. PEN, recollecting Major Irwin's orders to his servant, to watch our hero's motions, and seeing a man, muffled up in a military coat, and walking up and down in the garden,—*very naturally* concluded, that this was Black Jack's spy; and accosted him accordingly. The stranger proved to be a man of metal; and PEN, considering him only as an instrument in Irwin's hand, left him, in order to hasten to revenge himself on the proper person of Black Jack himself. But, unluckily, on writing an angry card to the Major, PEN discovers, that he has yet to learn, where the said Major is to be found. He dispatched his servant to Nerot's Hotel, where Major Irwin sometimes put up; but he was there said to have gone to the country—PEN in a rage at missing his prey, is well nigh demolishing his servant; and quite sure, that Black Jack has returned to Oldsleigh, he immediately forwards the challenge to him to that place.

On adjourning to a neighbour's Coffee-house, PEN picks up an acquaintance in a line of life, somewhat different from Buckthorn's. He dines in the same box with Sir Bland Blinkingsoph, and a dialogue betwixt the Baronet, and his friend Colonel Jebthorpe, lets our Hero into the story of an elopement, and the mode of treating such *faux pas* in fashionable life. The Colonel tells his friend, that Lord Dash had absconded with the beautiful Mrs. Four Stars; and expresses his wonder, that Blinkingsoph should pity this false woman, rich, young, beautiful, wedded to a man of her choice, a man whose virtues are only surpassed by the suavity of his manners, and the delicacy of his taste.

"Very true, very true," answered the Baronet; "There's not a word to be said on that score: but then the head of so young a thing

is easily turned by flattery; and her education must be taken into consideration."

"By heavens!" exclaimed PEN, with an emphatic rap on the table, "she must have been educated by the devil's dam, if, young as this gentleman describes her to be, she can be so depraved."

"Hush, my good sir! I admire your zeal: but zeal is still a distemper of the mind," added he, smiling: "it distorts objects, and blinds us to all but one side of a question."

"Can there be two sides to such a question?" cried PEN.

Sir Blinkingsoph is a *really too good* man—and sports opinions, novel in themselves, and tending to shake the foundations of all morality, honour, and common candour, with such ineffable gravity, that it is impossible to be angry with the man, while one abominates his principles.

PEN again betakes himself to the booksellers; and is more fortunate in stumbling upon Mr. Modely—a person, evidently drawn to depict Mr. MURRAY of Albemarle Street—than he was in meeting Mr. Duodec. Here our hero finds a kind and courteous reception; and a supply of money, until the Poem he offered to Mr. Modely should be published.

Pen was charmed with this interview. He was pleased to find the dry monotonous technicality of trade banished from the abode of the Muses; and the refinements of liberal intercourse between men of letters and their publishers, substituted for Smithfield bargains, among literary higglers and chapmen.

Our hero encounters young Wettenhall in Piccadilly on his return from Mr. Modely's; and on coming to an explanation with his supposed rival and betrayer, learns the utmost extent of the suspicions, which at Oldsleigh had been entertained against him—This drives PEN almost to madness; and, at the moment, when Wettenhall is beseeching him to consider, where he is, Major Irwin passes by on horseback. He regards our hero with a look of contempt and indignation; and PEN being in a "proper mood to chide the thunder," darts forward to seize the Major's bridle, and receives a desperate splashing for his pains. In his attempt to overtake the enemy, he overturns apple-stalls, old women, dandies, and sedan chairs; and by the time he reaches St. James's Street, is fairly in the midst of a London mob; from which he at length escapes with a bloody nose, torn clothes, and watch

and money fairly gone. To add to his misfortune, a carriage, passing at the time of the *row*, discovers *Ellice Craig* to the astonished eyes of our hero. His attempts to overtake the carriage are in vain; but when arrived at his lodgings, he receives a note in a female hand, upbraiding him for his behaviour, yet requesting him to come to the writer, and receive her-too-easily won forgiveness. But who the writer is, or where she lives, PEN is totally ignorant; and again betakes himself to advertise in the newspapers.

While PEN is awaiting the result of his advertisement, he is introduced to a *Bas Blew Coterie*, at Sir Bland Blinkingshop's, where he finds the merits of Madam Catalani's last night's singing, and the question of the balance of Europe, discussing in close connection with each other. The association given to their subjects by Tom Sparkle's wit, fairly overcame our hero's risible faculties; and when an old General, had been fairly put *hors de combat* by Tom's wit, PEN laid himself back on his chair, and while the tears ran from his eyes, exclaimed, "Well! what comes next?"—The next source of amusement to PEN is found in Sparkle's attack upon Mr. Peter Pliant, one of those flattering hangers on upon such men as Sir Bland; which is soon transferred to Mr. Caustic, a pretended connoisseur in the arts. Mr. Pliant and Mr. Caustic are led into a dispute about a picture, which the one asserts to be a GUIDO; the other, a VANDYKE.—A bet of twenty guineas is taken by the artists, when Sparkle exclaims, "A bite! it was painted by Blinkingshop's grandmother!" Caustic examines the picture closely—admits he was mistaken in thinking it a GUIDO, and says, "Sir Joshua might have been mistaken—at such a distance."

"But not upon—close inspection," remarked Sparkle, with a peculiar emphasis.

"No, no,—he must be a bungler indeed, who could be deceived in the touch of Guido."

"The best judges," resumed Sparkle, with well affected gravity, "may be deceived by general effects."

"To be sure," returned the connoisseur, taking out his pocket-book, to pay his bet, with the most complacent good humour.

"What will you give me, Sir Claude," asked Tom, "to make the bet bubble?"

"Bubble! how?"

"Have you closely examined the picture?"

"Yes, yes, closely enough not to be deceived."

"Every touch"

"Then bet Pliant, double or quits, that it is a Guido."

"Do what? come, come, sir, you have had your joke, and be satisfied with your supposed victory; you are not likely to foil me again at my own weapons."

"No, unless you are beaten out of them," cried Sparkle; "then, you know, they are lawful prize,—and may be turned against you."

"You want another bet, Tom," answered Sir Claude; "you play for money,—I for character."

"It is natural we should play for what we are most in need of," retorted the wit, laughing.

"I don't understand you, sir!" cried the Baronet, fiercely; who, in spite of his smiles, would, with great satisfaction, have kicked the whole company, for their share in the jest against him.

"I have the advantage of you, then," retorted Sparkle, with unabated good-humour; "and therefore advise you to save your money at least."

"What! would you have me bet against common sense?"

"To be sure," answered Sparkle, laughing, "if there was a chance of your gaining it."

"Gaining what, sir?"

"Your bet, of course," replied Tom.

"I'll take you double or quits," said Pliant, "that it is a Guido."

"You'd take any thing for a Guido," cried the Baronet.

"He took you, for example, ma,—Guido Cieca!" interrupted Sparkle.

"Guido Reni, you mean, I suppose," observed the connoisseur, with a look of contempt.

"As you like it—so twenty or forty guineas upon that picture being a Guido Reni."

"Psha! I should be taking you in, Tom."

"That would have novelty at least—to recommend it."

"It will be picking your pocket, I tell you."

"And that would have greater ingenuity to recommend it—than you are aware of."

"I know nothing about that; but this I know, that there is a homely proverb which—"

"I'll give you—to save your delicacy," interrupted the other, "'a

fool and his money are soon parted,"—and repeat my bet in the face of it."

"I'll not spare you," cried the Baronet: "by heavens, you shall pay!"

"We are upon equal terms," said Tom; "for hang me if I spare you: so play or pay, and done."

"Done!" cried Sir Claude.

"Done! for a ducate," repeated Tom. "Now, Sir Bland," turning to his host, "inform us, if you please,—how the bet may be decided."

"Certainly," replied Sir Bland, "it is,—and it is not a Guido."

"How?" exclaimed the connoisseur.

"It was a picture, which my grandfather purchased at Verona of a man, for an ancestor of whom Guido painted it; but having been neglected for many years, the whole of the drapery and background,—being finished in his latter, and hasty style,—was destroyed by the damp. The face, however, being fortunately preserved, and the picture being a known one, my grandmother, who was a native of Rome, and no mean proficient in the art of painting, undertook to restore the defective parts,—and actually painted in the whole, with the exception of the face."

"What say you now, Sir Claude?" cried the exulting Sparkle. "Shall I repeat the proverb?"

"D——n the proverb, Sir! Do you mean to insult me?"

"Oh dear no! I only mean to be paid."

"What! for a trick—an imposition?"

"No,—for my discernment in distrusting your judgment."

"Why, zounds, didn't I say it was a Guido?"

"You did—but unfortunately took some pains to prove yourself—in the wrong."

"Psha! I was entrapped by shuffling, and false evidence."

"Evidence! good Sir Claude—taste ride off upon evidence! vertu hobble upon the crutches of authority! Why, you smelt conviction, and had your taste—at your finger's end!"

"I'd have you know, Mr. Sparkle, I'm not to be bantered with impunity; I'll surrender my taste to no man living."

"Don't be impatient, my good friend; upon my soul,—I make no claim to it," said the incorrigible Sparkle.

"I'll not believe the story—it is a made up,—preconcerted"—

"Sir!" exclaimed the master of the house, with less than his usual urbanity.

"Be patient, Sir Bland," cried Sparkle, turning to his host; "Sir Joshua himself, you know, might be deceived—at a distance."

"So he might," returned Sir Claude.

"But not upon *close inspection*," retorted the wit.

"I flatter myself," said the Baronet, "I flatter myself—"

"That's right, stick to that," cried Tom, interrupting him.

"What's right, sir?" demanded the Baronet.

"Why, to flatter yourself; for even Pliant there can't flatter you now."

Here the virtuoso threw down his pocket book on the table, and desired the winners to help themselves; swearing at the same time, they might divide his whole fortune among them, if ever he put it in their power, to call his judgment again in question. He ordered his carriage, and bowed contemptuously to the host, adding at the same time, that he was prettily rewarded, for wishing to pay a compliment to his grandmother, at the expense of his own taste—"he knew the daub to be a piece of patch-work from the moment he entered the room."

Waiting for no explanation, he retired amidst the shouts of laughter, which those who witnessed the scene, could not restrain, even within the bounds of good breeding."

Our author, having thus exposed the pretensions of a class of would-be artists, to be met every day in London, *and elsewhere*, introduces his hero, under Sparkle's wing, to a conversation; and the characters pass in review before the wit, who describes them inimitably, and all, who know any thing of real life, must admit truly and fairly—The description of an East Indian Colonel, who has returned to England with a large fortune, and turned methodist, is too rich, and near ourselves, to be withheld from the reader.

"He is, I suppose, then," said Pen, "a methodist parson."

"Rather a church-militant," cried Sparkle; "he is a Colonel, who a few months back returned from India, with an overgrown fortune,—of which the most ingenious of the speculating tribe—could never discover the source."

"Perhaps he is instructing his converts in the mystery."

"Tout au contraire," answered his lively companion; "he is inveighing against the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, with all the zeal of an anchorite."

"Then he has surrendered his ill-gotten riches!"

"Not a bit of it. He makes more converts by his good dinners,—than by his long lectures."

"Are then his auditors dupes, or hypocrites?"

"Both," answered Sparkle; "they are dupes to his professions of sanctity; and hypocrites, to avail themselves of it. He is a bachelor, Sir, and professes to be a marrying man."

"What!—that skin of parchment?"

"You've hit the mark—it is the skin of parchment; which, when lawyers engross, they can convert into a material, which throws the Apollo or Antinous into shade."

"Would any one of those young and beautiful creatures prostitute themselves to such a pagod as that, for money?"

"Lord bless your simplicity. He might buy any woman in the room for a fraction of the balance, he has brought home with him; that is, I mean, in an honourable way."

"And can parents be brought to tolerate such sacrifices?"

"Why, who the deuce should dress out the victims—but the parents themselves? Not one of those girls but is acting under the inspection of her dearest friends; nor is there one that wouldn't be saint or sinner, according as the market stood."

"Nay, nay, Mr. Sparkle, I hope you are exaggerating now."

"I hope I am from my soul," answered he; "I am bad enough, and no one can say worse, than I think of myself; but I never hang out false colours;—perhaps you will moralize, and say it would be more decent, that I should do so. If that's the case we differ,—and there the matter ends; but I know the character of that man pretty well;—he has the ruin, the misery, the cry of the childless and the orphan in his ears, and on his conscience; he has children of his own, whom he leaves to poverty and contempt, and dependants, who are galled by the weight of his oppression;—yet this hypocrite has made his way into the best society, as the promoter of all charitable institutions,—a reformer of the constitution and public morals,—a declaimer against the corruption of manners,—an oracle among the would-be saints,—an impugner of church doctrines,—and the leading orator of Bible Societies!"

The following description of a female saint, is drawn with the strong pencil. It cannot be denied, but it copies from truth; for such beings are to be found. It were well, if the exposure of their arts, in the volume before us, could put a stop to their hypocritical progress.

"The practice of religious duties, in which all is comprehended, that a being destined for immortality ought to practise, gives to the female character, a charm that is irresistible, and renders every attraction doubly

attractive ; but a female preacher, descanting to a crowd of religious gossips upon the doctrines of *conversion*, *grace*, and *faith*, is a spectacle that inspires very different feelings. She believes herself to be a favoured recipient of grace, and is dealing it out retail to her listening auditors. She travels through the country, preaching what she calls the word. She bribes the poor into a conviction of her gifts, and makes temporal rewards the means of spiritual conversion. To the rich and gay she opens her doors ; and, availing herself of the forms of society, gives spiritual routs, and Gospel conversaziones, where the gossip of the day is relieved, at intervals, by the exposition of a chapter in the Bible, and an exhortation—' out of season.' Her parties in general are crowded : but the same faces seldom recur. Those, who really feel impressed with the solemn duties of religion, cannot endure a repetition of such mockery ; and those, who are beyond the influence of sound notions on the subject,—vote it a *bore*. So that those who find the benefit of her ladyship's protection, and admire the elegant economy of her table, are her only steady disciples."

A Virtuoso next passes under review ; but we cannot afford room for the picture, which Sparkle gives of this creature. It is evidently drawn from life, and the ridicule is exquisite, when Dr. Micronous tells his listening auditors, that he had been six weeks attempting, what he had at length accomplished—to *bore a hair* ! !"

" Bore a hair ! ! " exclaimed Sparkle, who screwing his countenance into a tortured expressing of gravity and earnestness, in an innocent tone, asked, " whether it would not have been easier to—split it ! ! "

When Dr. Micronous goes on to say, that he at length had recourse to the hair of a mouse, as best adapted for his experiment ; but could not find, one long enough for his purpose, Sparkle very coolly proposes to him to fatten the mouse on MACASSAR OIL—an expedient, which had not occurred to the philosopher, who had succeeded, however, according to his own account, in *dissecting*, *inflating*, and *distending* the PROBOSCIS of the TABANUS or Gadfly !—Pen and Sparkle could stand this no longer—but gave vent to a hearty laugh, in which they compelled all present, who were *not* philosophers, to join with them.

In the course of the evening Pen's Bookseller Mr. Modely makes his appearance, and by him PEN is introduced to

Lady Bab Cento. The consequence of his being noticed by Lady Bab was his remaining no longer unnoticed, by any in the room. Lady Cento was a patroness of literary merit; and Mr. Modely's praises of our hero's Poem, raised PEN all at once into a *Literary*—LION. Cards were thrust into his hand, by would-be-critics; bows were made in profusion to him, by amateur dangles on the Muses; and PEN, who could not divine, what the scene meant, retreated back to where Sparkle had seated himself; and the Welshman at length predominating, our hero exclaims, "Stand off, gentlemen:—Mr. Sparkle, is this intended as an insult—or a farce—or is it—."

"Hush, hush," whispered Sparkle, "bow away your worshippers, and then sit down quietly, whilst I edify you, with all necessary circumstances,—connected with your apotheosis.

"Why, my good Mr. Owen, you have been crowned in the capital!—the laurel wreath was woven by your panegyrist Modely, and has been placed on your head, by her most blue majesty Lady Bab Cento,—the paragon of patronesses,—the very pink of Della-Cruscan critics. To be noticed by her ladyship—to be of her select parties—to be in her train,—is to be seated in the saddle of Pegasus, and installed in the temple of fame. Grub-Street,—no longer Grub-Street,—is a well furnished, well appointed hotel, at the west end of the town; and no man who can spell, and write his name at the foot of a title page, need now want a dinner or a patron. Wire-wove paper, and hot-pressed sheets, like a forcing house, can make the rankest weed blossom like an exotic; and what is wanting in vigor, is made up in mawkish morality, or in unintelligible mysticism. The trade, I assure you, is now carried on, by well-bred gentlemen, and by all classes of most decent and well-mannered personages, in clean linen and purple clothing;—and if any one of them fail as an author, he is sure of being entered—as a critic. Not a few of our modern writers have risen from a state of condemnation, to the elevated rank—of literary patrons. The race of needy bards is extinct, and the scandal of neglected genius, cannot certainly be charged upon the present age. To profess oneself an author, is a passport to half the dinner-tables, and all the conversaziones in town;—to be a successful author is to be a rich man;—to be patronized by Modely, is to secure a niche among the worthies of Britain."

Sparkle's knowledge of the world is of infinite service to our hero, in enabling him to correct certain notions, which

his education under Mr. Mapletoft had given him ; and altho' his preconceived opinions received a severe shock, from the doctrine of his friend, the scene before him gives evidence, how well founded these doctrines were. In this scene appears a personage he little expected to see—no other than his old tutor, SAURCRAUT—now the Editor of a Newspaper; wielding a power, which Sparkle describes to PEN, as one,

“ Before which kings bend ; under which senates quail ; the multitude bows its many heads ; and the individual, whilst he contributes to support its worship, and pamper its ministers,—trembles even at his own fireside, under the tyranny it exercises.”

But the picture of an editor of a newspaper, given by Sparkle, must not be omitted.—How closely do these gentlemen resemble each other, in all quarters of the globe ! Our readers will be almost tempted to think, that some lately returned Nabob has furnished the author of PEN OWEN, with the materials of the following paragraph :—

“ Oh ! never mind me, “ says PEN, when Sparkle is beginning to describe *Saurcraut*, “ you can't hold him in more contempt than I do.”

“ Contempt ! for shame ! look at his train-bearers ;—but this man, having tried every means, supplied by a half stock, or fractional share of knowledge, in almost every branch of literature and science, to save himself from absolute starvation,—was, a few years ago, reduced to his last shilling, and his last shift,—when certain politicians, having a hard campaign in prospect, and a scarcity of hands among their followers, pressed into their service this adventurer,—ready and willing to libel a world, which he execrated, and to stand prosecutions, and brave the laws, provided,—for such were his terms,—they would make it worth his while ! They bought him,—set him up—extolled him,—and puffed him,—and quoted him,—until,—like the luckless wight, whom some distorted intellect of the modern school, has represented as the fabricator of a man, from rotten bones,—they are reduced to become the very slaves of the idol, they had themselves put together, and are now mere puppets in his hands, and worked at his will. From a beggar, he is raised into a voluptuary ; and supports a table, and a carriage, by instructing the people of England, how to estimate their public institutions, and their public men.”

“ But who,” cried Pen, “ are his dupes ?”

“ I tell you—his patrons,—and the people.”

“ What ! are the reasonings of this man so cogent—so convincing ?”—

" He never reasons at all ; he dogmatizes, and colours the prejudices of his party into principles,—and boldly coins their calumnies into facts."

" And are the people fools enough, to swallow this ?"

" This ! my good sir—they'd swallow any thing,—provided the pill be gilded,—and you will swear it is a panacea, for all political grievances, and burthens ; in which are included kings, priests, and—no, not prophets ; for that vocation is usurped by themselves, in order to cheer their followers with the blessings of approaching destruction. The nearest cut to an Englishman's heart is the affectionate assurance—of his standing upon a mine, ready to be exploded."

" You speak of the rabble."

" A portentous majority, including those with, as well as without"—

" Without ?"

" Culottes !"

" But men of common understanding"—

" Go on the common way."

" They will not believe black— to be white."

" If it is in black and white they will, to a surety,—nine out of every ten,—ninety-nine out of every hundred. A printed authority is gospel to the multitude."

" Why," cried Pen, " I would rather"—

" I know you would ; but you are running into your old heresy. I speak of these things in general ; the individual exceptions are too rare, to affect the rule. I myself—for I am ashamed to say I have a sneaking kindness sometimes for a practical joke upon the wise-acres of this great town,—I myself have, more than once, written some of the grossest absurdities, that ever entered the imagination of man, with facts too incredible for the unsophisticated reason of a child ;—I have dropt my production into the lion's mouth, always gaping for news—and I do solemnly assure you, that in endeavouring to expose the very absurdities, which originated in my own prolific mind, I have been beaten off the field, with weapons furnished by myself, and scouted as a sceptic, for opposing my own nonsense in print. Why, my good friend, take your dinner with my Lord Duke, in Grosvenor Square,—or with his Grace's shoe-maker, in the Strand ;—with my Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-House, or his worthy relations, in Chicken Lane, or Rag Fair ;—you will find, that no man is to be found bold enough, to blaspheme the omnipotency of the press. A few,—as there will always be dissenters from an orthodox creed,—and, by the bye, you might soon be spiritualised into a leader,—a chosen few, may, I say, venture a random shot occasionally ; but the blindness or cowardice of the many,

and the never-failing lash of the offended power,—either reduces them to silence, or brings them upon their knees to cry *Peccavimus* ! An orator,—from the senate, down to the veriest sedition-shop, in the shape of a debating-society,—acknowledges this tributary allegiance ; and whilst he boldly blasphemes his Maker,—libels his Sovereign,—and sets all law at defiance,—rarely omits to laud, and magnify ‘**THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS**,’ and the gentlemen who conduct it.”

“ Paltry fellows !” interrupted Pen.

“ Nay,—they cannot help themselves ; they must yield to the current, or they will be swallowed up. Heaven does not visibly interpose ; the king cannot avenge himself ; and the laws supply the means, of having their own ends defeated. The press alone has power,—and the arbitrary exercise of it.”—

“ I would perish first.”—

“ Again, I must remind you, I am not speaking of you,” retorted Sparkle, smiling ; “ I speak of men who, by birth, accident, necessity, or intrigue, are doomed to take a part on the public stage of life ; and when you recollect, that not only every word, and action may be falsified ; but the basest motives, assigned to the most meritorious conduct, by those who can force the world to believe any thing they affirm,—it is not surprising, that men should prefer to concede to, rather than provoke, a power, that is omnipotent in its influence upon society,—and has no check upon its full and inordinate exercise.”

“ A TYRANNY, with a vengeance !” exclaimed PEN.

The whole dialogue in regard to the **LIBERTY OF THE PRESS** is admirably given, and we recommend it for many reasons, to the perusal of our readers. Were every one as well acquainted with the Arcana of the Press, as Sparkle is ; and could form, as accurate and just an estimate of the qualifications of those, who wield its energies ; we might expect to live in greater peace, than, of late years, has marked our social intercourse, in this part of the world. We are indeed particularly unlucky, in the fate, which has befallen us.—Without possessing the reality of the thing, we have suffered all the evils, which this reality can inflict ; and with nothing, that can be called, *Liberty of the Press*, we daily witness a licentiousness, which is the more intolerable, that it arises not out of an abuse of freedom, but an abuse of thralldom. The whole spirit of the Government under which we live, in this country, is hostile to, and indeed incompatible with,

perfect freedom of the Press. A power must always reside in the Government of punishing, summarily, whatever they may regard, as having a tendency, to shake our empire; and where this power exists, it were absurd to talk of liberty of discussion through a Free Press, which means nothing more nor less, than the right of publishing one's sentiments without the assistance of a censor, and that of having these sentiments, judged of by a jury of one's peers, and by no other authority. Our own sentiments on this important subject are so far made up, from some slight experience of the comparative evils of a Press in India under a censorship, and a Press in India left to itself, that we have no hesitation in saying, that the evils attending the former are not once to be named with those arising out of the latter state of things. A censorship is unquestionably a grievous hardship on freedom of discussion; and as there is no security against its being sometimes exercised in an arbitrary manner, it must occasionally give pain to the mind of a gentleman and a scholar, who has undertaken the task of elucidating either literary or political topics. To those connected with the Public Press in this country, and, as under the old system, to Secretaries of Government, having a variety of other heavy duties to perform; and feeling, as they must often have done, the ungracious task of preventing the thoughts of other men, from seeing the light; the removal of the censorship could not fail to have been a very welcome change. And had the Press fortunately fallen into the hands of those, who could appreciate the absolute necessity of restraints, and who had the courage and magnanimity to impose these restraints upon themselves, no evils would have resulted from this change: or perhaps, had the regulations, substituted in place of the previous censorship, been vigorously carried into effect, when the Press displayed the first symptoms of licentiousness, these evils might have been so far stemmed, as to have warranted a further trial of discussion unfettered by a censor. But now, that the Public Press has actually been running riot for several years, and producing evils, both of a public and private nature, it is apparent, that India might be lost to England, if Juries were to be the only judges, of what is calculated to shake the foundations of our power.

From the *Conversazione* PEN wanders into a billiard-room, where he is *fleeced* out of the little money he had about him; and would have been *pigeoned* out of a great deal more, if his friend Sparkle had not appeared, and carried him off. On arriving at his lodging, he finds a Colonel O'Donnel, waiting to deliver to him a challenge from Lord Killcullane, a gentleman, whom PEN had insulted in the Kensington Gardens, under the idea, that he was Major Irwin's spy.

The conversation, between Pen and the Irish Colonel, affords an excellent view of modern ideas on courage, and provocation, and offence, and duelling.

"Here is some mistake, Sir," said Pen, "so far from Lord what's his name—having"—

"What's his name, Sir?—do I apprehend you? am I to repeat Lord Killcullane"—

"Well, Sir,—Lord Killcullane—so far from having given him any offence"—

"Offence!—Och! good now—what signifies that—if he has taken it—what can it matter to you at all—to know, le pourquoi pour le pourquoi?"

"But, Sir—I am unacquainted even with his person"—

"Och! now what's the use of knowing his person—its better sure than pinking an old friend—d'ye think I should have had more satisfaction, in cutting down the Invincibles, if they had been my particular acquaintance!"

"Sir, sir," cried Pen, impatiently, "he is equally ignorant of mine."

"So much the better for him—but I believe, young gentleman, you are a little mistaken in that particular—for he pointed you out to me, though you were, to be sure, in masquerade!"

"Masquerade!—I see, sir; here is some egregious mistake,—and I must insist upon your leaving this room."

"No, by the powers," cried the soldier, "unless you just put your name to this slip of paper, acknowledging your contrition, with a full and ample apology!"—

"Apology!—I'd see you, and Lord Killdevil!"

"Hush! hush! my little sprig of Shelaly, for I love your spirit—and long for a little play myself—it is Lord Killcullane, not Killdevil! at your service"—

"Pish!" cried Pen, foaming with rage, "I care not who he is, or

what he is ; I only repeat, I know him not,—that I never was at a masquerade ; and further”—

“ No further, my jewel !—let me only ask a question, which might be doubtful now, to be sure,—when I look in your face.”—

“ I'll not”—

“ Yes ; you will,—sure you need not be ashamed of it ; but pray—excuse the question—pray, do you shave to get rid of, a beard ?”

“ By all that's holy,” roared Pen, “ I'll endure it no longer,” laying his hand upon the Colonel's arm.

“ A small bit longer, by way of explanation,” returned the cool soldier, gently displacing Pen's hand ; “ sure now I only want to prove my Lord's acquaintance with you.”

“ And what has that to do with my beard ?”

“ Nothing more or less, my jewel, than the whole question,—for if you neither shave for, a beard, nor to get rid of, a beard, you are not my man ;—but if you are in the habit of displaying your beautiful physiognomy, like the summit of Sleugh Donald, after a snow storm, at your window, why then, by the powers his Lordship pointed you out to me, in masquerade.”

Pen at length discovers, to what he is indebted for the honour of Colonel O'Donnel's visit. It will be seen long ago, that PEN was not of a disposition, to make apologies ; but more disposed to “ meet” a gentleman than beg his pardon. He accepts the challenge, and appoints time and place. In the interval he sees in the newspaper an advertisement, in answer to his, informing him that E. C. will have nothing to say to or do with P. O. and he takes the field, somewhat in a happier mood, than he would otherwise have been, to surrender his life to Lord Killcullane, should the fortune of war so ordain it. His friend Wettenhall becomes his second, and after an ineffectual attempt, on his part, to explain matters with the Irish Colonel, the duel takes place, and Lord Killcullane falls.

[*To be Continued.*]

MEDICAL.

Analytical Abridgment of "ORFILA on Toxicology."

IN the papers connected with theoretical and practical medicine which we have undertaken to furnish periodically, it is our intention, without confining ourselves to any strict order in point of matter, to bring under contribution such passing topics, as shall appear most calculated to interest the reader. It will be the main object of this essay, to present an analytical review of a small treatise on Toxicology recently published in French by M. Orfila, and translated into English by Mr. Black*. On the momentous nature of the investigation, which this little work involves, it were needless to expatiate; indeed it is one of the most striking deficiencies, in the medical literature of England, that comparatively so little attention has hitherto been paid in that country, to the subject now proposed for notice.

M. Orfila has condensed in the present little volume, the information contained in his large, and well-known treatise, entitled "*Traité des Poisons*;" and it is scarcely necessary to say, that condensation in subjects of this kind, is highly desirable, since it is expedient that the memory be not much burdened with extraneous or adventitious matter, when the want of a due measure of knowledge, to meet the exigences of the moment, may be attended with consequences of a frightful nature.

Mineral, vegetable, and animal poisons are first taken into consideration by M. Orfila. He then goes on to the notice of Asphyxia, treats of the signs, by which real may be distinguished from apparent death, proceeds to the management of burns, and concludes by remarks on the adulteration of wines, and the methods by which such adulteration is best detected†.

* It may by the way be remarked, that this translation, which is the only one we have seen, is by no means creditable to the language and country in which it appears.

† This last portion of Orfila's treatise we do not purpose noticing at present, but we may probably take up the subject of it, at another opportunity.

The poisons are divided under four heads, viz. 1st, Irritating, or those which produce inflammation. 2nd, Narcotic, or stupifying. 3rd, Acrid and Narcotic; and 4th, Septic, or putrefactive.

The concentrated acids are among the first of these divisions—viz. the sulphuric, nitric, muriatic, phosphoric, oxalic, tartaric, acetic, and citric: the general symptoms following the taking of which are, a burning acute pain in the throat, stomach and bowels; great fœtor of breath; vomiting of various coloured matter, sometimes of blood, with occasional bloody stools; excessive thirst, tenderness in the abdomen, strangury, and other distressing affections.

The most efficient antidote to these acids is calcined magnesia, an ounce of which should be mixed with a pint of warm water, and a glassful taken every two minutes, so as to produce vomiting. In lieu of this soap may be given (half an ounce to a pint) in the same manner, or chalk and water. If much inflammation have been excited, twelve or fifteen leeches may be applied to the abdomen—warm bathing and general bleeding will also be sometimes necessary. Mucilaginous drinks will be useful, such as those made of linseed, gum acacia, or mallows.

The tests of the acids are, that they redden vegetable infusions, especially the tincture of litmus—the sulphuric thrown upon heated charcoal, gives out a sulphurous odour. The nitrous or nitric acid poured upon copper, occasions vapours of an orange colour. Muriatic acid gives off whitish vapours. Fluoric acid corrodes glass. Oxalic acid in solution, mixed with lime-water, causes a white precipitate. Tartaric acid does the same, but in this last case the precipitate is re-dissolved by an excess of the acid. Citric acid does not precipitate lime-water, unless thrown in, in solid lumps.

The concentrated alkalis and earths which in large quantities produce poisonous effects are, potash, soda, ammonia, and lime. The symptoms which they produce are nearly the same as the acids, excepting that the matter vomited does not, as in the former case, effervesce with chalk. The antidotes are vinegar and lemon-juice, a spoonful of which is to be given very frequently in a glass of water; or in defect of these, simply warm water in such quantities as to cause

vomiting. These substances are soluble in water ; they turn the syrup of violets green, and occasion the yellow infusion of turmeric to become of a brick or orange red.

The corrosive sublimate and other metallic poisons, give an inky metallic taste, occasion a constriction of the throat, and a desire to vomit ; the matter when thrown up is often mixed with blood, but it does not effervesce with chalk or alkalies, or when thrown on the ground. The bowels are often constricted : when relaxed the evacuations are bloody. Hickup, fœtid eructations, and a sense of suffocation succeed, with an inextinguishable thirst, convulsions, delirium and death.

Of the antidotes to the mercurial poisons, white of egg (albumen), beat up with cold water, is decidedly the best. In defect of this, milk may be used with great success. The proportion of the whites of eggs should be about fifteen, beat up and mixed with two pints of cold water—a glassful to be given every two or three minutes so as to favour vomiting. Mucilaginous drinks are also here useful. In this case vomiting may be excited by irritating the throat with the finger or a pen. Mercurial preparations heated with potash are decomposed, and the metal reduced to its metallic state. Corrosive sublimate is white, and may be dissolved in water ; potash added to this causes a light yellow, and ammonia a white precipitate.

For the arsenical poisons the best method of counteraction is to cause the patient to drink largely of warm or cold water, or mucilaginous drinks, so as to excite vomiting. Or a drink composed of equal quantities of lime-water and sugar may be given. Liver of sulphur and other means proposed with a view to reduce the metal are useless and often dangerous.

The tests of arsenic acid are the garlic odour they emit, when placed on live coals or hot iron. White arsenic is not soluble in cold water,—it becomes of a very fine green when mixed with a solution of the blue ammoniacal sulphate of copper. The arsenic acid is soluble in water, and becomes blue upon the same admixture.

The best counter poison against the preparations of copper is likewise (albumen) white of eggs—the treatment therefore

in the case of a person having swallowed verdigris, or any other preparation of copper, is the same as that for corrosive sublimate. These salts may be generally discovered by their being of a blue or green colour, when dissolved in water. To this solution if you add Prussiate of potash, a reddish brown precipitate is thrown down. Artificial verdigris (subacetate of copper), if heated to redness in a crucible, is decomposed, and metallic copper is found precipitated.

Antimonial preparations.—The effects of these are nearly similar, when taken in excess, to the acids and other minerals. Vomiting, however, is almost always especially urgent. Large quantities of water, or sugar and water, must be given to eject the poison, and then a grain of opium every quarter of an hour for two or three times. If vomiting be not induced by the poison, boil four or five gall nuts, bruised, in two quarts of water for ten minutes, or two ounces of Peruvian bark, and let the individual take large quantities in quick succession; but do not give ipecacuanha or other emetic substances, lest inflammation be induced:—when inflammatory symptoms are present, apply leeches to the stomach and throat. The best mode of detecting antimony is to heat the substance to redness in a crucible, by which the metal is reduced to its metallic state of a whitish blue colour.—For the salts of tin, milk is the best counter poison; and for the preparations of bismuth, gold, and zinc, the same treatment must be pursued as in the case of arsenic. For nitrate of silver the best antidote is a solution of a table-spoonful of kitchen salt (muriate of soda) in a quart of water, and taken in large and frequent doses.—When large quantities of nitre (nitrate of potash) have been taken, treat the patient in the same manner as for arsenic, with the omission of the lime-water. Nitre placed upon burning coals crackles and gives a fine white flame.—Glauber salt (sulph. sodæ) melts, and becomes opaque by the same treatment. The substance, if it be nitre, when mixed with sulphuric acid, throws off white fumes—this is not the case with the Glauber salt.

Muriate of ammonia (sal ammoniac) causes vomiting and convulsions, when taken in inordinate quantities. Give large doses of sugar and water, or water alone: irritate the fauces by the finger or a feather.

The effects of the sulphuret of potash (liver of sulphur) are similar to those of nitre. Give lemon juice or vinegar in water. This substance mixed with water disengages an odour like rotten eggs.

For an antidote of the barytic salts, give Epsom or Glauber salts (sulphate of magnesia or soda.) Barytes dissolved in water changes syrup of violets green. The effects of phosphorus are to be combated in the same manner as the mineral acids. For an inordinate quantity of cantharides (*lyttæ*) give oil or mucilaginous drinks freely. Inject these also into the bladder.—For glass and enamel give a large quantity of beans, or potatoes, or crumbs of bread. Milk is likewise useful.—For the preparations of lead give Glauber or Epsom salts, or hard water—in other words, water holding the sulphate of lime in solution. All the preparations of lead are decomposed and reduced to a metallic state, when heated with potash and charcoal: their solutions have generally a taste.

Vegetable Poisons. Some of these M. Orfila arranges under the first head of irritants. The general effects of them when taken in large quantities are, an acrid pungent taste, more or less bitter; great dryness of the mouth and throat, with constriction and a desire to vomit; violent pain; a staggering, as if from intoxication; dilated pupil of the eye, great torpor, and eventually a very slow and weak pulse.

Treatment. The same as for arsenic, excepting that whites of egg are not necessary. Small and repeated cups of very strong coffee must be given, after copious vomiting has been induced by sugar and water—this if neglected must be thrown up by glyster and friction—Leeches must be applied, if inflammation be induced. The irritating poisons of the vegetable kingdom which M. Orfila enumerates, are the aconitum (wolf's bane), anemone, bryonia climatis (traveller's joy), colchicum autumnale (meadow saffron), colocynthis (bitter apple), cholidonium magus (tetterwort), daphne mezereum (spurge olive), daphne gurdium (spurge flax), elaterium (wild cucumber), fritillaria imperialis (imperial crown), euphorbium, helleborus niger et albus, ranunculus, lathyrus (spurge), narcissus (daffodil), ricinus major (purging nut), ricinus palma Christi, ranunculus (crow-foot), rhus radicans, sedum acre (house leek), sabina juniperus

(savine), *scilla maritima*, *staphisagria delphinium* (sower wort) *scammonium*.

The second class of poisons in Orfila's division is the narcotic or stupefactive. Under this head are included opium, laudanum, and poppy heads, *hyoscyamus* (henbane), and Prussic acid, with the substances which contain it, as the *lauro-cerasus* (cherry laurel), and bitter almonds (*lactuca virosa*), opium (scented lettuce), the *solana* or night-shade, the yew, and the *ervum ervilia* (lentil).

The effects of these are stupor, dilated pupil, palsy, convulsions, delirium, death.

Treatment. Excite vomiting by three or four grains of tartar emetic in water, or twelve grains of sulphate of zinc, every quarter of an hour till the effect be produced; or three or four grains of sulphate of copper. Irritate the throat with a feather or the finger. Do not give very large quantities of drink, as for the irritating poisons. Where the poison has been ejected, give vinegar or lemon juice, or cream of tartar in water. Give also coffee. Rub the limbs if cold. If apoplectic symptoms are urgent, take blood. For Prussic acid three or four table spoonfuls of oil of turpentine, mixed with coffee, must be taken after vomiting.

The third class, or acrid acid narcotic poisons, comprehends, 1st, The mushroom species. 2nd, *Nux vomica*, *upas false*, *angustura*, *faba sancti Ignatii*, camphor, *cocculus indicus*. 3rd, Tobacco, hemlock, belladonna, stramonium, laurel, rose, rue, mancenillier. 4th, Spirituous liquors. 5th, Emanations from flowers. 6th, Horned or spurred rye.

The effects of the first (the mushroom species) are nausea, vomiting and purging, unquenchable thirst, delirium, stupor, cold sweat and death.

Treatment. Tartar emetic three grains in a glass of water, followed in fifteen minutes by one grain more of *ipecacuanha*, and three drachms of sulphate of soda every twenty minutes till vomiting be induced. Afterwards castor oil, and purgative glysters. Then Hoffman's anodyne liquor, and mucilaginous drinks, as linseed or gum-water. Leeches and fomentations and glysters, if inflammation be induced.

The second order, *nux vomica*, &c. &c. produce very violent convulsions (the head being thrown back often with violence),

and great impediment to respiration. Sometimes fits are occasioned by these poisons, which only occur at intervals; in the intermediate times the patient being little affected.

Treatment. Emetics, and the throat to be irritated by feathers. Inflate the lungs as in asphyxia. Give every ten minutes one drachm of æther, two ounces of water, two drachms of oil of turpentine, and half an ounce of sugar.

The effects of the third order, belladonna, &c. &c. are great agitation, sharp cries, a species of delirium, with convulsive movements of the face and limbs, nausea, and the other symptoms mentioned above.

Treatment. Emetics, purgatives, if the poison has been long taken. Vinegar, lemon juice and water, *after the poison has been ejected*. Linseed or other mucilaginous drinks—Leeches, if the pain and inflammatory symptoms be urgent.

The continued effects of spirituous liquors are to be obviated by exciting vomiting, and afterwards giving vinegar or lemon juice, and by rubbing the body with cloths steeped in vinegar.—Leeches and bleeding, if the insensibility continues.

For fainting induced by flowers, the treatment is exposure to air, and the vapour of vinegar; and if it continues, artificial inflation of the lungs will be necessary. In case of convulsions æther may be given.

Antispasmodics are necessary in the slightest cases of horned rye, and vinegar or lemon juice may be used:—if emetics are necessary, ipecacuanha is best. The tendency to gangrene in the extremities must be prevented by fomentations, compresses, aromatics, Peruvian bark, &c.

The fourth class of poisons (the septic, or putrefactive) comprehends the sting or bite of the viper, and other animals; the bite of rabid animals, with the malignant pustule; and animals that are poisonous when taken into the stomach.

The first comprehends the viper, the rattle snake, the cobra de capello, katuka rekula, rodoo pam, gedi paragoodoo; and several insects, as the scorpion, tarantula, bee, wasp, hornet, spider, gadfly, gnat.

For the first apply to the swollen part a mixture composed of one part of volatile alkali and two of oil—Place a ligature somewhat tight above the wound. Remove this, if the pain should be very acute, and the swelling considerable. The

actual cautery of nitrate of silver (lunar caustic), potash, or other caustics are to be applied to the part; internally volatile alkali in water is recommended, perspiration is to be encouraged, and occasionally emetics are required. A strong decoction of Peruvian bark is to be used, should gangrene make rapid advances. The gauco, an American plant, is said by the Indians to be efficacious in this disease—and the following arsenical mixture is recommended. “Boil for fifteen minutes one grain of arsenic and one grain of potash in one ounce and a half of water; add one ounce of pimento water, ten drops of laudanum, and half an ounce of lemon juice.” This is for one dose, to be repeated every half hour.

For the bite of the scorpion, the internal treatment is to be the same, as in the case of the viper.

Linseed meal or bread and milk poultices are recommended externally, moistened with a little volatile alkali.

In cases of stings by wasps, &c. a liniment may be used composed of one part of volatile alkali and two of sweet oil, and the part covered by a compress steeped in salt water. Internally four or five drops of volatile alkali in water, or orange-flower water, may be given every quarter of an hour.

Poisonous fish, beside general derangement, often occasion eruptions on the skin like the nettlerash, with swelling of the face and eye-lids.—Treatment. Emetics of tartar-emetic and ipecacuanha, or sulphate of zinc.—Purgatives, if the poison have been taken some time. Afterwards æther, or lemon juice.—Leeches in case of violent pain and inflammation.

The malignant pustule is produced, by handling the wool or skin of dead animals in which putrefaction has commenced. The internal treatment is to consist of lemonade, or vinegar and water, with abstinence from animal food during the first and second period of the disease; afterwards opiates and decoctions of Peruvian bark may be employed. If there be much nausea, with a thick but *soft* and *moist* fur on the tongue, an emetic may be given.

A person bitten by a mad animal should have the wound immediately washed with salt or soap and water, and then cauterized deeply and extensively; at the end of six or seven hours from the cauterisation apply some blistering plaster, which remove after twelve hours, and dress the wound twice

a day with some blister ointment. When the eschar falls, which will be from the fifth to the eighth day, the wound may be healed.—Brugnatilli says, that where oxymuriatic acid is applied to wounds caused by the bite of rabid animals, hydrophobia will not take place; and Cluzel highly extols the internal administration of the same remedy. Ten or twelve grains of the root of the water plantain every two hours have also been suggested as a remedy of power in hydrophobia.

The different kinds and causes of asphyxia come next under consideration, and M. Orfila treats separately of, 1st, That caused by fumes of burning charcoal. 2nd, From privies and sewers. 4th, From want of respirable air. 5th, From immersion in water. 6th, From strangulation. 7th, From heat. 8th, From cold. 9th, The asphyxia of new-born infants.

For the first the treatment must commence by free exposure of the individual to the air without fear of cold, removing all his clothes. Give lemonade, or vinegar and water, one part vinegar and three of water. Sprinkle the body and face with vinegar, and rub the body with cloths steeped in vinegar or spirits—then wipe it dry, and renew the application. Irritate the sole of the foot, palm of the hand, and back with a hair brush: administer a glyster of vinegar and water. Irritate the nostrils by a feather, hold volatile alkali to the nose; inflate the lungs artificially, by introducing a tube into the windpipe, or in default of this insert the pipe of a small pair of bellows into one of the nostrils, the other being kept closed, or by actually blowing into the mouth of the individual. Bleed in the foot or jugular vein, if insensibility continues, with heat and vascular fulness. Never administer emetics. Persevere in these plans even for hours. The plan of treatment in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th species of asphyxia to be the same generally.

In cases of drowning, we must avoid the absurd and dangerous plan of holding the head downwards for the water to run out at the mouth.—The body is to be immediately well dried and placed in a bed, on the right side, the head and shoulders being slightly elevated; volatile alkali and other irritants must be applied to the nostrils—*the lungs must be inflated as speedily as possible*. Gentle frictions are to be employ-

ed, and vinegar or spirit used in the way above recommended. A glyster may be thrown up, composed of four ounces of common salt to a pint of water, or of vinegar and water. The injection of tobacco smoke is deleterious. If there is insensibility with warmth and apparent fulness of vessels, bleed in the foot or jugular vein—if the body is cold and stiff, this must be avoided. Place in this last case little lighted pieces of cork, linen, or paper, upon the pit of the stomach, arms, and thighs. Endeavour at inflating the lungs, and all the other means must be persisted in for many hours.

The principles of resuscitation from strangulation, or hanging are much the same—in this last case however bleeding is more requisite, and the head and shoulders must be raised higher.

In asphyxia from heat, besides the other means of restoration, it is obviously necessary to place the body in a very cool situation; and in that from cold, the heat made use of, to restore must be *very gradually applied and increased*. Indeed, it is necessary to begin the treatment, by frictions with cold media, as ice, or snow, or cold water.

Infants born without signs of life may be in a state of *asphyxia* or *apoplexy*—the first may be caused, by exhausting discharges from the mother or weakness in the infant itself, but it is much more frequently produced by pressure upon the navel string, especially in feet presentations.—Treatment. Leave the navel string uncut; do not pull it. Place the child on the side; raise the head, cover the body, but leave the face exposed. Free the mouth and nostrils from any matter, that may be lodged in them. Endeavour to inflate the lungs. Slightly irritate the different parts of the body. Administer a glyster with warm water and a little vinegar. Place the infant afterwards up to its armpits in warm water, to which add a little wine. A small cupping glass may be applied. If the placenta be detached, divide the navel string, and remove the infant from the mother.

In cases of apoplexy from pressure, the navel string should be immediately divided, and the blood permitted to flow. Keep the head elevated, and rub the chest and stomach. If the blood has not flown freely from the chord, apply one or two

leeches behind the ear, or open a vein about the head or neck. Apply afterwards stimulants as for asphyxia.

Of the signs of Real Death. Stiffness of the corpse; which is to be distinguished from the rigidity of a frozen body, convulsive stiffness, rigidity from syncope, or asphyxia. In the first case every part of the body exhibits an equal degree of hardness with the muscles—but the muscles alone present this in cadaverous rigidity. Mere spasmodic is to be distinguished from cadaverous rigidity, by the moved member in the former case quickly retaking its first position. In the stiffness from syncope the external heat of the body is retained, and the rigidity of asphyxia occurs sooner, than in instances of real death. When there is any doubt about death from the body appearing still supple, though cold, one of the muscles of the arm or thigh may be laid bare, and electrified by means of the galvanic pile:—if there be no sign of contraction, life is extinct. The cadaverous hippocratic face, cloudiness and sinking of the eye, want of pulsation, apparent cessation of respiration, and coldness, are all equivocal signs of death when taken singly, and no one mark occurring alone can be depended on excepting decided putrefaction.

Treatment of Burns. In superficial and slightly extended burns, plunge the part into cold water, containing the acetate of lead and quicklime in the proportion of one drachm of the former and two spoonsful of the latter to a pint of water, or the goulard acid water alone, or lime water alone; afterwards apply linen steeped in the same liquid. The blisters may be opened after the lapse of some days: simple cerate on linen is to be applied to the denuded skin, or a mixture of oil and lime water smeared on the part. Afterwards if the inflammation continue, a poultice must be applied, made of mallow root and poppy decoction, with bread and linseed powder. If the inflammation is violent, general bleeding may be requisite.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL NOTICES.

We have now, therefore, more than one hundred steam-vessels plying in various parts of the empire, not merely against the currents of our rivers,—so as to render parallel canals as ridiculous as the aqueducts of the ancients,—but performing their voyages, in the face of tides and winds, in the adjacent seas. Thus London and Edinburgh, London and Calais, Liverpool and Dublin, Holyhead and Dublin, Bristol and Liverpool. Brighton and Dieppe, are now connected by steam-vessels, which perform their voyages in measured time; but within the past month an *iron* vessel, of 220 tons burthen, has performed its first voyage from London to Paris direct. It reached Rouen in fifty-five hours, and proceeded from Rouen to Paris in a day and night, notwithstanding an accident in its tackle.

The public are now awaiting with anxiety the results of Mr. Griffith's patent for steam land-carriages, of the progress and experiments on which we shall duly apprise our readers.

A new Society is about to be formed under highly auspicious circumstances, for the encouragement and promotion of the study of *ENTOMOLOGY*. Embracing upwards of one-half of the organized beings which clothe and animate the earth, comprising the most varied, and frequently the most beautiful forms of the animal creation, and rendered still more interesting by the singular, the important, and the instructive habits of many of them,—this pleasing and useful department of natural history seems fully suf-

ficient to occupy the undivided attention of one Society, instead of losing the importance it justly merits by being sparingly diffused among an immense mass of other matter,—highly valuable, undoubtedly, in itself, but which, from that very value, and the extent of the subjects it includes, condemns of necessity the entomologist to utter exclusion, or, at most, to an admission so partial and so uncertain, as to be nearly useless. The high rank in this, as in other branches of natural history, assumed by our neighbours,—who, as though Britain possessed no native talent equal to the task, are daily describing from our cabinets, their new, their rare, and their interesting contents,—arises principally from the encouragement afforded to their cultivation, and from those frequent and important opportunities for mutual information and assistance, which result from their numerous societies and unreserved intercourse.

The peculiar interest excited by every thing that bears reference to, or is connected with Africa, will very shortly be augmented by the publication of a volume, translated from original official documents, formerly deposited in the Spanish archives, treating of Spanish America, and specially collected by order of that government; from whence it will be established beyond a possibility of doubt, that if America was not actually peopled from the old Continent, there must have existed a communication between its inhabitants and the Carthaginians, Phœnicians, or some other anti-

ent nations, as the remains of a city of vast extent are still standing in Mexico, comprising monumental vestiges, hieroglyphics, and sculptured figures, in sufficient preservation to warrant such a conclusion. The work thus announced will not only be interesting considered in a literary point of view but carry with it the stamp of authenticity, on account of its many curious pictorial embellishments, accurately copied from several of the reliques.

RUSSIA.—A Monthly Journal in English and French is about to be commenced by an Englishman at Moscow, under the sanction of the governor, Prince Gallitzin. It is the first attempt to print the English language in Russia; and, therefore, merits respect and attention. Its objects are purely literary and philosophical; and it is proposed, by its means, to supply foreigners residing in Russia, and the travelled Russian nobility, with the contents of the best journals published in the south of Europe.

The following newspapers, and other periodicals, are now publishing in St. Petersburg:—

1. In the **RUSSIAN** language:—The Good-will, by Ismailow; the Siberian Advertiser, by Spasskii; Domestic Intelligences, by Swinjin; Northern Archives for History, Statistics, and Travels, by Bulgarin; the Gazette of War, or the Invalid, (resumed) by Wojekow; Gazette of St. Petersburg, by the Academy of Sciences; St. Petersburg Gazette of the Senate, published by the Senate; Technological Journal, by the Academy of Sciences; Journal of the Imperial Philanthropical Society; Christian Reader, by the Spiritual Academy of St. Petersburg; Journal of the Ministry for Public Instruction; the Promoter of Civilization, by a Free Society of Friends of Russian Literature; the Son of the Country.

2. In the **GERMAN** language:—The St. Petersburg Periodical, by Oldekopp; Universal Northern Annals of Chemistry, by Scherer.

3. In the **FRENCH** language:—*Le Conservateur Impartial*, published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In Moscow are published:

In the **Russian** language:—The Gazette of Moscow; Historical, Political, and Geographical Journal, or Contemporary History of the World, (the oldest political journal in Russia, having existed these twenty-six years without interruption); the European Advertiser, by Katschenowski; the Magazine of Natural History, Physics, Chemistry, and Agricultural Experience, by Dwigubsky.

In **Kasan**, in the **Russian** language:—The Kasan Advertiser, published by the University of Kasan.

GERMANY.—The royal Prussian general Memevon Minutoli lately made a scientific tour through Egypt and Syria, where he formed an excellent collection of antiquities, which he conveyed from Alexandria to Trieste, where they were shipped to be conveyed to Berlin by way of Hamburg. During one of the late storms, the vessel was wrecked between Heligoland and Cuxhaven. A few boxes, containing mummies, have been driven on-shore on the coast of Balje. The country-people were not a little terrified on finding they contained dead bodies, and accordingly buried them. The mummies have, however, been disinterred, and consigned to the Prussian authorities.

ENGLAND. *New Books in June.*—The most singular and important discovery which has, since the restoration of letters, been given to the world, we owe, during the past month, to the learning, industry, and patriotism of Mr. O' Coanor; who, having preserved, through all mutations of fortune, the ancient manuscripts, which have been the hereditary trust of his house, has now published a version of them, under the title of, *Chronicles of Eri, being the History of the Gaal Scot Iber; or the Irish People:*

translated from the original Manuscripts in the Phœnician dialect of the Scythian Language. The earliest of these traditions purport to be compiled by Eolus, chief of the Gaal, between the years 1308 and 1335, before Christ, about fifty years later than Moses; and they give the traditional history of the Scythians from the earliest point of time to his own days. To these succeed the annals of Eri, commencing with the invasion of Ireland by the Scythian colonies of Spain, 1006 years B. C. and bringing down the history of the settlement to within seven years of the Christian æra. These documents open a wide and perfectly novel field for the investigation of the earlier history of the Eastern tribes, and the author has availed himself of it in a manner worthy of its importance by a most acute and elaborate demonstration, prefixed to his translation, of the original seat, nations and tribes of the Scythian race. From the boldness with which, as Editor, he attacks many received opinions in chronology and history, sacred and profane, Mr. O'Connor must expect a very close examination of his arguments and evidence, especially from those whose interest it is to prove him to be in the wrong. Of the antiquity and genuineness of the manuscripts, however, no doubts can possibly exist; and the translator, while he admits that they are not of so old a date as the events recorded, asserts with confidence, that they must be faithful transcripts from the most ancient records, their style, language, and contents, equally precluding the possibility of their being forged.

Mr. WASHINGTON IRVING, the author of the Sketch Book, has just published a new work, in two volumes, entitled, *Bracebridge Hall, or the Humourists*. High as Mr. Irving's character, as an elegant and pleasing writer, has stood in public estimation, since the republication of his Sketch Book on this side of the Atlantic, we still think that his literary reputation will be increased by the present work. *Bracebridge Hall* is intended to give a picture of old English feelings and manners, and we think Mr. Irving has been very successful in this attempt. No one better describes the old popular customs of England, the May-day sports and the Christmas revelries. The characters which are introduced are cleverly drawn, and display excellent feeling and very considerable humour. The Squire himself, and Christie, his Huntsman, are admirable portraits. But perhaps the most valuable portions

of these volumes to the English reader, are those in which the author introduces a few sketches of American character, such as that of the Dutch Hunter surrounded by his Indian attendants. The story of Annette Delarbre is beautifully written. The few observations at the end of the second volume, on the national animosities of the two countries, are worthy of the best attention, both of Englishmen and Americans.

Another volume of BURCKHARDT'S *Travels* is now published, and we understand there are materials still remaining sufficient for two volumes more. It contains his *Travels in Syria and the Holy Land*, in which, especially in the latter, he seems to have made many discoveries, and settled many disputed questions respecting those countries. This volume contains five different tours, principally performed between 1810 and 1812. The last, which was directed to the peninsula of Mount Sinai, took place so late as 1816, but is subjoined to this book, as being closely connected with the subjects of the former part. This zealous, but unfortunate traveller derived very great and important advantages in the prosecution of his objects, from the adoption of the language and dress of the eastern nations. A lithographed sketch of him in this costume, by Mr. Salt, the British consul at Cairo, ornaments this work. The editor has shown great talent in his remarks, and in the manner in which his portion of the work is performed. It is published by the Society for promoting the Discovery of the Interior Part of Africa, by whom this enterprising traveller was employed; and, not being a continuation of the former volume, may be purchased as a distinct work. It is accompanied also by two maps, and a few plans of ancient remains.

Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia, &c. &c. during the years 1817, 18, 19, and 20, by Sir ROBERT KER PORTER, is a work which, from its intrinsic merit, must be very generally read and as generally admired. It is quite impossible for us, in our short space, to attempt in the slightest manner to follow the author in his original and most interesting tour, or even to give a fuller description than is conveyed by his title of the regions into which he travelled. His extraordinary skill in the use of the pencil, and his extensive acquaintance with the study to which his researches have been principally directed, combined with his correct knowledge of ancient authors, qualified him

in the highest degree for the task he has undertaken, nor have the expectations raised by these qualifications been in the least disappointed. Much as we were gratified by the former volume, we are of opinion that the present, published under the author's own eye, far exceeds it in point of interest. The engravings of modern national dresses, as well as the numerous illustrations of ancient remains, contribute to render this work as complete an account of that part of the world as can be desired.

Perhaps there is no better way of becoming acquainted at once with the manners and genius of any people, than by a perusal of their national tales.

Under this impression, we would recommend *Chinese Novels translated from the originals, to which are added, Proverbs and Moral Maxims, collected from their classical and other sources*, by JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, F. R. S. The three stories, composing the principal part of this volume, do not possess much intrinsic interest; but, if read with the view above alluded to, will be found very illustrative of the attainments of a nation with which we are commercially so much connected, and of which we are yet in many respects so ignorant. The proverbs are not very new, nor very valuable, except in the light in which we recommend this work.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

The days omitted were not distinguished by any business of public importance.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Lord Dacre presented a petition complaining of the conduct of the Bishop of Peterborough, in refusing to licence certain curates till they had answered a number of questions regarding doctrines, which questions were formerly eighty-seven, but to which the bishop had added thirty-six upon one topic.—Some of these questions were of a difficult nature, and his lordship maintained that the bishop had been harsh and arbitrary, and had exceeded his powers, which were simply to confine his examination to the thirty-nine articles. He moved that the petition do lie on the table. The Bishop of Peterborough contended, that it was the duty of the bishop to adopt his own mode of examination, and that to interfere on such a subject would be highly improper, and without precedent; and that, moreover, he had not added, but had only substituted thirty-six questions.—Lord Holland doubted the legality of the bishop's conduct, and was convinced that it was arbitrary and impolitic.—Lord Calthorpe thought the House ought to express its reprobation of the prelate's proceedings as pernicious and fatal.—and Lord Harrowby concurred in this opinion.—On Lord Dacre's moving to refer the petition to a committee, the Lord Chancellor opposed the motion, and which was negatived by a division of 58 to 19.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

The Lord Chancellor brought in a bill to authorise, in cases of bankruptcy un-

der joint commissions, the superseding of the commission against any single partner of a bankrupt firm who might pay his quota.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

The Marquis of Lansdowne called the attention of the House to the melancholy state of Ireland. He contended that Ireland possessed great natural advantages, and that all her sufferings arose from the system of government. The population in 1695 was only 1,034,000, and in 1821 it was 6,846,000, of which twelve-fourteenths were Catholics, one-fourteenth were of the established church, and the remaining fourteenth were Presbyterians. He proceeded to expose the evils of the tithe system—the system of taxation, and the various evils under which that ill-fated country suffered, and moved an inquiry into the state of Ireland.—Lord Liverpool opposed the motion, on the grounds of its implying censure on the government—he acknowledged that great evils existed as to the tithe system, but assured the House of the wish of the Irish government to ameliorate the condition of that country.—Lord Holland supported the motion in a most eloquent speech, and the Lord Chancellor contended for the inviolability of the tithe system.—On a division, the members were, for the motion, 108; against it, 60—majority, 48.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

The House went into a Committee on the Marriage Act.—Lord Ellenborough dwelt upon the evils existing under the present Marriage Act; expressed himself

desirous of preventing the marriages of minors, but averse to invalidate them after they had been consummated.—Lord Stowell conceived marriages to be entirely of a civil jurisdiction, and contended, that the new measure was a different law, as it affected the rich and the poor, and that it would give advantages to vicious over virtuous women. He conjured the House not to pass a measure, which, he was convinced, would place the country in a miserable state.—The Lord Chancellor, alluding to the clause of the Bill, which gave parents and guardians the power of annulling the marriages of minors, declared, that no man, whose heart was in the right place, could support so iniquitous a provision. He also as highly disapproved of many other clauses of the bill. It was afterwards agreed to consider the bill, clause by clause, and the first clause was carried without a division.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

The Marriage Act was opposed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, when several amendments were added to the bill.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

Various clauses of the Marriage Act, were passed, with amendments, moved by Lord Redesdale.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

The Duke of Portland moved the second reading of the bill for the relief of the Catholic Peers, and observed, that the Catholic Peers having sat in that House in the turbulent period, from the 5th of Elizabeth to the 13th of Charles II. it was impossible to suppose that any danger could arise from their sitting in the House during this more enlightened age.—Lord Colchester said, that the army and navy had now been opened to the Catholics, with benefit to the state; and he earnestly hoped, that the civil honours and employments of the constitution should be diffused as freely amongst the Catholic as they were amongst the Protestant Dissenters; but as the present bill, he thought, would tend to revive political animosities, he moved, that the bill be read this day three months.—Lord Erskine supported the bill, and the Lord Chancellor opposed it.—Lord Grey argued in its favour, on the fact and experience of Catholic Peers having been members of the House from Henry VIII. to the 13th of Charles II. and on the grounds, that the motives of the Legislature in excluding them from the House at that period, no longer existed.—Lord Liverpool opposed the bill, and argued

on the inconsistency of granting such a benefit to Catholic Peers, without extending it to Catholic Commoners.—Lords Holland and Grenville supported the bill, and Lord Redesdale opposed it. For the bill, 129; against it, 179; majority against the bill, 42.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House having adjourned from Friday, May 24, to Thursday, May 30, met on Thursday, the 30th, when Mr. Stuart Wortley presented a petition from the clothiers of Yorkshire, praying for the repeal of the duty on foreign wool.—Ordered to lie on the table.—Mr. Abercromby presented a petition, praying that the bill for altering the law for empannelling Scotch juries should pass into a law.

FRIDAY, MAY 31.

A petition was presented against altering the laws as to the number of partners in country banks, when Mr. Grenfell exposed, that the Bank of England had within the last twenty-five years derived a profit of more than twenty-five millions, exclusive of a dividend of 7 per cent.—Mr. Ricardo observed, that it was natural for the Bank to make as large a profit as possible, but the error lay in the government's making such improvident bargains with the company.—Mr. Monck observed, that the transactions between the government and the bank were similar to those between spendthrifts and usurers;—the extravagance of government compelling ministers to submit to the terms which the bank imposed.—Mr. Wynn stated, that the India Company consented to the private trade to India being carried on in vessels of less than three hundred and fifty tons, but that the Company objected to the opening of the China trade to private traders.—Petitions were presented, praying a protection to West India planters, by continuing the duties on the importation of East India sugars—and other petitions, praying that *ad valorem* duties might be levied on sugar without any distinction as to their coming from the East or West Indies.—Mr. Scarlett's Poor Removal Bill was thrown out by a majority of 88 to 66.

MONDAY, JUNE 3.

Mr. Coke presented a petition from an hundred of Norfolk, praying for a reform in parliament, which would discontinue the present practice of overtaxing the country for the purpose of influencing the members of the House. The petition was rejected, on account of its strength of

language.—The Report upon the Half-pay Annuity Scheme was voted, with an amendment, proposed by Mr. Grenfell, that the commissioners of the Sinking Fund should buy the annuities from the annuity trustees.—On a conversation being introduced upon the New Corn Bill, a clause was introduced for allowing the foreign corn now warehoused in this country to be ground and bonded for exportation. Proposals for raising the importation price to 75s. and for lowering it to 65s. were successively rejected.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

Sir Thos. Lettbridge said, although he had always supported government, yet their present measures were so destructive of the public safety, that they compelled him to be anxious for a reform, which he now saw was the only measure from which the nation at large, and the agriculturists in particular, could expect relief.—Sir James Mackintosh moved the melioration of the criminal laws, the errors and severity of which were complained of by persons of every rank, profession, and religious persuasion in the country.—Formerly, stealing to the value of 40s. and forgery and cattle stealing, were not capital offences; and our ancestors never contemplated, that death would be inflicted for cutting down a tree.—The average of capital convictions from 1805 to 1809 was 381, and in the last five years it was 1260, or increased in the proportion of seven to two. This astonishing increase of crime shewed the inefficacy of our laws, which were so severe that persons refused to indict criminals, and jurors refused to find them guilty. The improvement he contended for, had been adopted all over Europe as well as in America, and was consonant with the code of Napoleon, a code which reflected more honour on that personage than all his victories. Hard labour formed four-fifths of the punishments of that code; it decreed death for only six crimes, our laws decreed it for two hundred and twenty-nine; and yet our crimes exceeded those committed in France as ten to one.—The motion was opposed by the Attorney-general, Mr. Peel, and Mr. Wynn, and supported by Mr. Buxton.—For the motion, 117,—against it, 101. Majority 16.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

Sir Francis Burdett exposed the crimes committed in Ilchester Jail; when Mr. Peel observed, that he had directed a prosecution against the late jailor.—Mr. Peel proposed the continuance of the Alien Act for two years; arguing the leni-

ency with which government had hitherto exercised the powers entrusted to them by that act. The motion was strongly opposed by Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Denman, Sir Robert Wilson, and Sir John Newport; and supported by Lord Londonderry. For the motion 189, against it 93—majority 97.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Mr. Wynn's Yorkshire Poll Bill, and Mr. Peel's Irish Police Bill, were read a second time. Mr. Martin's Bill for preventing cruelty to animals, was read a third time, and passed.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

Sir Robert Wilson stated a case of great cruelty committed by the British Governor of the Ionian Islands, on a family of fifteen persons.—Mr. Wilmot declared that the case should be enquired into, and communicated to Sir Robert Wilson.—Mr. Canning's Clause for allowing the grinding and exporting of Foreign Corn, was thrown out of the Corn Bill by a very large majority; when Mr. Hume observed, that only a few nights before, a large majority voted for that clause, and which changing of sides at the nod of the ministry, fully proved the subserviency of the house.—The Marriage Service Act was withdrawn.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

On petitions being presented from the Fisheries, complaining of the Salt Duties, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced, that it was his intention to repeal the duties on Scotch salt; and that the duty on exportation of salt to Ireland would be reduced to two shillings on white salt, and one shilling and sixpence on rock salt—Irish Currency.—Mr. Western brought forward his motion for repealing Mr. Peel's Bill, compelling the Bank to resume Cash Payments. He calculated that this Bill had increased the value of the currency at least ten or fifteen per cent. and that the nation was therefore paying the fund-holders and public servants, proportionally, more than they ought to be paid. Mr. Huskisson replied, that the rent of land, according to the Agricultural Report of 1814, had more than doubled; and that the land-holder was even now more favourably affected by the alteration of the currency than the fund-holder; and had been drawing still greater advantages during the Bank Restriction Acts. Mr. Western's motion was adjourned till Wednesday, when it was supported by Mr. G. Bennet, Alderman Heygate, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Attwood; and replied to by

Lord Londonderry, and by Mr. Peel; when on a division, the numbers were—for Mr. Western's motion 30, against it 194—majority 164.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

Mr. Goulburn brought forward a Bill to enable the Irish Established Clergy to lease out their tithes with the proprietor of the soil, for terms of twenty-one years; thereby preventing the clergy from litigation with their parishioners. A long conversation then ensued on the evils of the tithe system of Ireland, and on the necessity of a greater reform than that proposed by Mr. Goulburn's Bill.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

A petition was presented from the county of Kent, praying for parliamentary Reform, and for reducing the National Debt. After a long conversation, in which many members reprobated this last prayer of the petition, and declared it not to be the general sense of the county, the petition was ordered to be printed.

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

Mr. Goulburn stated, that a Committee was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to enquire into the distresses of the several districts; and that funds were placed in their hands, to be applied according to their discretion; and that £50,000. were devoted to the same service, the Grand Juries having the power of spending it in useful labour, according to the want of employment amongst the poor of the different districts.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

No House.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

Mr. Lennard presented a petition, signed by 4000 persons, complaining of the most gross and scandalous practices in the Court of Conscience, for the county of Middlesex. Ordered to lie on the table.—Mr. Hume stated, that in consequence of Mr. Daly withdrawing his motion, relative to Irish tithes, he should bring the measure before the House. He traced the insurrections of the Irish to the tithe system, and argued upon the immense sums withdrawn from the poor by the clergy, who never saw their parishes, but lived entirely away from Ireland. Out of 1,270 benefices, only 770 clergy-men were resident on their benefices. The late Bishop of Derry was absent twenty years from Ireland. The Irish Episcopacy possessed two-elevenths of the whole property of Ireland, and possessed more than all the Bishops of the Continent put together. Spain and Portugal, the most bigotted of countries, had diminished their tithes; France had abo-

lished her's; and the greater part of Italy gave only 1-20th instead of a tenth to the clergy; and in Sweden and Denmark the provision was only 1-30th. He moved for an inquiry into the value of the Church property of Ireland.—Sir John Newport moved an amendment, pledging the House to a suppression of the tithe system.—Mr. Peel moved the previous question. For the amendment, 65; for the previous question, 72; majority, 7.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

Mr. Wallace moved, that the Warehousing Bill be read this day three months. He stated his intention of bringing it forward next Session. One hundred thousand pounds were voted for employing the poor in Ireland.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

Conduct of the Lord Advocate.

Mr. Abercrombie moved for a committee to inquire into the conduct of the Lord Advocate, and other law officers of the Crown, in Scotland, with respect to the public press, and more especially as regarded the trial of Mr. W. Borthwick. In the course of a speech, not often equalled in length, Mr. Abercrombie detailed a series of charges against the Lord Advocate and his deputies; the principal of which have, however, been for some time before the public. The accusation properly falls into a two-fold division; first, the Lord Advocate's connexion with the press; (the libellous part of it as was asserted;) and, secondly, certain oppressions alleged to have been committed upon Borthwick, in order, as it was broadly stated by Mr. Abercrombie, to raise a prejudice against Mr. Stuart upon his trial for the death of Sir Alexander Boswell. In proof of the first part of his charge Mr. Abercrombie referred to the well-known case of the bond, given by the Lord Advocate and others, for the establishment and support of the *Beacon* newspaper—a journal, which he described as in the highest degree calumnious and malignant; and a commendatory letter, signed by the Lord Advocate, (and by several other persons) in favour of the *Clydesdale Journal*, to which Mr. Abercrombie gave a no better character. The learned gentleman also referred to some late transactions connected with the *Edinburgh Correspondent*; and concluded by moving for a select committee to inquire into the conduct of the Lord Advocate and the other law officers of the Crown, in Scotland, with relation to the public press, &c.

The Lord Advocate, with some spirit, defended his right, as a private individual,

to contribute to the establishment of a paper, which, like the *Beacon*, at its first foundation, professed legitimate and honourable principles; and claimed approbation for having abandoned that paper when he found its conduct swerve from its professions. With respect to the *Clydesdale Journal*, he at first doubted that he had ever signed the letter recommending it; but upon his signature being shown to him he admitted it, and explained that he was induced to affix his name to the letter by the list of respectable names which preceded it, without any knowledge of the merits, or demerits, of the paper. Of the transactions with the *Edinburgh Correspondent*

he denied all knowledge. Borthwick's case the learned lord treated as a surprise—no allusion having been made to it in Mr. Abercrombie's notice: he, however, justified the course that had been pursued with respect to that person, upon the grounds and maxims of the Scots criminal law; and relied upon the character of the persons who conducted the prosecution for their defence.

Mr. Peel defended the intention of the Lord Advocate; but admitted that his connexion with the press had been imprudent.

The house then divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 95.—Against it, 120.—Majority, 25.—Adjourned.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

State of Europe.—The mind that delights to roam in the wide field of political speculation, must necessarily view the present situation of affairs, both in Europe and in America, with considerable interest. Such a mind cannot be deluded by the vain semblance of calm and quietude which seems to prevail in one portion of the globe, but will rather compare them to the awful stillness in the air, which is frequently the forerunner of an approaching storm. However smiling outward appearances may seem, the practised eye, or the deep reflecting mind, can pierce through the deceitful vision, and perceive the genius of discord and of anarchy, silently, but actively, employed in undermining the peace and the happiness of society. That this opinion is not the mere phantasm of a timid mind, nor the idle visions of a weak alarmist, is proved abundantly by the spirit of insurrection which evidently exists, not only in Ireland but in France, and in other parts of Europe, where it is, however, more confined by the strong hand of power. For it must be obvious, that in times of difficulties and of trouble the peace and tranquillity of a State can be better preserved and more effectually secured under an absolute than under a limited or mixed form of government; because the former, by forbidding at once every discussion on its acts and operations, prevents the fatal effects which seditious writings, or incendiary speeches, generally produce upon the mind of the unreflecting multitude. It does not, however, in the least follow from this, that the existence of such a government is proof against the operations of those who may undertake its

destruction; but the progress of these operations must be less rapid in their march, and better concealed in their organization. Hence the decisive explosion is generally more sudden, more unexpected, and consequently more fatal and terrific. It is, indeed, easy to counteract the open attacks of an avowed enemy; but how guard against the secret machinations of a foe that conceals his deadly purpose beneath the mask of friendship and of devotedness?

Notwithstanding the innumerable difficulties against which the government of this country had to contend, it has, however, succeeded in quenching the rising flames of sedition, and in stifling the voice of anarchy, conveyed to the public ear through the cautious medium of *Radical Reform*. The just severity with which the law has visited the *open* propagators of these pernicious doctrines has much abated the zeal of the *secret* abettors of rebellion, and by a steady perseverance in a line of conduct at once so firm, so equitable, and so praiseworthy, the peace of the country may remain undisturbed, and the fabric of social order will stand firm and unshaken.—In Ireland the case is, unfortunately, widely different. The principles of discord and of disaffection originate, in that country, in several local causes. They must be attributed as much to the real sufferings of the nation (a most dreadful and heart-rending picture of which was laid some time since before the House of Commons by an honourable Baronet,) as to the peculiar character of the people, and to the active interference of disloyal and discontented men. What measures the wisdom of Parliament may devise to alleviate the

sufferings of the Irish people, it is difficult to foresee, more especially with the present financial embarrassments of the country; but it is most devoutly to be hoped, that some effectual remedy will be discovered and applied.—This consideration is no less deserving the serious attention of the Legislature, than the distressing situation to which the Agriculturists are unfortunately reduced; for both are engines which the evil-disposed will not fail to set at work for the purpose of disturbing public tranquillity.

The same spirit of disaffection, and a similar disposition to effect a change, may be traced in every continental State, and in all of them is the march of the government more or less embarrassed by this avowed or concealed inclination. It was their conviction that such a secret disposition did exist, that induced many of the sovereigns of Europe to guarantee their respective existence, and gave birth to the Holy Alliance. This spirit of innovation, after breaking forth in Spain with irresistible violence, was smothered, but not extinguished, in Naples, and has now reared its terrific head in Portugal and in Turkey. Nor are its operations confined to these distant parts of our Continent; they have assumed a form somewhat serious in a neighbouring country, thus proving that the revolutionary volcano which broke out there with such destructive force within the space of thirty years, is far from being wholly extinguished. The events, so much of them, however, as we are allowed to discover, that have recently happened in France, must occasion no trifling degree of alarm in the minds of every kind of legitimate monarchy, for its future tranquillity. The political horizon of that country seems indeed overcast with many a threatening cloud, and it is highly probable that the demise of Louis XVIII. would bring the fate of his dynasty to a crisis. Although the partial disturbances that have broken out in various parts have not assumed a serious aspect, they still prove that the abettors of rebellion are actively employed; and they are, no doubt intended to try the temper and disposition of the people, and more especially of the soldiery. If supported by a loyal army, and faithfully assisted by an active Police, the cause of legitimacy must eventually prevail; but should these two main props fail, the whole fabric must fall to the ground. There are undoubtedly in France, as in every other country, a set of men who sincerely wish to enjoy the sweets of peace, under the protection of

the existing Government; and this portion of the people is probably the most numerous; but it consists, unfortunately, of those who are the least likely to act with energy and decision. In all countries, and more especially in France, we usually find the well-disposed shrink from a contest with the daring and the turbulent, and thus secure the success of these enemies of order, and often prove the instruments, or at least the indirect causes, of their own destruction. The events of the early part of the French Revolution, while they prove the truth of this fact, should also serve as a beacon to warn the loyal of the shocks they ought to avoid; but, unfortunately, we seldom find the existing generation profit by the errors of its predecessors.

The political storms that have agitated this country, during a long series of years, cannot immediately subside; nor can the ideas of liberty nor of military pre-eminence, be easily eradicated from the minds of an unreflecting multitude as of a nation naturally warlike. If the Chief who once led the French soldiers to rapid conquest be now at rest in the tomb, the military mania he introduced and encouraged still exists—smothered, but not extinguished. So much indeed has the present generation of Frenchmen been accustomed to war, that a life spent out of a camp is considered as an unnatural state of existence. It is not, however, these feelings, nor yet the desire of once more filling Europe with the terror of the French arms, that operates upon the public mind at present, but rather the anxious desire of effacing the foul stain which the capture of Paris by the Allied Powers has imprinted upon the character of the French armies, and of the whole nation:—galling indeed to a high-minded nation, must be the reflection, that a host of foreigners invaded its territory, took possession of its capital, and stripped it of those spoils which bore witness of the success that had hitherto attended the arms of the *great nation*. That such feelings must, and do, exist, is no less certain than it is evident that they must tend, more or less, to endanger the internal tranquillity of France: to these causes must be added the peculiar circumstances under which the present Government has been established.

Though restored to the throne which his forefathers had occupied during a long series of ages, Louis XVIII. owes his crown to the successes of the enemies of France, and not to the returning affections of his people. Like Henry IV.

he has indeed *conquered* his crown; but it is with the assistance of foreigners, and not through the loyal and devoted exertions of any portion of his subjects. His family, as well as himself, are nearly strangers to the present generation of Frenchmen. As a nation, they must remember, with sentiments of affection and of pride, the names of Louis IX., Henry IV., and Louis XIV.; but the connection between these good and great sovereigns with the Bourbons of the present day has been so much broken by the Revolution, and the events which accompanied it, that the members of the reigning family are considered more under the light of intruders than as the legitimate possessors of the throne of their ancestors. Hence the situation in which they stand in respect to the nation is particularly awkward, and lays them more open to the attacks of the men who would seek to better their fortunes by a revolution of any sort, and of those whose attachment to their former leader renders them anxious for a change of dynasty. In this respect the death of Bonaparte is perhaps an event truly unfortunate for the Bourbons, and the son may prove a more formidable rival to them than the father. The latter was indeed outlawed by all nations, but unfortunately for the Bourbons, the former is connected with one of the most powerful of the reigning families in Europe, the ancient rival of the Bourbons.

If the events which have taken place both in Spain and in Portugal have no great influence upon the affairs of Europe, a storm is brooding in the East, which threatens effectually to disturb its tranquillity. The Ottoman Power, once so formidable to Christendom, has been for some years on the decline, and seems now on the verge of total destruction. It is much to be feared, however, that the changes which such an event must produce will prove an apple of discord among the sovereigns of Europe; and it is difficult to discover what plan will be adopted to preserve that balance of power, without which no permanent peace can be secured. Ere long the question of peace and of war must be decided. The immense forces assembled by Russia cannot be kept inactive during any great length of time: and the negotiations that have been carried on with singular activity must now be just drawing to a close. A few weeks, or days, will shew, therefore, whether the Turkish empire has been doomed to inevitable destruction; and probably give us an insight into the

arrangements which such an event renders absolutely necessary.—*Sun.*

Speech of the King of France, on opening the Session of the Chambers, on June 4.—"GENTLEMEN,—The necessity which has long been felt of freeing the administration of the finances from those provisional measures to which it has been necessary hitherto to recur, has determined me, this year, to anticipate the period of your convocation. In exacting from you this new sacrifice, I rely upon the zeal and devotion of which you have given me so many proofs.

"Providence has preserved the infant which it has given to us, and it is pleasing for me to hope that he is destined to repair the losses and the misfortunes which have befallen my family and people.

I have the satisfaction to announce to you, that my relations with foreign powers continue to be of the most amicable nature. A perfect unanimity has directed the efforts, daily concerted between my allies and myself, to put an end to the calamities which oppress the East, and which afflict humanity. I cherish the hope of seeing tranquillity restored in those countries, without the occurrence of a new war to aggravate their miseries.

"The naval force which I maintain in the Levant has fulfilled its destination, in protecting my subjects, and in affording aid to the unfortunate, whose gratitude has been the reward of our solicitude.

"I have continued the precautions which have kept from our frontiers the contagion which has ravaged a part of Spain; the present season does not permit us to neglect them, and I shall therefore maintain them as long as the safety of the country may require it. Malevolence alone can discover in these measures a pretext for misrepresenting my intentions.

"Mad attempts have disturbed in some parts of the kingdom public tranquillity; but they have only given occasion for a more signal display of the zeal of the magistrates and the fidelity of the troops. If a small number of individuals, who are the enemies of order, view with despair our institutions consolidated and rendering a new support to my throne, my people abhor their criminal designs. I shall not suffer violence to deprive them of the blessings which they enjoy.

"Calamities, too true, though exaggerated by fear, have recently desolated departments contiguous to the capital.

The aid of public and private benevolence has, however, mitigated them. The activity of the inhabitants prepared the way for terminating these disasters; authority seconded their zeal: justice will punish the guilty.

"The exact state of the debt of arrears is at length ascertained, and will be submitted to you. This debt, whose origin is in times happily far removed from us, and whose liquidation has ascertained to us its full extent, will retard, for the present year, in spite of my deepest regret, a part of those ameliorations of which the various branches of the public revenue will be susceptible.

"The advantages which we have already obtained should encourage us to unite our efforts to maintain and to increase them. I rely upon your aid to secure, in our beautiful country, that prosperity which Providence designs for us: this is the wish of my heart, the incessant object of my thoughts; it is the consoling idea which alleviates the recollection of my pains, and which gilds my anticipations of the future."

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Spain has for a long period, been in a situation the most critical; and the great contending parties have been, as yet, too equally balanced to hold out the prospect of entire tranquillity. Whether the late events will have given the Constitutional party such a preponderance, as to deter the Royalist from further attempts at returning to the old regime, remains to be seen. But the following extracts from Spanish papers as late as the 7th July, naturally render us anxious to learn further particulars of an affair, which seems to have approached nearly to a revolution; and whose consequences must ultimately prove most important.

Madrid, July 3rd.—The event of the last few days have served to confirm what we have so often told our readers: as often as liberty is endangered, as often as the constitution is threatened, public opinion gains new strength, and we remark greater prodigies of enthusiasm and patriotism.

Yesterday nothing occurred worthy of consideration, except a trifling affair be-

tween an officer of the guards, and a troop that was marching under his command. But towards the dusk of the evening there were observed in some battalions of the guard certain seditious symptoms, and enough of disorder and want of discipline. The Corps of Officers were together, each in his respective quarter not being sufficient to restrain the troops, either because all were not equally desirous of tranquillity, or because insubordination and disobedience appeared to have reached their height. The Constitutional Assembly of this heroic city were met, and they still expected the resolution of his Majesty regarding an energetic representation that had been presented to him the preceding night; nor for this did they omit any measures, nor spare any fatigues to secure the public peace, and diminish the natural agitation of men's minds.

Three battalions of infantry and a squadron of cavalry of the National Militia were in arms, and all resolved to make extraordinary efforts in defence of their liberty, and their country, if objects so precious should be attacked. It was past 11 when the precautionary guard of Militia situated in Atocha street, intimated that the two battalions of the guards removed into St. Isabel street, were in motion. Then the order passed to defend themselves at all hazards if they were attacked; but to keep within their quarters, and remain passive if they observed no act of hostility.

The Seventh of July. The following is extracted from the Report of Don F. Ballesteros: About day-light in the morning he proceeded from the quarter of San Gill, with two pieces of artillery, and the centre company of the constitutional guards, and marching rapidly through several streets, entered the Place of the Constitution; passing in view of the advanced posts of the guards who entered El Pardo, and finding them possessed of the Puerta de Sol, Carretas and Montera streets, "I perceived (says he) the necessity of attacking them at all hazards, in order to put Madrid in military possession of the national troops."

He previously harangued the national and local militia, and other soldiery that accompanied him, and few words were necessary to inflame the minds of these gallant men, who but a short time before had triumphed over those who pretended to reduce them to the condition of slaves. The fire bursting from all points at once was vigorously returned by the enemy; but then "observing (says he) that these

were damped, and that the column in my front began to waver from the effects of the artillery which was ably served, I ordered them to be immediately charged with the sabre, by which part of them were routed and pursued towards Precados street; and the able co-operation of Monente and Javier Bayona completed the victory, and the rebels fled towards the Descalzas reales, Arenal street and other streets, that lead to the Palace. The brave Militia attacked them anew, and the guards retreated with great loss, being pursued towards Oriente street within pistol shot.

This action gave me at this moment all the advantages I could desire. The deluded men who had already proclaimed the triumph of Despotism were appalled and confounded. Their position was most difficult in the principal court of the Palace, where the guards beaten into the Puerta del Sol (probably south gate) spread in their flight, fear and consternation, and my heroes retained all the ardor of victory and a good cause. I had already ordered Col. Corral to push on the artillery and make the two battalions of the national local militia advance, when there came to me in great haste a parliamentary officer, who informed me that he had an order from the King that the firing should cease, and that his Majesty's life was in imminent danger. My reply was what I owed to the national glory and the sacred cause in which I fought.

Notwithstanding this answer, and aware of the great responsibility resting upon me, I ordered the suspension of hostilities in all points of my line, to give his Majesty the most splendid proof of Spanish generosity.

A sort of capitulation was then concluded.

At half past three o'clock in the afternoon, when I led a battalion of the meritorious militia, to witness the disarming of the aggressors, I understood that in breach of treaty they had fired upon our troops, and fled by the way of Alcorcor. A skirmish then took place, during which many of the guards were won over by persuasion to the constitutional troops, and the rest took to flight. A pursuit having been set on foot, many were made prisoners.

Thus ended this wicked attempt (we hope it will be the last) to destroy the constitutional liberty of Spain. We see no return of the killed and wounded, but are inclined to suppose they were com-

paratively few. The king who was at the bottom of it is secure in the hands of the Constitutionalists, and will be made we hope to answer for his crimes. We shall afterwards be able to give an account of the legislative acts that may be founded on these atrocious proceedings.

SOUTH AMERICA.

It will be gratifying, we are persuaded, to many of our readers, to peruse the following Provisional Statute, for the Government of the Independent Empire of Peru. It bears the stamp of more mature deliberation, than is usually found in the first efforts of an enslaved people, to establish their liberty on a basis, which shall provide for the welfare and security of all ranks in the State; and while it is highly creditable to the Peruvians, so far as it marks their past progress, it gives a well grounded hope, that the future tranquillity and happiness of the Empire will be successfully provided for, under the new Constitution, *about to be established*. The preamble to the Sections of this Statute is well worthy of notice:—there is an absence of every thing, like magnificent declarations about the rights of the nation; and a line of discrimination is drawn between the legislature and judicial authorities, which augurs well, and which, we sincerely trust, will not, at any future stage of the Peruvian's progress, be lost sight of.

“On resuming the supreme command under the title of Protector of Peru, my intention was to lay down the fundamental bases on which those must build who might be called to the sublime destiny of making the people happy. I charged myself with the whole authority, that I might be responsible for its use to the whole nation; I declared with frankness my designs, that they might be judged of according to their results; and from the field of battle, where, united with my companions in arms, I sought the glory of having destroyed oppression, I come to

place myself in the front of a difficult administration, and a vast responsibility. At the bottom of my heart are inscribed the motives of the resolution which I adopted on the 4th of August, and the statute which I am going now to promulgate at once explains and sanctions them.

"I might have exalted the liberality of my principles in this provisional statute, by making magnificent declarations about the rights of the nation, and by increasing the list of public functionaries to give the pomp of greater popularity to existing forms. But, convinced that an exuberant display of praiseworthy maxims is not at first the best means of establishing them, I have confined myself to the practical ideas which may and should be realized.

"While there are enemies in the country, and till the people can form the first ideas of an independent Government of themselves, I shall administer the directorial power of the State; the properties of which, without being the same as those of the legislative and executive authority, are analogous to them. But I shall abstain from interfering with the solemn exercise of the judiciary functions, because their independence is the only true safeguard of the liberty of the people; and it is of no consequence to boast of philanthropic principles, when the same individual who makes and executes the law is likewise he who applies it.

"Before exacting from the people the oath of obedience, I proceed to swear before the whole nation to observe and to execute the statute which I give as a guarantee of my intentions.

"Those who, with the experience of the past, meditate on our present situation, and are most in the habit of analyzing the influence of administrative measures, will observe in the simplicity of the principles which I have adopted, the proof that I do not offer more than I think convenient to fulfil; that my object is to do good, and not to frustrate it; and that knowing, in fine, the extent of my responsibility, I have endeavoured to regulate my duties by the law of circumstances, in order that I may not be exposed to fail in their performance.

"With such sentiments, and relying on the effectual co-operation of my fellow-citizens, I venture to hope that I shall be able in time to lay down the power which I have taken upon myself, with the consciousness of having faithfully ex-

ercised it. If, after having freed Peru from its oppressors, I shall go to seek, in private life, my last felicity, I shall consecrate the rest of my days in contemplating the benediction of the Great Author of the universe; and in renewing my vows for the continuance of his propitious influence on the lot of future generations.

" SECTION I.

"Art. 1. The Catholic Apostolic Roman religion is the religion of the State. The Government considers it one of its first duties to maintain and preserve it by all means within the reach of human prudence. Whoever attacks either publicly or privately, its dogmas or principles, will be punished with a severity proportioned to the scandal which he shall have occasioned.

"Art. 2. All those who profess the Christian religion, and dissent in some principles from the religion of the state, may obtain permission from the Government, on consultation with the Council of State, to use the right which may suit them, while their conduct is conformable to public order.

"Art. 3. No one can become a public functionary, unless he professes the religion of the state.

" SECTION II.

"Art. 1. The supreme directing power of the free departments of the state of Peru resides now in the Protector. His powers emanate from the empire of necessity—from the force of reason—from the exigence of the public good.

"Art. 2. The protector of Peru is Generalissimo of the forces by land and by sea; and it being his principal duty to give freedom to all the towns which compose an integral part of the territory of the state, he shall have the power to augment or to diminish the armed force as he shall think proper.

"Art. 3. He shall have the power of imposing contributions, of establishing duties, of exacting loans to defray the public charges, on consulting with the Council of State.

"Art. 4. He shall form regulations for the better organization of the land and naval forces, including the militia of the state.

"Art. 5. He will regulate internal and external trade, conformably to the liberal principles on which the prosperity of the country essentially depends.

"Art. 6. He will make the reforms which he may judge necessary in all the

departments of the public administration, abolishing the offices which existed under the ancient regime, and creating new ones.

" Art. 7. He will establish the provisional mint of the state, but he is not to alter the weight which the coin of Peru has hitherto preserved.

" Art. 8. He shall appoint envoys and consuls to foreign Courts, and promote the recognition of Peruvian independence, forming political or commercial treaties in accordance with the interests of the country, on consulting with the Council of State.

" Art. 9. He shall have the title of Excellency, which shall be given to no other individual or corporation. All those who formerly held the title of Excellency shall be addressed by that of *Your illustrious Lordship*.

" SECTION III.

" Art. 1. The Ministers of state are the immediate Chiefs in their various departments of the authorities which depend upon them.

" Art. 2. All orders shall be despatched and all official communications carried on in the name of the Protector, both within and without the territory of the state, under his responsibility and signature; the consent of the Protector being registered in the office of each Ministry.

" Art. 3. The orders and regulations which the Protector shall issue for the reform of the administration shall be signed by him, and countersigned by a Minister.

" Art. 4. In communications with Foreign Governments they shall address the competent minister, preserving the same rule with respect to him who sends them.

" Art. 5. All official communications shall be made directly to the Ministers, observing the classification of the business over which they preside.

" Art. 6. The address of the Ministers shall be that of *Your illustrious Usia* (Lordship,) and their title shall be *Illustrious Senor*.

" SECTION IV.

" Art. 1. There shall be a Council of State, composed of 12 individuals, viz. the three Ministers of State, the President of the High Court of Justice, the General-in-Chief of the United Army, the Chief of the Militia of Peru, the Dean of the Holy Church, the Marescal del Campo, the Marquis of Torre Tagli, Counts

Vega and Torre Velarde. Vacancies will be successively supplied.

" Art. 2. Its functions shall be the following: To give its opinion to the Government, in cases of difficult deliberation; to examine the great plans of reform which may be in the contemplation of the Protector; to deliver their observations on the same; and to propose projects for the advantage of the country.

" Art. 3. The Council of State shall hold its sittings in the palace. The Protector, when convenient, will attend in order to resolve, after consultation and deliberation, on difficult points.

" Art. 4. The Council of State shall name a secretary, who shall draw out its decrees and frame its projects.

" Art. 5. This Council shall assemble when necessity and the urgency of public business shall demand its attentions, and shall prolong or shorten its sittings accordingly.

" Art. 6. The Council of State shall be called by the title of *Excellency*.

" SECTION V.

" Art. 1. The Presidents of departments are to be the immediate instruments in executing the order of the Government to each of them.

" Art. 2. Their especial functions—to administer the economical government of the departments, to increase the militia in case of necessity, to promote the prosperity of the public treasury, watching scrupulously the persons employed in this branch, and proposing to the Government the reforms or augmentations of which it is susceptible according to the local circumstances of the department, to take care that justice is impartially administered, and that all the inferior public functionaries do their duty.

" Art. 3. The presidents are the judges of police in the departments, and as such are to watch over the observance of public morals, the establishment of schools, and whatever relates to the progress of the people.

" Art. 4. By this article, certain enumerated articles, issued in February last, respecting the duties of presidents of departments, are confirmed.

" SECTION VI.

" Art. 1. The municipalities shall exist in the same form as hitherto, and shall be presided over by the President of the Department.

" Art. 2. The elections of the members of the municipality shall from the succeeding year forward be popular, ac-

according to a regulation which will be separately given.

SECTION VII.

" Art. 1. The judicial authority shall be exercised by the High Chamber of Justice, and the other inferior jurisdictions which now subsist, or which may hereafter be established.

" Art. 2. The High Chamber of Justice shall possess the same powers as hitherto belonged to the tribunals denominated *Audencias*, and shall, besides, take cognizance of the civil and criminal causes of consuls and foreign envoys, and of public functionaries in respect to transgressions within the exercise of its authority. Its jurisdiction is also now extended to the captures made by the armed ships of the state, or by such as have obtained letters of marque conformable to the law of nations. The functions of the Tribunal de Meneria shall, in the same manner, be included in those of the High Chamber.

" Art. 3. The High Chamber shall appoint a commission composed of some of its members, and of other juriscults distinguished for their probity and knowledge, to draw up immediately a regulation for the administration of justice, and simplifying the practice of all the inferior tribunals, shall have for its basis the equality of all citizens in the eye of the law, and the abolition of the fees levied by the judges, and which are henceforth prohibited. The said commission shall also present a regulation for the adjudication of prizes.

" Art. 4. The members of the High Chamber shall continue in office during good behaviour. The address of the Chamber shall be *Illustrious Senors*.

SECTION VIII.

" Art. 1. Every citizen has equal right to preserve and defend his honour, his liberty, his security, in property and person, and cannot be deprived of any of these rights except by decision of the competent authority legally pronounced. Whoever is unjustly defrauded of such rights may demand redress from the Government for the infraction, and shall be at liberty to print and publish an account of the transaction which forms the ground of his complaint.

" Art. 2. The house of a citizen is a sacred asylum, which cannot be forcibly entered without an express order for that purpose given by the Government, with certification of cause. When this condition is wanting, resistance is a right which will render lawful the acts that may re-

sult from it. In the other departments it shall belong to the presidents to give orders for forcible entry, and which can be given by governors and lieutenant-governors only in cases of treason or attempts to subvert the Government.

" Art. 3. By treason is understood every plot in favour of the enemies of the independence of Peru. The crime of sedition consists in assembling an armed force, in any number, to resist the orders of the Government, in instigating the inhabitants of a town or any part of them to revolt, and in forming secret associations against the lawful authorities. No one shall be prosecuted as seditious for opinions on political matters, unless in connexion with some of the before-mentioned offences.

" Art. 4. The liberty of the press remains sanctioned in such cases, under regulations which will be separately prescribed.

SECTION IX.

" Art. 1. All persons now born, or who shall be born in any of the States of America which have declared themselves independent of Spain, are citizens of Peru.

" Art. 2. Other foreigners may be naturalized, but cannot obtain letters of citizenship except in the cases prescribed in the regulation published on the 4th of this month, which is now sanctioned.

SECTION LAST.

" Art. 1.—All the laws of the old Government continue in force, if they be not in opposition to the independence of the country, the forms adopted by this decree, or declarations made by the present Government.

" Art. 2. The present decree shall continue in force until independence be declared throughout the whole territory of Peru, in which case a general Congress shall be convoked for the permanent establishment of the constitution and form of government which shall belong to this state.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

" Art. 1.—The Government being animated by a sentiment of justice and equity, recognizes all the debts of the Spanish Government, except such as have been contracted for maintaining the slavery of Peru, and for hostility against the other independent states of America.

" Art. 2. The present decree shall be sworn to by the Protector as the fundamental basis, and as a guarantee to the free people of Peru of the uprightness of his views; and, in consequence, all the

constitute Authorities and citizens of the state shall, on their part, swear obedience to the Government, in fulfilment of the present provisional statute of Peru. In the other departments the Presidents shall swear before the municipalities; and before the former the public officers and other citizens shall take the oaths. The formulae for the oaths to be taken follow:—

"OATH OF THE PROTECTOR."

"I swear before God and the country, and pledge my honour, that I will faithfully fulfil the provisional statute given by me for better government and direction of the free departments of Peru until the permanent constitution is established, and that I will defend the independence and liberty of the state, and promote its liberty by all the means in my power.

"OATH OF THE MINISTERS OF STATE."

"We swear to fulfil, and cause to be fulfilled, the provisional statute of Peru, and to discharge, with all the zeal and probity which the public service requires, the duties which the office with which we are charged imposes on us.

"OATH OF PUBLIC FUNCTIONARIES AND OTHER CITIZENS."

"We swear before God and the country to acknowledge and obey in all respects the Protectional Government, to fulfil and cause to be fulfilled, in all wherein we are concerned, the provisional statute of the free departments of Peru, to defend their independence, and to promote with zeal their prosperity.

"Given in the Protectoral Palace of Lima, October 8, 1821.

"JOSE DE SAN MARTIN.

"JUAN GARCIO DEL RIO-BERNARDO."

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JUNE.

Great Britain.—As a means of simultaneously *depreciating money*, the Bank of England have agreed to discount approved bills at ninety-six days for four per cent.; and it is understood that the bankers will discount good bills on the same terms. There will consequently be a market price of four per cent. and a legally attainable price of five per cent. on long dated or second-rate bills, as the parties agree. We anticipate much commercial benefit from the arrangement, and prefer it infinitely to the dangerous experiment of repealing the Usury Laws. Let us hope it will pave the way to a reduction of interest of the stocks, and other debts, *one per cent.*—a concession as necessary to the ultimate security of the public and private creditor, as it is indispensable to the reduced means of the nation and of individuals.

Nothing even has been done for Ireland, except by public sympathy working against the stream of a bad system. On the 25th of June, the national subscription for the Irish, impoverished by tithes and high

rents, amounts to above 100,000*l.*; and, while we rejoice in announcing this fact, we should rejoice in a ten-fold degree if we could announce a general amelioration of the tithe-system, and some legislative regulation of the horrid rack-rent system, by which from 5*l.* to 10*l.* per acre is extorted for land remote from large cities.

France.—The revenue and expenditure of France has been laid before the French Chamber of Deputies. The estimated revenue for 1823 amounts to 909,130,783 francs, or 36,365,231*l.*; the estimated expenditure to 900,475,503 francs, or 36,019,011*l.*; and this latter estimate includes the interest of her debt, which amounts only to 228,724,260 francs, or 9,148,970*l.*

Nevertheless, France is in a very precarious state, owing to the dispensing with the Charter, and to the superstitious and insidious policy of the court.

Spain.—The following Message has been addressed to the king of Spain, respecting the situation of the country:—

"SIRE,—The representatives of the Spanish nation assembled in Cortes for the present year, 1822, are overcome with grief at the prospect of the dreadful evils which afflict the country; it has honored them with the greatest confidence in confiding to them the care of its destinies, and they would show themselves unworthy of so high a favour, if they did not raise their voices to the august throne of your Majesty, in order to unveil to the Constitutional King the dangers which menace this heroic nation.

"The language of truth is the only one which ought to be addressed to Kings who reign by the law; and who, bearing it always in their hearts, aspire to nothing but the happiness of those they govern. Sire, this heroic nation is already fatigued by the continual attacks of wicked men, and by the blows they unceasingly aim at its wise institutions. It does not fear any attack in this respect; out it is irritated, it is exasperated, and the Cortes and the Constitutional King ought to tranquilize it, to secure its repose, to put an end to the conspiracies which are on foot, and to prevent the horrors that are meditated.

"It is now two years, Sire, since your Majesty, as the father of the people, determined to contribute to their happiness—swore freely, and of all your own will, to the political Constitution of the Spanish monarchy. On the memorable day when your Majesty took a step so eminently glorious, all those Spaniards who love their king and their liberty, delivered themselves up to the most flattering hopes; an event, as grand as unexpected, astonished Europe, overthrew the enemies of mankind, and compressed the fiercest passions. Who was not then ready to believe that it was the moment the best chosen, and the best combined, to secure for ever the felicity, the glory, the grandeur, and the power of the nation, which appeared to be dying and in despair? But, Sire, we are, alas! very far from having reaped the advantages which that happy moment promised us.

"Soon was developed the dreadful design of arresting the progress of liberty and intelligence—the most innocent and the most legal assemblies were denounced as criminal, and the most illustrious patriots were persecuted with deadly hatred.

"Sire, the Spanish nation regards its liberty as attacked—seeing with what slowness those who openly combated it are proceeded against; and the insolence

of the enemies of its Constitution, in speaking openly of their sinister projects, and in chanting already their next victory.

"Sire, the Spanish nation sees with discontent and bitterness the administration of some of its provinces confided to inexperienced hands—to individuals who are not liked by the people.—The impunity of real criminals, the unjust and arbitrary prosecutions, produce great scandal, augment the anxiety of the good, and may have melancholy consequences.

"And what will be the danger to the public tranquillity, if to these distrusts which afflict the nation—to these fears which surround it—to these discontents which devour it—should be joined the machinations and the efforts of persons who unfortunately have most influence on the simple class, and deceive the nation? The Cortes point out to you, Sire, those ministers of the sanctuary; those ambitious prelates; those men, who having quitted the world and its interests to consecrate themselves to prayer and to virtue, now trample under foot the morality of the gospel, the spirit of true religion, and the doctrine of peace of their divine master—abusing the august and sacred functions of the priesthood to sow superstition and disobedience.

"All that we have stated to you, Sire, is but too fully proved by the different factions which appear simultaneously in Catalonia, where the events are of such a nature that it is horrible to recal them, and the pen refuses to narrate them.

"When the tranquillity of the State is on the point of being entirely annihilated, if any prompt and efficacious remedy can be suggested, the Cortes would be wanting in the most sacred of their duties, (which is to labour for the preservation and the happiness of the heroic and unfortunate nation which they represent,) if they were not to address your Majesty with all due respect, but with the energy which is suitable to the deputies of a free people, to pray, that with a strong hand, the roots of so many misfortunes—of so many dangers, may be torn up, giving with all the vigour and the power granted by the law, a new and strong impulse to the government, in order that it may proceed with more harmony, in unison with public opinion, which rules the world, and the progress of which men can never arrest.

"To consolidate that opinion, Sire, which only now consists in loving the Constitution to which we have sworn, and which will be consolidated by frankness

and good faith, all Spaniards should be persuaded that their government is identified with the cause of liberty, and that the throne and the National Representation form an indissoluble league, a barrier of brass, against which would be broken the projects and conspiracies of all those who, under whatever mask, wish to dispoil us of the valuable treasure of our guarantees.

"Let the people see power confided to men who love the public liberty; let the entire nation see that the title and virtues of a true patriot form the only right, the only way to the presence of your Majesty, to deserve favour and obtain honours; and that all the rigour of justice and royal indignation may fall on the wicked, who dare to profane your Majesty's august and sacred name to oppress the country and liberty.

"This is what the Cortes expect and desire. They supplicate your Majesty to cause those apprehensions to cease, of which we are the victims, and to prevent the evils with which we are threatened, by ordering that the volunteer national militia may be immediately augmented and armed throughout the kingdom; for the citizens armed for the defence of their homes and their liberty, are the firmest supports of the Constitution: that with equal promptitude the permanent army may be organised—that army, so worthy of the gratitude of your Majesty and of the country, and whose exploits and virtues are the admiration of the universe. At the same time the Cortes hope, that your Majesty will make known to all foreign governments who directly or indirectly wish to interfere in our domestic affairs, that the nation is not in a situation to receive laws, that it has strength and resources to cause them to be respected: and that if it has been enabled to defend its independence and its king with glory; it is with the same glory, and with still greater efforts, that it will always defend its king and its liberty.

"The Cortes are persuaded, that your Majesty will adopt the most energetic measures to repress the misconduct of functionaries who trespass on and abuse their powers, and to exterminate the factious wherever they may appear. The Congress flatter themselves, that with regard to ecclesiastics and prelates, who preach fanaticism and rebellion, your Majesty will take measures so energetic and so efficacious, that they will disappear terrified from the soil of Spain, never to return to blow the fire of discord, and light up the torches of superstition.

"The Cortes supplicate your Majesty to carry into execution these measures, which seem to them to be now indispensable, without prejudice to those which the attributes of your Majesty may dictate to secure public order, and consolidate the safety of the state."

"The Cortes hope also, that your Majesty will strictly unite yourself to the National Representation, which is only actuated by the desire of rendering for ever stable and inviolable the throne of your Majesty, and the Constitution which governs us, and which the general and extraordinary Cortes promulgated in 1812. Strong, by means of this union, let us labour in concert for the happiness of this heroic nation, and to render unalterable its repose, its holy laws, and its glory."

Turkey.—Of all the events of this exterminating war, the destruction of the beautiful island of Scio, is one of the most afflicting. The following details are from the journals:

Smyrna, April 17.—The rebellion in Scio was occasioned by the landing of 3 or 4000 Greeks from the island of Samos also in revolt, when they were instantly joined by all the peasantry, who rose *en masse*, took possession of the town, and drove the Turks into the garrison. The latter had about 3000 troops; the Greeks had at least 20,000 men under arms. The Turks remained in the Castle, waiting for re-inforcements, which were effectually granted to them by the arrival of the Turkish squadron of forty-seven sail, commanded by the Captain Pacha, who conveyed there a great number of troops. An attack was then immediately made on the Greeks, who defended themselves, but were defeated, and the Turks re-took possession of the town. A scene of carnage then took place horrible to relate,—every male Greek was cut to pieces; and it is said that 15,000 have perished. Many fled to various parts of the island, and the Turks are in pursuit; the same dreadful fate awaits them, as they must submit to the Turkish force, which is strong. The town was given up to pillage and plunder, and all the females were made slaves. They were selling them at from twenty to forty piastres each, for Algiers and Egypt.

Smyrna, April 18.—The Turks who landed at Scio on the 12th have shed much blood: 12,000 dead bodies of Chris-

tians, of all ages and both sexes, were lying in the streets, squares, and environs of the city. The Turks had, on their side, 4,000 killed, and 10,000 wounded. The Greeks are now entrenched in the mountainous parts of Scio.

Trieste, May 11.—Thirty European families arrived here the day before yesterday, from Scio, and are now in quarantine. They state, that the carnage was dreadful: the greater part of the women have been carried off, and are to be conveyed to Asia; the men have been massacred, and the children have been preserved, in order to compel them to adopt the religion of Mahomet. The number of Scioites killed with arms in their hands is estimated at 16,000, and that of the unfortunate persons who were massacred, though they took no part in the insurrection, at 40,000. The ruin at Scio has spread terror in the Levant, and menaces with new dangers the wealthiest Greek merchants.

Intelligence has just been received, that numbers of Greek merchants, under the protection of the British ambassador, have been seized and put to death in Constantinople.

Cydonia, a city of Asia Minor, lately surprized and destroyed by the Turks, contained some establishments of great public utility; among others, a college, and a rich library. The barbarians set fire to every thing, and there is nothing now to be seen but the bones of the slaughtered, and the stones and bricks of the houses.

South America.—In the Washington-like character of Bolivar, the Republic of Columbia seems to acquire stability; and the following address of the Congress of Columbia, at the close of their late session, to the constituents and the people at large, will illustrate the state of those countries:—

Columbians!—This day the Congress terminates the august duties with which it was charged, and the members, your representatives, retire to their respective homes, confident that they have accomplished the object of your wishes. You are now possessed of such a Constitution

as appeared best adapted to the condition of the country, and most calculated to insure to you your liberty and prosperity. The Republic has also been consolidated, by the integral and legitimate union of the territories of which it is now composed. The duties of the rulers have moreover been defined and circumscribed; your rights are now placed under the most solemn guarantees for their securities.

The territory is divided into departments, and these have received the necessary organization in all the branches of government. Courts of justice have been established to settle your personal differences, and to punish delinquents; and with a view to the common benefit and protection of the citizens, tribunals have been established in every province, for causes of lesser importance. The administration of justice influences, in a great measure, the safety of the citizen; it has therefore deserved the particular consideration of Congress.

Ignorance was the basis on which the government of Spain built its power, as being the only condition that could uphold slavery; but a Republic like ours can alone be maintained by the united virtues and knowledge of its citizens. In order, therefore, to advance this great object, Congress has determined to establish schools, houses of education, colleges and universities, and has further appropriated the revenues of suppressed religious establishments to its accomplishment.

Nor has the condition of that unhappy portion of men who bore the mark of slavery among you been overlooked. In decreeing, however, the abolition of slavery, in proscribing for ever this barbarous custom, Congress has not acted unjustly to innocent proprietors; it has paid the homage due to reason, without being deaf to the claims of property sanctioned by good faith.

The public revenue, greatly decreased by the calamities of a disastrous war, is re-established by economical and salutary laws, regulations having been adopted, which, whilst they increase the revenue, will at the same time diminish the burdens that oppress the people. No longer shall you pay the duties of *alcabala* on the alimentary produce of your industry; the import duties have been lessened as much as possible, and those on exports have also been considerably reduced.

The distilling of spirituous liquors is free, and this exemption, which removes such heavy vexations from the public,

must hereafter prove a fruitful source of riches and prosperity. By the revenue laws now in force, you will be enabled to contribute to the wants of the state on a small and equal scale, whilst at the same time you gain your own livelihood with ease. As, however, the government is still compelled to incur increased and unavoidable expenses, Congress has decreed a direct contribution, proportioned to the means of the contributors, equally payable by all, and which shall be collected without any additional expense.

Such have been the labours of your representatives. They trust they have fulfilled your intentions; on you, therefore, depends what is still wanting to consolidate Columbia, and raise her to the high rank of strength and prosperity to which she is destined. Live in intimate and brotherly union, befriend each other, and admit not into your hearts either jealousy or rivalry. These are the fatal arms your enemies have unceasingly wielded, in order to spread discord among you. Union will make you strong, and put an end to a cruel war of eleven years' duration. Dissension will deprive you of repose, and of the genuine benefits to be derived from society. United you are invincible—disunion is the only enemy you have to fear.

Obey, therefore, those laws you yourselves have framed, for they were dictated by your representatives; and duly respect those magistrates elected by your own suffrages. Think of the glory that will be rendered to Columbia, if your happiness and welfare are secured. Remember, that nothing, at its commencement, is perfect, and that the influence of time and experience is powerful. Law is the boundary of freedom, and this disappears when the laws become nerveless. A free press, that precious gift inseparable from justice and civil liberty, is the proper medium for fixing the opinions and expressing the sentiments of a free people. Use it with that moderation which is pre-

scribed by the laws, and thus will you preserve your own rights unimpaired. You will restrain your rulers within the limits of their authority, and you will acquire the improvements suggested by experience and necessity.

Your representatives will acquaint you with the motives by which they have been influenced in what they have done; they will explain what you do not understand, and make known to you the causes of their decisions. They will act so as to merit your confidence; and their candour and good faith will tranquillize you.

Disgard, then, the clamours of ignorance and fanaticism.—These weapons aim at your disunion; they would bring you back to dependence and slavery, and promote your debasement and oppression. To these the efforts of your enemies still tend. Possibly they will tell you, that Congress has sought to disseminate impious and irreligious maxims; but know that they have merely sought to free religion from the abuses under which it laboured, without touching its essential points. The god of these instigators is interest, and their religion is reduced to the idolatrous worship of their own prejudices. Judge the Congress by their works, compare these with your own wishes and wants, and then conclude for yourselves. He who seeks to disunite you, is your enemy, and you should repel him as a disturber of the public peace.

Congress has been actuated by no other than the anxious wish of rendering you happy. To do this, it adopted those very principles which you yourselves long ago promulgated, and which have uniformly constituted the happiness of other nations. Possibly it may not have accomplished all that could be wished; but, it can assure you, it has done all that was in its power. Your welfare was its only object, and this satisfaction the only recompense it expects.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW SPECIES OF STOCK.

The different kinds of foreign securities for sale on the Stock Exchange, and the Royal Exchange, have now become so numerous, as to create not a little perplexity to inexperienced speculators, whose ideas have never wandered beyond three per cent. Consols.

Calculating on the disposition to engage in new loan speculations, and wishing to practise a hoax on a simple brok-

er with less wit than money, and very little of either, a Capel-court humourist brought into the market a few days ago a new species of security, which he entitled *China Turnpike Bonds*. The thing seemed to take amazingly with the persons who were in the secret, and who contrived to be in company with the intended subject of the joke when the new stock was announced. It was brought out at 12 per cent. bearing 5, if not 10,

per cent. interest, and every one present expressed wonder at such an opportunity of springing into unexpected fortune. The Columbian bonds, which from being so low as 9 rose to 100 and higher, struck the astonished fancy of the eager broker. He immediately became a purchaser for some distant settling day to as great an amount as he could. Other purchasers arrived, and likewise bought largely. As the demand increased, the security improved. The rise in the stock was rapid beyond example, and our ammant on Chinese turnpikes bought with as much alacrity as if the whole land of the "Celestial Empire," canals, roads, bridges, junks, and pagodas into the bargain, had been mortgaged for the payment of his bonds. "It could not rain but it poured;" and the flood of fortune rose so high about him, that he floated on a tide of prosperity which in his happiest dream he had never pictured. "I am a gainer of 30,000*l*." (said he, in amazement.) I never thought I should have been so rich." At this period the late melancholy news from Canton arrived, and the produce of Chinese turnpikes was not likely to be paid to the subjects of a nation with whom the Chinese prohibited all intercourse. The bonds of course fell as rapidly as they rose, until they had declined to 2 per cent. Like Alnaschar, our broker saw all his imagined riches vanish in a moment, with differences against him far greater than he was able to settle, and Chinese turnpikes became a sudden *bar in the road* to fortune. He disappeared for a few days, and strong suspicions were entertained of his sanity or his life. At last he returned, and had the pleasure to find that China turnpike bonds were again improving, his bonds were bought back at the original price, the joke of which he had been the subject was explained to him, and he was cautioned to speculate no more in bonds of the Emperor of China or of the Grand Lama.

DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Government of the United States, like that of this country, is taking measures for the reduction of the interest of their debt, and it may be a curious speculation for the financial reader to compare the two modes of attaining the same end. An act has passed the Congress, authorizing the Treasury to receive subscriptions to the amount of 12,000,000 of dollars of the 6 and 7 per cent. stock of the year 1812, and of 14,000,000

dollars of the 6 per cent. stock of the years 1813, 1814, and 1815. For the whole or any part of the 6 per cent. stock of 1812 and 1813 which may be so subscribed, the parties will receive an equal amount in a new 5 per cent. stock, bearing interest from the 30th of June next, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government in the following manner, viz. one-third after the 31st Dec. 1830; one-third after the 31st Dec. 1831; and one-third after the 31st Dec. 1832. For the whole or any part so subscribed of the 7 per cent. stock, the subscribers will receive an equal amount in a new 5 per cent. stock, subject to redemption at the pleasure of the Government, after the 31st Dec. 1833. By the third section of the act, an extension of the period of subscribing is allowed, from the 1st July to the 1st October, 1822, but in that case the interest on the new stock will commence from the 30th of September next. The act concludes with a proviso, that nothing contained in it shall affect the rights of those creditors who shall not subscribe to the new stock.

M. DUPIN ON TRADE AND CIVILIZATION.

It was a happy effect of the French Revolution, sufficient to redeem much of its violence and atrocity, that while it destroyed respect for hereditary honours, and banished the foolish prejudice that would estimate a man by the quality of his blood, it enabled the wealthy manufacturer, or the enterprising merchant, to attain their due rank and consequence in the State. It was then admitted, that there were other roads to distinction in society beside the profession of arms or the favour of a Court; and that a large fortune acquired in trade was as valuable a possession as a seigniorial chateau or chamberlain's key. Though, subsequently, Buonaparte, having dazzled the nation with military glory and foreign conquest, ventured to talk lightly of commerce, and call this country contemptuously a nation of shopkeepers, he did not aim at depriving commercial wealth of its honours and influence, and even promoted at home a species of greatness, which among a rival people he affected to despise. Since the restoration, the disposition towards commercial and manufacturing enterprise has been wisely and liberally encouraged. The utmost attention is paid to the interests of trade, so far as they are understood, and some of the most respected members of the legislature are capitalists and merchants. M. Say, the Adam Smith of France, has

done much to diffuse just and accurate ideas of political economy; and M. Dupin, by his *Voyages dans la Grande Bretagne*, has conferred on his country an invaluable contribution, not only of useful knowledge, but of liberal views, respecting the state of our marine. We have been led to these remarks by an eloquent paper of the latter gentleman, read towards the end of last month to the Institute, entitled "The influence of commerce on the knowledge and civilization of ancient nations." This memoir, which includes, in a short compass, specimens of all the peculiarities of the writer—his animated descriptive talent—his acute observation—his striking and poetical expression, combined occasionally with affectation and extravagance, contains a rapid sketch of the history and influence of commerce, from the origin of the Phœnician Power down to the establishment of the anti-commercial dominion of Rome. In adverting successively to the annals of Tyre, of Athens, and the trading cities of Greece, of the commercial states of Asia Minor, of the Greek Islands, of Sicily, and of Carthage, he proves that in every case the arts, freedom, knowledge, and civilization, followed in the train of commerce. Athens resisted the great King by her fleet,

when he had overrun the continent; the town of Tyre cost Alexander greater efforts to subdue it than the empire of Persia; and Carthage could only be overthrown by the power that conquered the world. "Oh, my fellow citizens," concludes M. Dupin, as the moral of his discourse, "let us love, let us protect, let us promote, let us honour commerce, and soon we shall see the French flag floating on every sea, saluted by every nation, received in every port, covering the exports of our industry and our skill, leaving recollections of our civilization, and returning to our shores rich with the treasures of foreign climates; but richer in the glory of having extended to the utmost bounds of the earth the knowledge and renown of the French name." It is a singular fact, and may not be generally known in this country, that though trade is thus encouraged in France, a merchant or manufacturer, *since the return of the Bourbons*, if he receives a patent of nobility, must take out "letters of relief," conveying the King's pardon for having descended to trade. M. Ternaux, the manufacturer, and deputy for Paris, was created a baron by the King, but has refused to assume the title on such a degrading condition.

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

AN OFFICIAL RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS STATES THE GRAND TOTAL OF THE OFFICIAL VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN THE YEAR ENDING 5TH JANUARY,

1819	.. .. .	£40,135,952	2 0
1820	.. .. .	33,625,740	17 6
1821	.. .. .	36,514,564	11 6
1822	.. .. .	35,838,038	18 1

GRAND TOTAL OF THE OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES IN THE YEAR ENDING THE 5TH JANUARY,

1819	.. .. .	£44,570,653	2 2
1820	.. .. .	35,657,029	0 1
1821	.. .. .	40,240,277	10 2
1822	.. .. .	43,111,474	15 8

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTED IN THE YEAR ENDING 5TH JANUARY,

1819	.. .. .	£12,287,274	15 0
1820	.. .. .	11,278,076	17 6
1821	.. .. .	11,490,339	8 8
1822	.. .. .	12,039,939	15 2

TOTAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 5TH JANUARY,

1819	.. .. .	56,857,927	17 2
1820	.. .. .	46,935,105	17 7
1821	.. .. .	51,730,616	18 10
1822	.. .. .	55,151,414	10 10

It appears from the above statement, that the total exports of last year exceeded the amount in the preceding year to the extent of nearly three millions and a half; but that there is a decrease in the imports of upwards of half a million.

STAMPS ISSUED FOR NEWSPAPERS.

[We subjoin the official Return of Stamps issued for Newspapers in the years 1801 and 1821. This document was moved for by Lord John Russell (and not by Mr. Hume, as erroneously stated in some of the newspapers), with a view to show the increased means of information on political subjects possessed by the people. His Lordship complained, that the paper was not produced in a complete form antecedently to his motion for Parliamentary Reform.]

1.—An Account of the Number of Stamps issued for Newspapers, for the year 1801; distinguishing the London from the Provincial Newspapers, and distinguishing the different London Newspapers, and the amount of Duty received from each.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS.—1801.		Number.	Duty.		
DAILY.			£.	s.	d.
English Chronicle	136,650	1,992	16	3	
General Evening Post	192,500	2,807	5	10	
London Chronicle	227,500	3,317	14	2	
Lloyd's Evening Post	99,611	1,452	13	2½	
Morning Advertiser	622,500	9,078	2	6	
Morning Chronicle	527,500	7,692	14	2	
Morning Herald	762,500	11,119	15	10	
Morning Post	312,500	4,557	5	10	
Oracle	541,025	7,889	18	11½	
Porcupine; with Heart of Oak	191,000	2,785	8	4	
Public Ledger; with London Packet	534,250	7,791	2	11	
Saint James's Chronicle; with London Journal ..	243,500	3,551	0	10	
The Times; with Evening Mail	1,085,750	15,833	17	1	
Traveller; with Commercial Chronicle	323,500	4,717	14	2	
True Briton; with Sun	804,000	11,725	0	0	
Whitehall Evening Post	129,750	1,892	3	9	
WEEKLY.					
Craftsman; with Selector	70,250	1,024	9	7	
Johnson's Sunday Monitor	97,500	1,421	17	6	
London Recorder; with Westminster Journal ..	71,000	1,035	8	4	
Old British Spy	6,250	91	2	11	
Sunday Review	35,450	516	19	7	
Weekly Dispatch	17,000	247	18	4	
York's Political Review	20,000	291	13	4	
THREE WEEKS.					
Police Gazette	22,000	320	16	8	
Total number of London Newspapers which can be distinguished	7,073,486	103,155	0	1	
Provincial Newspapers and Stamps issued for the supply of London papers, not specified in the above account, which cannot be distinguished ..	9,011,419	131,416	10	6½	
Total number of Newspaper Stamps, issued	16,084,905	234,571	10	7½	

Comptroller's Office, Stamps,
April 19, 1822.

A. R. BARKER, Pro Compr.

2.—An Account of the Number of Stamps issued for Newspapers, for the year 1821; distinguishing the London from the Provincial Newspapers, and distinguishing the different London Newspapers, and the Amount of Duty received from each.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS.—1821.		Number.	Duty.		
DAILY.			£.	s.	d.
British Press; with Globe ..	777,500	10,958	6	8	
British Traveller ..	81,575	1,359	11	8	
Courier ..	1,594,500	26,575	0	0	
Morning Advertiser; with Sunday Advertiser....	970,000	16,166	13	4	

Morning Chronicle	990,000	16,500	0	0
Morning Herald	875,000	14,583	6	8
Morning Post	630,500	10,508	6	8
New Times	846,000	14,100	0	0
Public Ledger	430,500	7,175	0	0
Star	410,073	6,834	11	0
Statesman; with Constitution,	239,150	3,985	16	8
Sun	170,000	2,833	6	8
The Times; with Evening Mail	2,684,800	44,746	13	4
Traveller; with Commercial and London Chronicle	386,500	6,441	13	4
True Briton	165,600	2,760	0	0

THREE TIMES A WEEK.

English Chronicle	160,500	2,675	0	0
General Evening Post	150,000	2,500	0	0
St. James's Chronicle; with Baldwin's Journal	577,500	9,625	0	0
London Packet	102,000	1,700	0	0

TWICE A WEEK.

Bell's Weekly Dispatch	132,250	2,204	3	4
Bell's Weekly Messenger	522,700	8,711	13	4
British Luminary	52,500	875	0	0
British Neptune; with British Freeholder, British Mercury, London Moderator, London and Provincial Gazette, National Register, and Norwich Courier	36,000	600	0	0
Brunswick	22,392	373	4	0
Catholic Advocate	18,545	309	1	8
Champion	30,070	501	3	4
Courier de Londres	22,500	375	0	0
Examiner	141,975	2,366	5	0
Guardian	83,150	1,469	3	4
John Bull	468,002	7,800	0	8
John Bull's British Journal	2,000	33	6	8
London Gazette	160,000	2,666	13	4
News	506,500	8,441	13	4
Nicholson's Price Current	7,400	123	6	8
Observer	714,000	11,900	0	0
Observer of the Times	55,150	919	3	4
Real John Bull	77,568	1,292	16	0
Wooler's British Gazette	66,500	1,108	6	8

WEEKLY.

Aurora Borealis	24,600	410	0	0
Bell's Price Current	10,000	166	13	4
British Monitor	25,075	417	18	4
Christian Reporter	24,650	410	16	8
Cobbett's Register	825	13	15	0
County Chronicle; with County Herald	226,500	3,775	0	0
County Literary Chronicle	1,500	25	0	0
Englishman; with Mirror of the Times	137,750	2,295	16	3
Farmer's Journal	155,000	2,583	6	8
Independent Observer	36,866	614	8	8
Law Chronicle	11,120	185	0	0
Literary Gazette	60,197	1,003	5	8
Marwade's Price Current	1,099	18	6	4
Military Register	1,672	27	17	4
Mirror	9,000	150	0	0
Philanthropic Gazette	36,900	615	0	0
Sunday Monitor; with Westminster Journal, and Imperial Gazette	62,500	1,041	13	4
Town Talk	3,000	50	0	0

ONCE A FORTNIGHT.

Racing Calendar	24,400	406	13	4
-----------------	--------	-----	----	---

ONCE IN THREE WEEKS.

Police Gazette	30,000	500	0	0
----------------	--------	-----	---	---

ONCE A MONTH.

Literary Advertiser	....	....	....	6,000	100	0	0
Total number of London Newspapers	....	..	16,254,534	270,908	18	0	
Provincial Newspapers	....	....	8,525,252	142,087	10	8	
Total number of Newspaper Stamps issued	.....		24,779,786	412,996	8	8	

Comptroller's Office, Stamps,
April 19th, 1822.

A. R. BARKER, Fro Compr.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, May 29, 1822.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors a Resolution to which the Court of Directors had unanimously agreed, thanking the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings for his eminent services as Governor General of India.

Minutes of the General Court of the 20th March and 10th ultimo were read.

An account of superannuations granted to Officers of the Company in England, under the Act of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. 93, was laid before the Proprietors agreeably to the By Law, cap. 10, sec. 11.

Certain papers which have been presented to Parliament since the last General Court, were laid before the Proprietors agreeably to the By Law, cap. 1, sec. 4.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that it is ordained that the By Laws shall be read in the first General Court, after every annual election, whereupon the By Laws were read accordingly.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that it had been convened for the special purpose of laying before the Proprietors an unanimous resolution of the Court of Directors of thanks to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings.

The said Resolution was read, being as follows:

"At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 15th May 1822:

"Resolved unanimously, That this Court, highly appreciating the signal merits and services of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Governor General of India, are anxious to place on the records of the East-India Company their expression of deep regret that family circumstances have led to a declaration, on the part

"of that distinguished Nobleman, of his wish to be relieved from the duties of his exalted station.

"And this Court, being desirous that the sense they entertain of the conduct and services of the Marquis of Hastings should be promulgated previously to his departure for Europe, have further

"Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G. and G.C.B., for the unremitting zeal and eminent ability with which, during a period of nearly nine years, he has administered the government of British India, with such high credit to himself, and advantage to the interest of the East India Company."

The Chairman then rose and said, the business which the Proprietors were assembled to consider was one that required but very little introduction on his part: the merits of the Noble Person whom they had that day met to thank were acknowledged, on all hands, to be of the most exalted and signal character, and therefore he was persuaded that the Court of Proprietors would concur in the deliberate sentiments which the Court of Directors had recorded of those merits. It was usual on these occasions to state to the Proprietors the preliminary vote, to which the Court of Directors had agreed, and it sometimes happened that that vote was proposed to the Court of Proprietors for their adoption. But that course would not now be taken, as it was considered more gratifying to the Proprietors themselves, as well as more complimentary to the Noble Individual in question, to leave it entirely to the Court to take such steps as might appear best calculated to attain the object they all had in view. (*Hear, hear!*) The object of the vote which the Court of Directors had come to, was not to praise any particular act of this noble person's administration, but to place on the records of the Company

their opinion of his general conduct, during a period of nine years. On that account, they had not deemed it necessary to produce any papers, for the history of the Noble Marquis was to be found in every document which had been transmitted from India for several years past. (*Hear, hear!*) The Noble Marquis had formerly received, in two instances, votes of thanks from that Court; and, on a third occasion, the strong feeling of regard which the Proprietors entertained towards him, in consequence of his various services, were further expressed by a pecuniary grant. The two first votes were for particular services—the one for the Nepaulese war, the other for the war against the Mahrattas and Pindarees, both of which contests had been brought to a successful and glorious conclusion. In both instances, the papers relative to those important transactions had been laid before the Proprietors. In the third instance, the Court had come to a munificent vote of money; and on that occasion it was not considered necessary to produce any documents, because the reward was granted for services already well known and duly appreciated. (*Hear, hear!*) The present resolution might then be considered a summary of his Lordship's administration: it might be viewed as a tribute of praise paid to the Noble Marquis, previous to his departure from that country, which he had for nine years governed so ably; and he hoped the General Court would, on the motion of some Hon. Proprietor, unanimously agree to a similar tribute of respect. (*Hear, hear!*) The result of his Lordship's administration was to be seen in the general pacification of India; in the flourishing state of the Company's finances; and in the total absence of any thing which appeared likely to disturb the existing tranquillity. (*Hear, hear!*) Only that morning he had received from his Lordship a very clear *exposé* of the finances of India. (*Hear, hear!*) And, in truth, it appeared from the last financial letter, that there was a surplus revenue of nearly a *crore* and a half of rupees. (*Hear, hear!*) He was happy to say, that he had received a letter of a very recent date, not from the Noble Marquis himself, but from an old and intelligent servant in one of the governments, in which it was stated, that there was hardly the most remote probability of the renewal of war. The general diffusion of knowledge, and the general good-will which prevailed throughout the country to the British Govern-

ment, had removed every apprehension of war. India now enjoyed profound peace, and that, which should always accompany peace (though, such was the lot of human nature, they were not constantly united), content and prosperity. In the midst of India, all was tranquil and prosperous. (*Hear, hear!*) He had next to observe, that the Noble Marquis had achieved a very great saving to the East-India Company, in a financial operation, by the removal of the payment of interest on a very large loan, from the Home Treasury to the Treasury of Bengal. Many persons had certainly suffered by this measure; but circumstances rendered it necessary, and the consequent saving had placed the Home Treasury in a state of great comparative affluence. The loan of 1811 had been transferred to that of 1821; the interest of the loan of 1811, which was payable by the Home Treasury at the rate of 2s. 6d. for the sicca rupee, was, by the transfer, now paid in India, by a rupee not worth more than 2s.: by which a saving of not less than 150 or £200,000 per annum was effected. At the same time he must be allowed to state, that when the Court felt it necessary to make this change, it was not with a view to any profit of this kind. The measure was taken up by them on grounds of general policy. The profit was certainly a considerable advantage, but still that was not the object which the Court contemplated; their design was to relieve the Home Treasury from an operation which it was not able to bear; but he thought, as a great saving had been effected, it was a matter of fair congratulation to the Company, and a transaction highly honourable to the Noble Marquis, who by a single stroke of his wand, had like a powerful magician, brought the business to an immediate conclusion, so that in a few months, nay in a few weeks, the Home Treasury was relieved from the payment of interest to the amount of £1,000,000 sterling per annum. (*Hear, hear!*) This would, in the end, operate very beneficially; it could not be immediately reduced to money, but still it must be considered as money's worth. When the Company were under some alarm, on account of the number of drafts that were suddenly made on them, occasioned by the change of commercial circumstances, which rendered the payments of those drafts very desirable, the Noble Marquis adopted the most prompt and decisive measures. In former years those bills did not exceed 3 or £400,000;

but they amounted in the year to which he alluded, to £1,800,000. Feeling it necessary that the Company's Treasury should not suffer by so extensive a claim, application was made to the Bengal Government, to set them right in this difficulty. No sooner did the Noble Marquis receive the letter of the Court of Directors, than, with a magic-like rapidity, he shipped a million of money on board the Company's vessels. (*Hear, hear !*) These were transactions of a pecuniary kind, and consequently of less importance in the eyes of thinking men, than those efforts which were attended by a great moral effect. (*Hear, hear !*) But if they looked to the effect of the government of the Noble Marquis on the moral character of India, they would find the result of such a nature as must call forth the highest and most lasting praise. (*Hear, hear !*) Having during a period of nearly nine years conducted the affairs of the Company with unabated zeal, and with almost unexampled ability, it did appear to the Court of Directors nothing more than proper that they should express their warm gratitude to the Noble Marquis. (*Hear, hear !*) Their purpose was a clear and plain one; there was no contingency in the vote; it was a positive vote of regret for the loss of his services. (*Hear, hear !*) He had, he felt, very imperfectly stated the sentiments which actuated the Court of Directors on this occasion: he was, he knew, very unequal to make a set and formal speech; but he trusted he had said enough to shew, that the act of the Court of Directors was nothing more than a just and well merited tribute of gratitude to the Marquis of Hastings, for his many and valuable services. (*Hear, hear !*)

Mr. R. Jackson requested that the three resolutions of the Court of Proprietors, of the 11th of December 1816, the 3d of February 1819, and the 31st of March 1819, should be read. The first of these was a resolution of thanks to the Marquis of Hastings, for his successful termination of the war against the Nepaulese; the second was a resolution of thanks to the Noble Marquis, for his discomfiture and dispersion of the Pindaree Mahratta Confederacy; and the last was a resolution "at the end of two glorious and successful wars," granting him a pecuniary reward for his eminent services.

Mr. Jackson then proceeded to address the Court. He had, he said, deemed it necessary to have those resolutions read, because it was of material consequence

that the light in which the Proprietors had heretofore viewed the conduct of the Marquis of Hastings should be brought distinctly before the Court. The address which had been made in opening the business, by the Hon. Chairman, must satisfy every man who heard it, that the Proprietors were this day assembled on no ordinary occasion. That Hon. Gent. had, in an unassuming tone, and in a few short but comprehensive sentences, pronounced so high a panegyric on the Noble Marquis, as would have totally unfitted him (Mr. Jackson) for the task which he had assigned to himself, if at the same time the Hon. Chairman had not come forward with that liberal invitation which was so creditable to himself, and which proved how justly he appreciated the sentiments of the Proprietors. Well knowing, from their past conduct, how high and generous their feelings were towards the Noble Person in question, the Hon. Chairman had best consulted those feelings, by inviting the Court, as he had done, to indulge in their own mode of expressing that gratitude, which it was impossible for any person acquainted with the effects which the Noble Marquis's administration had produced on the state of India, not to entertain. Every man, possessing a knowledge of what had occurred since Lord Hastings took upon himself the arduous situation of Governor-general and Commander-in-chief, must consider it his duty on the present occasion to lay his hand on his heart, and to declare to his fellow-countrymen what he thought of the important services which had been achieved by that great man. In treating this subject, he would not, if he could avoid it, detain the Court by any great length of address; but he felt that it was important to bring back, as it were, the recollection of the Proprietors to those splendid epochs when they had formerly assembled, to take into consideration the services of their Governor-general. This was the fourth time they had met for a similar purpose, for the grateful purpose of recording the high sense they entertained of the administration of that illustrious individual. But, as many gentlemen were now in that room who perhaps were not present when the former resolutions were agreed to, he thought it was due to the Noble Marquis to refer to those previous parts of his conduct before he came to the present motion, which took in a period of some years subsequent to the last manifestation of their acknowledgments and regard. Great as

was the character which the Court had justly attributed to the achievements of the Governor-general, those who knew him were by no means surprised that he had acquitted himself so well. He had entered into their service an accomplished soldier, and a schooled statesman. No man, conversant with the history of the American Revolution, could doubt, that, if the Noble Marquis were urged to carry on a well-justified war, he would prosecute it to a happy termination; for all knew from that history that, as a soldier, he was brave, skilful, gallant, and humane. And those who, like himself, had had opportunities in early life of contemplating him as a senator, must have been well aware, before he left this country to take upon him the government in India, of the high and efficient qualifications of the man they were sending out to rule that great empire. Still, however sanguine might have been the expectations raised by his exalted character, he had not failed, in any degree, to realize those expectations. Those who were acquainted with his proceedings, knew that no sooner had he consented to take the reins of the Indian government, than he endeavoured, night and day, to qualify himself for the important task, by a constant course of study. On his voyage to India he lost not time in acquiring useful knowledge; and immediately on his arrival he availed himself of every possible means to gather that information which was necessary to an efficient administration, and which had ultimately produced such happy results. After spending some months at Calcutta, in the most anxious and laborious research, he visited the provinces, to fortify himself with still further information; and one of the first fruits of his unceasing exertions was his celebrated minute on the judicial department. That work, which consisted of one hundred and thirty-five paragraphs, shewed what labour and perseverance could effect, even in the short space of a year and a half. He (Mr. J.) owned that he was lost in admiration when he contemplated that effort—for it was almost impossible to conceive it to be within the scope of human talent, to arrive, in so short a period, at such a minute knowledge of that most complicated of all subjects, the foundation of the native laws, and the principles of their practical jurisprudence. He particularly mentioned this point, because an Hon. Friend of his in that Court (Mr. Hume) did seem, on a former occasion, to express some dissatisfaction that something more had not

been done in the judicial department. He was sure, however, from the knowledge he possessed of his Hon. Friend, that he would not, on an occasion of this kind, when they were assembled to vote thanks to the Marquis of Hastings for his general conduct, proceed to matters of detail, rather than adhere to the general merits and acknowledged talents of that Noble Person. He felt this the more knowing, as he did, that if his Hon. Friend would appoint a day for the discussion of this particular question, it could be argued more fully and more justly. He, at least, would confine himself in his present address, to those prominent points in the administration of the Marquis of Hastings, relative to which no feeling of doubt or indcision could be entertained; in noticing which, he would now call back the recollection of the Proprietors to the praises they had already recorded, and the thanks they had already bestowed. The first of these occasions was the Nepaulese war. They could not measure the gratitude they owed to the Marquis of Hastings, for the manner in which he conducted and terminated that war, without fairly admitting the difficulties which surrounded the contest. He would not speak of the policy, in his opinion the narrow policy, of those who let the *material* of war run down so low, as to impose strong and serious obstacles in the way of the man, who felt himself imperatively called upon to draw the sword in defence of the existence of the Company. He meant to make no charge against those gentlemen, on either side of the bar, who had entertained doubts as to the necessity and propriety of entering into this war. There was a constitutional, a becoming jealousy. It was a jealousy which the Legislature had taught them; and it was fitting that they should be as ready to reprove and censure, as to praise, if the circumstances called for severity of remark. But what must be the feeling, what must be the exultation of those, who, in that Court, supported the policy which had been pursued by the Governor General, to find, when the Nepaulese war was brought under the consideration of the Proprietors, that those gentlemen concurred in declaring that it was a war of necessity—a war undertaken to defend our fields and villages from murder and rapine, and that the sword was not unsheathed until the very last extremity. (*Hear, hear!*) The war did not originate in any project of ambition; the sword

was, in fact, drawn at a great disadvantage. The Company's forces had to contend with a race with whom they had never before come in contact; a bold and hardly mountaineer population, urged on by sentiments of bravery and freedom. For the first time they met an enemy, who seemed to be almost as ready to a charge or to repel a charge, as our troops were to make an attack on them. The country, too, was peculiarly favourable to the operations of the Nepaulese: it was altogether mountainous, having very few passes, and those strongly defended both by nature and art. It was not, therefore, surprising, with such an enemy, and scanty means on our part, we should in the first part of the campaign have laboured under disadvantages which led to unpleasant results; but the end of the campaign was gloriously successful, and the Court had felt itself bound to give thanks to the man, who had not only subdued those formidable invaders, but who had also taken away from them the power of future aggression. (*Hear, hear!*) At no very remote period originated the subject of their second vote of thanks; for, amongst the high qualities which distinguished the Noble Marquis, the Court of Directors and Proprietors had acknowledged a very great degree of foresight. The Noble Lord was well aware, knowing the conduct and character of the native Princes, which by this time he had so assiduously and successfully studied, that he could not wage this war against the Nepaulese, without exciting secret hopes and purposes of hostility in other states; and if those states should forbear from active indications of their policy, it would be only from the want of power to act offensively. When, therefore, the Governor General engaged in this warfare with the Nepaulese, he felt it to be necessary that the Company's territories should be defended on every side where aggression was likely to be committed. He wisely provided against that dangerous state of things which his intuitive sagacity led him to believe would probably occur, and if he had not done so, he (Mr. Jackson) feared the history of the Company, at the present moment, would have been most unfortunate. His first point of contact was with the Pindarree force. He need not describe the manner in which their armies were composed, or the horrible warfare which they carried on, because, on a former occasion, that subject had been fully entered into. It would be sufficient to say, that these predatory hords consisted of almost count-

less numbers. Clouds of flying cavalry, myriads of savage barbarians, from the north and the south, from the east and the west swelled their ranks. This ferocious enemy did not content himself with committing his terrible ravages on those districts that were not immediately under our protection; no, they carried fire, sword, violation, rapine, and plunder, even into the Company's possessions. Every thing that the human mind could imagine of cruelty and barbarity, accompanied the course and tracked the steps of those ruthless invaders. It was stated in papers which had been laid before the Court, that the first notice of their approach was fire, and sword, and butchery without limit; no compassion, no mercy was displayed by them; indiscriminate slaughter, without reference to age or sex, marked their career; or if the dagger was suspended with regard to females, it was only until these devils in the human form had committed still greater cruelty. In many instances, the violation of women but shortly preceded the application of the murderer's knife. Females were known to immolate themselves, from the fear of these monsters; whole districts were abandoned on the report of their approach; until at length this predatory force had acquired sufficient strength to establish itself in the heart of Indostan. For some time, the Marquis of Hastings felt his hands, as it were, tied with respect to the mode of punishing and putting down those lawless aggressors. But the representations to the Court of Directors became so frequent and so urgent, that at last, notwithstanding the constitutional jealousy which existed with respect to plunging into new hostilities, and the strong desire (knowing the responsibility which must be incurred, and the severity with which it would be scrutinized) not to encourage war, if war could be avoided, it was determined that those aggressions should be punished. It was felt necessary no longer to suffer so dangerous a state of things; a state of things, under which the protection of our Government had ceased to be considered as an effectual bar against rapine and spoliation; but had, in fact, become the cause and the excuse for plunder and devastation. The great difficulty, however, which the Marquis of Hastings had here to encounter, was emphatically pointed out in the latter part of this second resolution of thanks; for scarcely was there a Mahratta Chief or a Mahratta Prince, who did not secretly connive at the aggression of the Pindarees,

or openly assist them ; thence it was that the war became so murderous, so injurious, so calamitous, that we had no alternative except the political annihilation of those people, or the being subjected to a degrading and increasing domination, utterly inconsistent with that lofty character, on the maintenance of which our Government depended ; a domination, under which no Government could long endure, and which it would have been infamous and disgraceful in any Government to have suffered. (*Hear, hear !*) Thus incited to action, the Company embarked in the war. They had succeeded to the fullest extent. They had avenged the infants slain, the parents slaughtered, the females violated. They had completely subdued and put down this people ; and those who formerly met in that Court to thank the Noble Marquis for the achievement, had abundant testimony of what he had performed, and how he had performed it, in the papers that were then laid before them. He could not take leave of this part of the subject, without again admiring the skill, valour, and energy with which, by extraordinary and combined efforts, the Noble Marquis had overthrown so many and such powerful enemies. It could only be done by virtually surrounding a territory so vast, that the thing appeared almost impossible, until their gazettes announced that it had been accomplished, and that the enemy was no longer formidable ; and this the Noble Marquis had not only effected, but confessedly relieved their territories from danger of this description. About the same time some of the native Princes, as had been foreseen, were in open revolt, and brought well-appointed armies into the field, in support of those predatory hordes. Those armies were defeated, and such of the native Princes as had only exercised private treachery, were, by a wise course of policy, converted into subsidiaries. However they might admire the skill, foresight, and valour which effected these mighty conclusions, and occasioned occupation of a most extensive country, they must feel doubly proud in the recollection, that the whole was performed without a single departure from the British character, without a single instance of want of humanity, without the imputation of any one moral stain on those who had so successfully wielded the Company's arms. This was something for which to be thankful. After two glorious and successful wars, they

now approached the period of peace. At that period he was glad they had arrived ; and he was rejoiced to find the triumphs of peace recorded in the resolution of the Directors now before them. The resolutions previously agreed to, were principally for military skill, energy, and success—but now they approached that which the Hon. Chairman had most properly and emphatically denominated the moral part of our duty. Sure he was, that there was not a man in this country who would not, on reading that resolution, feel the same satisfaction as those persons must have experienced who drew it up : and who would not join in the compliment paid by the Hon. Chairman to the great moral effect which had been produced in India by the Government of the Marquis of Hastings. Our military success had ended in the cession of a prodigious portion of territory : territory many times larger than Great Britain, the soil productive, and the climate, in many parts, of the most favourable kind : with this territory, they became possessed of millions of population. Here then was a question for the philosopher, the christian, or the man, namely, Have those ceded territories been treated in a manner consonant to the British character, and to that of the person who had so long guided the Company's government ? He should be sorry to be understood as rising in that Court, the mere unqualified panegyrist of Lord Hastings ; but he stood there, at least, as the bold challenger ; and he would aver, that if any person could bring forward a charge against the Governor General as to the manner in which the ceded provinces had been treated, the present was the time to arraign the Noble Lord ; the present was the fit season to urge such misgovernment against the resolution which he meant to offer to the Court.—(*Hear, hear !*) He would do homage to the man who fairly brought forward the charge ; and, in that case, he would only ask permission of the Court to examine and reply to it.—(*Hear, hear !*) He, however, felt confident that no charge would or could be brought against the Noble Marquis, for his treatment of the ceded provinces. They had, he would contend, been wisely governed. The strongest arm, and the longest sword would conquer—but it was wisdom, and humanity, and moderation, that governed well.—(*Hear, hear !*) Did they demand testimonies of the conduct of the Noble Marquis in this respect ? If they did, he would point out, in the territo-

ries in question, from the moment they became ours, such progressive improvement, such a speedy introduction of social and moral feelings, as far as we possessed the means of introducing them, as must silence every doubt and apprehension. He would point out to them a government, paternal and patriarchal, the great object of which might be summed up in two short propositions, "to make the people happy, and to convince them that their rulers were just."—(*Hear, hear!*) It was in this view that he subscribed to the maxim, that theirs was a government of opinion. Let them, however, take the expression fairly. He did not mean a capricious, light, uninformed opinion, or one merely founded on supposition of physical strength; such a government was uncertain in its principles, and frequently intolerable in its practice: it excited alarm and terror in the minds of its subjects, while their opinion of its strength continued, but that opinion ceasing, the charm was broken, and the fabric would be dissolved; for there could not be pointed out, in the history of the world, an instance in which grinding oppression, the offspring of bad government, had lasted for any considerable length of time, without producing discontent and repining in the first place, and in the end open resistance? Had such been the case with regard to the possessions of the Company? was there any man who had traced the history of India, and considered the immense portion of territory which had become the absolute property of the East-India Company, who did not feel a right to exult in the honourable character of their dominion, instead of deploring the circumstance as an evil to the native population?—(*Hear, hear!*) From those territories the Company derived a considerable income; an income so large, indeed, as to make the debt which the wars recently concluded had occasioned appear comparatively trifling. There was a surplus revenue of a million, and a growing sum besides. He, however, entirely subscribed to the principle laid down by the Hon. Chairman; and not merely that million, but millions on millions, he would reject as worthless and unhalloved, if they were gained at the expense of the peace and happiness of those over whom the Company ruled—(*Hear, hear!*) or had led to one single act of injustice towards those people, in order to meet our pecuniary or political necessities.—(*Hear, hear!*) He thought that the Noble Marquis had given one

pledge, at least, of his favourable leaning towards those ceded countries, and the enlarged principles upon which he meant to govern them, by selecting Mr. Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay, and General Sir J. Malcolm, to consider of the best mode of treating them. The extraordinary and known skill and talents of those gentlemen had, in that Court, been openly acknowledged and rewarded. These were the two persons whom the Noble Marquis had appointed, to consider of, and report on, the most salutary mode of governing the ceded provinces, consistently with those great and secure maxims of policy which he had previously laid down. Scarcely had three years elapsed since the close of those wars, when their labours were brought to an end. He understood that the *exposé* of Mr. Elphinstone was already in this country, and that Sir John Malcolm had brought home with him his report of the state of those territories which were referred to his consideration. He thought there was no great difficulty in believing, that any exposition coming from such persons must be of the most enlightened character. These documents were not yet published, and, therefore, he could not detail them at that moment; but he spoke on universal report, when he said, that Sir J. Malcolm had proceeded through those provinces without the necessity of fixing a bayonet, or firing a musket. So much had been done by the influence of opinion, in preference to the use of the sword, that, he believed, among the most satisfied of their subjects, were those who had lately come under their dominion. With respect to the political conduct of other states in India, although some of them were known to have been secretly plotting, it was thought wiser and better to overlook their conduct, and, as was the surest course and the truest policy, to consult the means of conciliating, rather than of irritating the governed. Therefore, the Nizam and other Princes, who had not taken the open path of war, and appealed to the sword, had been converted into or strengthened as subsidiaries, as the best means of mutual safety and security. The happy result was, that all India, at the present moment, was in a state of profound tranquillity; and the renewal of war, though not absolutely impossible, was, in the highest degree, improbable. Those who know India best, who had the most general knowledge of the subject, were of opinion, that it was scarcely possible for the peace of that country

to be interrupted except through our own misconduct, and with such misconduct he hoped they should never be justly reproachable. When, at the close of the late war in India, they met in that Court, with what boundless applause did they not dwell on the conduct of their troops! How earnestly did they thank every part of those gallant forces who had achieved such proud results! If he did not now enlarge on their merits, it did not originate in any want of gratitude. They had formerly, in that place, with one common voice and feeling, endeavoured to do justice to their armies, and to those able Commanders who had so often led them to victory. The Noble Person, who was the particular object of their approbation this day, had, since that time, been anxiously employed, before he quitted the service, perhaps for ever, in doing every thing that lay in his power for the amelioration of the soldier's condition; and he (Mr. Jackson) was quite sure, that every advantage which could properly be granted to their officers, would be cheerfully conceded to them. But if, in the mean time, amongst the various projects that might be laid before the Executive Body, any plan should be offered which more particularly favoured the junior branches of their military service, he was sure it would be received with the kindest disposition towards them. They were looked up to as the fathers of their young civilians, and to them the service was at once rendered beneficial, by paternal care and salutary regulation. He wished the same kindness, the same feeling, the same endearing relationship to be extended to the younger branches of their army. Such was the nature and constitution of that army, that many years must roll away, before their young officers could taste that which was a soldier's best and dearest need, advancement in rank and honour. He partook strongly of those feelings, which he believed pervaded the Court, in favour of their young military servants; who, he hoped, would ever be as much considered the children of the Company as their young civilians, or any other branch of their service. He had little more to add, except to remark, that the present situation of the Company was precisely what the Hon. Chairman had stated; and, if he (Mr. Jackson) had treated the subject in more measured phrase than such a history of success might be supposed to require, he had done so, because he wished not to make any impression, save that which was founded

on the strong facts that had been laid before the Court. Was it for him to panegyrize the conclusion of the Nepaulese war, their approbation of which the Directors had recorded, and which the Proprietors had so highly praised? Was it for him to enlarge on the extermination of the Findarrees, when the Court had recorded the history of their outrages, and the glorious termination of their power to do wrong? Was it for him to applaud and consecrate the genius and foresight that could enter into the cabinets, nay, into the very breasts of the Malhatta Princes; that could detect their treachery, profound as it was, and prepare the way for conquest by precaution? Was it for him to go beyond the resolution of the Court of Directors, which stated those facts, and proclaimed that our Indian empire was not only tranquil at present, but perfectly secure from future attacks? It would be unbecoming in him, this day, to attempt, by eloquence, to add to claims like these. As little could he add to the high private character, which, some time ago, the Noble Marquis received in that Court; and sure he was, that a dignified and correct private character must ever produce the best possible effects on such a Government as that of India—and that advantage had been theirs! (*Hear, hear!*) All these points were generally known; and he would sit down in the hope and belief, that the feelings of the Proprietors would mark their sense of them in the most cordial manner. But acknowledgment of the merits of the Noble Marquis would not stop there; a grateful public would learn in other places, what they owed to this great character: and how much the country had profited by his labours. And, in the name of that country, he hoped, that when the Marquis of Hastings came back, with all the experience which he had acquired, with a character so high and transcendent, in which wisdom and virtue were alike conspicuous, that the nation would so justly appreciate his value, as to call him to its councils, and not, as was the case with his Noble predecessor, allow abilities of the first order to languish in the shades of private life, which if awakened, and invited into action, would be productive of the greatest public benefit. (*Hear, hear!*) He should now conclude, with a motion, comprising the leading points contained in their former resolutions, in order to establish one perfect whole, and shew the ground of their warm and hearty concurrence in the resolution of the Court of

Directors. (*Hear, hear!*) Mr. Jackson then read the following resolution:

“Resolved unanimously, That this Court most cordially concur with the Court of Directors in their estimation of the unremitting zeal and eminent ability, with which the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings has, during a period of nearly nine years, administered the Government of British India, with such high credit to himself, and advantage to the interests of the East-India Company.

“That this Court, referring to the sentiments expressed by themselves and the Court of Directors, in Dec. 1816, on returning thanks to Lord Hastings for his skilful and successful operations in the war against the Nepanlese; to their resolution of the 3rd of February 1819, recognizing the wisdom and energy of those measures which extinguished a great predatory power that had established itself in the heart of Hindoostan, whose existence, experience had shown to be alike incompatible with the security of the Company's possessions, and the general tranquillity of India; applauding at the same time the foresight, promptitude, and vigour with which his Lordship, by a combination of military with political talents, had anticipated and encountered the proceedings of an hostile confederacy among the Mairatta States, defeated their armies, reduced them to

submission, and materially lessened their means of future aggression; referring also to the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 10th March 1819, in which they appeal, at the close of two glorious and successful wars, to the records of the East-India Company, for the great services which his Lordship's unwearied assiduity and comprehensive knowledge of the Company's affairs, had enabled him to render to its most important interests: this Court cannot but with the highest satisfaction witness their Executive Authority again coming forward at the termination of a career so useful and brilliant, to express and promulgate their sense of his Lordship's exalted merit, and their deep regret that domestic circumstances should withdraw him from the government of their Asiatic Territories. That this Court strongly participate in that regret, and request the Court of Directors to convey to the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General and Commander in Chief, their expressions of their unfeigned admiration, gratitude, and applause!”

Mr. Noel.—“Feeling the utmost admiration for the character of the Noble Marquis, and concurring entirely in the sentiments expressed by the Hon. and Learned Mover, I beg leave to second the resolution.”

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

ADDRESS TO THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

At a Levee, held at the Government House, the following Address was presented to His Excellency the Governor General, previous to his Lordship's departure for Europe.

MY LORD,

We the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, cannot allow ourselves to witness the departure of your Lordship for Europe, without offering to you the tribute of our most unfeigned Respect and Esteem. We trust we are not presumptuous, in adding to this tribute, our most unqualified admiration, of the wise and enlightened Policy of your Lordship's Government, during the period you have held the reins of Administration in this Country.

Your Lordship has already received the high and enviable Rewards which, under the British Sceptre, await the Statesman and the Warrior, who has uniformly promoted the best Interests of the Empire, and sustained the Character of the English nation for Justice, Probity, and Valour.

Amidst the lustre of the distinguished and honourable applause which surrounds your Lordship's name, we are persuaded you will receive with the warmest cordiality of feeling, the sincere and heart-felt expressions of Regard and Esteem, now offered to you by a Community, over which your Lordship has so long presided. Enjoying as we have done the most ample means of appreciating the upright, mild, and conciliating virtues by which your Lordship is so eminently distinguished, we cannot contemplate, without the deepest regret, the moment at which you are to bid us Farewell! But we beg to assure your Lordship, that the recollection of these

virtues will never be erased from our Hearts.

It will fall to the lot of the future Historian of India, to do justice to acts, by which in the Council, and in the Field, your Lordship's Government of Hindoostan has been rendered so pre-eminently illustrious. But we, the immediate Spectators of these great events, cannot restrain ourselves from again expressing the sentiments which they are so eminently calculated to inspire. We have already had the happiness of congratulating your Lordship on the distinguished success that attended your wise and vigorous measures in the prosecution of two just and necessary Wars, in which you have been engaged; and we have seen, with the highest satisfaction, the testimony we then bore, to the wisdom and energy of your Administration, confirmed by the Applause of your King and Country. When you took into your hands the reins of Administration, dangers of no common magnitude threatened the Peace and Stability of the British Power in the East. Before the watchfulness and vigour of your Lordship's rule, these dangers quickly disappeared, and India presents, at this moment, a scene of Happiness and Tranquillity, unexampled in any former period of her history. The resources of our Power, whether they are sought in the attachments of our Native Subjects to the British sway—in the respect which our Government commands from surrounding States,—or in the increasing amount of a Revenue, drawn from an industrious and contented People, have multiplied beyond our most sanguine hopes; and every succeeding year of your Lordship's Government has beheld our Dominions in the East, more and more consolidated, on the best and most stable of Foundations.

Knowing the peculiar interest which your Lordship must always take in the happiness of Central India, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of congratulating you on the increasing Peace and Prosperity of this portion of the Country.—Provinces that have been long a prey to the most cruel and lawless devastation, present at this day no dangers to intimidate the Traveller, in pursuit of his honest avocations; and the Husbandman now sows and reaps in security, where but a short time ago, he was exposed to unrelenting and predatory bands, ready to descend upon his fields, and seize the fruits of his labour.

We have likewise long admired the

zealous and hearty alacrity with which your Lordship has uniformly entered into every scheme for the diffusion of knowledge and civilization over the vast continent of India. We have often beheld you bending from the high duties of your station, to aid the endeavours of the humblest Individual, who devotes his time and his talents, to the moral Instruction of our Native subjects; and the numerous and highly prospering Schools, which, under your Lordship's patronage, have arisen over Hindoostan, speak the interest you have taken to have been no less operative than cordial.

We have also witnessed the uniform readiness and energy with which your Lordship has countenanced every plan for promoting the splendour, and the healthfulness of the Capital of British India. The Public Edifices which have arisen in Calcutta, under your auspices, will proclaim to future ages, the care with which your Lordship provided for the Religious and Commercial convenience of the European Community—while the Native Population will point with gratitude and exultation, to the Public works of your Lordship, as worthy of the proudest days of their ancestors.

But it were vain to attempt enumerating the splendid and benevolent acts by which a Government distinguished by every thing Great and Good, has been rendered so truly dear to us. We are unable to discover a single Province, in the wide-extended Empire over which your Lordship has so long ruled, that has not tasted the happy fruits of your wisdom, energy, and benevolence—and in which the name of The MARQUESS OF HASTINGS is not honored and revered.—The Regard and Veneration with which this name will ever be pronounced by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, will long proclaim the high estimation in which your Lordship's character has stood amongst us; and we are persuaded that you carry along with you, in the affection of the Natives of India, one of the most gratifying rewards which the honorable ambition of a Governor General can covet. To this Reward your Lordship is eminently entitled, distinguished as your Administration has been, for the truly Paternal manner in which you have so frequently, and so feelingly, inculcated Mildness, Humanity, and Conciliatory Conduct towards the Native Population of the Country.

Deeply impressed with these Sentiments, we cannot contemplate without

regret, the departure of a Governor General, who in the fruits of his administration, has left us so rich a Legacy as your Lordship has bequeathed, and who in *Private Life* has given us so eminent an example of all that is dignified and amiable; and we should be lost to every Generous and Grateful feeling, if we did not assure your Lordship, that you bear our warmest and most sincere wishes for your Health and Happiness in your Native Country—for those of your Noble Consort, and every Member of your illustrious Family; and did we not embrace this opportunity of recording the high Regard and Esteem, with which we have the Honor to be,

&c. &c.

To this Address the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS was pleased to make the following reply:—

“You are right in the persuasion which you have expressed, that I could not but meet with the warmest cordiality your flattering Professions of Regard: the Term is only too weak to mark the deeply grateful sensibility excited by such a Compliment.

“The testimony of Approbation to which you allude from my Honorable Employers at Home, has been matter of heartfelt satisfaction to me. That I had fulfilled my Duties in a manner correspondent to their Expectations, would have been an assurance sufficient for me to rest upon with constant pleasure in Retirement. The Stability added to their Possession of Territory, the General Tranquillity of a Country heretofore agitated without respite, and the large augmentation of their Revenues, have been generously acknowledged by them. I might well indulge vanity in such a recognition of the results from my endeavours; as far at least as my consciousness of what was attributable to those who co-operated with me would allow me to ascribe any thing to myself. Yet this would still be but an outline, within which there was room for those nearer at hand to perceive many defects, such as might justly detract from aught of merit in the mere superficial feature. You have striven to make me believe, that you have not discovered blemishes of such extent. Need I say, how much I feel that favourable Judgment!

“I have ardently sought the esteem of the British Community in India, because I found every motive for esteeming those who compose it; and I derive no ordinary Pride from being told that I have

attained the object. Indeed, a sincere Community of Interest with you has been cherished by me. I have studied to give to the Indian Service, Civil and Military, that rate in the estimation of Society at Home, which the incalculable value of India to England, the gallant Elevation of Spirit in the Honorable Company's Armies, and the proud Integrity of the Civil Functionaries, so truly claim. It is from such a view, even more than from its Useful Influence on the Native Powers, that I have been precise in maintaining the Dignity of this Government, which could not be upheld without similarly raising its Dependent Branches; and I venture to think that your experience has justified the Policy.

“Your laudatory advertence to the demeanor which I have observed and inculcated in intercourse with the Natives, is peculiarly gratifying to me. The effects, if I do not deceive myself, are very visible in the reliance of all Classes of them in the fairness of our purposes, and in the frankness with which they meet any encouraging advances from us. The observation applies itself more particularly to the readiness with which they send their Children to the Schools established by us. This is so distinct that I now look with confidence to the rapid diffusion of Moral Instruction throughout a Population, in which it has for a long period been lamentably wanting. The known Talents and Disposition of my destined Successor ensure persevering attention to this most interesting point.

“If it will be with concern, as you kindly profess, you shall hear me say Farewell—believe that the Word will be pronounced by me with unfeigned Regret. I have framed Ties of Sentiment here which cannot be relaxed (tho' but in a degree) by Separation, without Pain. The very Applause with which you grace my Departure, must unavoidably render more acute the Thought of ceasing to share with you the Ennobling Task of erecting the Monument of British Beneficence, in meliorating the Condition of the Indian People. It is true, my Recollection and my Exertions will still earnestly point towards those whom I leave here. But Memory is cold in comparison with the cheery reciprocation of Good Will beaming in Countenances animated by Mutual Trust.

“One point still remains. Your Resolutions purport the design to raise an Equestrian Statue of me. Let me implore that this Plan may be abandoned. I have lived long enough among you to

know how seriously the Younger Part of the Community are burthened with Charges altogether indispensible in this Climate. You have authorized in me the Vanity of apprehending that many, in a generous competition to manifest attachment, might be eager to offer Contributions which they could ill afford to such an Expensive Undertaking. But the Undertaking is not less superfluous than expensive. If I continue to hold in your Esteem that Place with which you have honored me, I ask no other Fame. I therefore repeat the Supplication; while the Intention, as well as the Distinction conferred upon me by your Address, will ever be contemplated by me with glowing Gratitude.

Grand Ball to the Marquess and Marchioness of Hastings. This entertainment, which took place at the Town Hall on the 30th instant, was got up with uncommon splendor, and on the most ample scale. The extent of decoration was, we believe, greater than on any former occasion. The bannisters of the grand staircase were hung with flags of various colours, and on the north side of the landing-place was a large Transparency emblematical of the present state of India, freed as it is from the scourge of war and the depredations of merciless robbers, and surmounted by a wreath enclosing the illustrious name of HASTINGS. The entrance into the Ball-room was decorated with a Gothic frontispiece. In front of the Music Gallery a rich Pavilion was erected for the reception and accommodation of the honored Guests, the pillars and ornaments of which were of burnished gold, and the raised platform where the Chairs were placed was covered with crimson velvet. Over the railing of the gallery purple and yellow drapery fell in gay festoons, and banners and standards were so arranged as to produce a very beautiful effect. Under the Gallery and behind the Pavilion there was a fine landscape, which covered the end of the room, and gave a pretty termination to the scene. Between the pillars, the whole extent of the room on both sides, shields were suspended bearing the record of those remarkable battles and events, with which the name of the Marquess of HASTINGS is associated. These shields were adorned with drapery and garlands, and in various parts were seen the united Arms of HASTINGS and LOUDOUN. At the east end of the room the Band of the 16th Regiment of Lancers was placed. The company began to assemble at nine o'clock, and at ten the crowd was excessive,

when the Most Noble the Marquess and Marchioness of HASTINGS entered the Ball room in state, preceded by the Stewards of the Entertainment, two and two, the Band playing God Save the King, and the Noble Guests bowed graciously to the company on each side as they passed up to the Pavilion. There they remained a short time, and then severally promenaded the rooms, conversing affably with individuals in their progress, and in a manner which spoke forcibly how grateful to their feelings must have been this parting tribute of public respect. The merry dance was very circumscribed in its limits, there being some difficulty in preserving space sufficient for the exhibitors "on the light fantastic toe." Quadrilles and a country dance occupied the votaries of Terpsichore till twelve o'clock, at which hour the Noble Guests were conducted to the Supper-room. The Hon'ble Mr. ADAM, the President of the Entertainment, handing the Marchioness of HASTINGS, and Lord HASTINGS handing Lady HARRIET PAGER. The tables, which occupied every convenient part of the Marble Hall, were laid out for 750 persons, but more than two hundred were obliged to stand, the whole company assembled seeming to be about a thousand. Every effort had been made to render the banquet worthy of the occasion, and certainly great praise is due to the Stewards for the admirable arrangements, which they so successfully carried into effect. The health of the illustrious Guests was drank with the warmest applause, the hall resounding with acclamations for some minutes. We regret that we have not the means of doing justice to the excellent speech with which Mr. ADAM prefaced the toast, and we have also to lament our inability to offer any thing like the glowing and feeling reply of the Noble Marquess. To all parties, indeed, the mutual demonstrations of respect and gratitude were satisfactory and gratifying. After Supper the animation of the dance was resumed, and his Lordship and the Marchioness did not retire till about two o'clock. The Ball continued till past four.

Embarkation of the Marquess of Hastings.—On the morning of the 1st Jan. at seven A. M. a large assemblage of the inhabitants of Calcutta attended at the Government House, to accompany the Marquess of HASTINGS to Chandpaul Ghaut. The troops, viz. H. M.'s 16th Lancers, the 17th Regiment of Foot, the Body Guard, the Calcutta Militia, &c. formed a street the whole way. His Lordship walked to

the Ghaut, accompanied by the Hon'ble Sir EDWARD PAGET, Sir HENRY BLOSSETT, the Chief Justice, and the Members of Council. The Marchioness of Harrington and family followed in their carriages, and embarked at the same time with his Lordship in one of the Government State Boats, to be conveyed to the Yacht, at anchor off the Esplanade. The usual salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William. There was a very large concourse of people, to witness the embarkation, and the Marquess and Marchioness were extremely affected at parting. *Gaz. Gaz.*

Dr. McWhirter. On the evening of Thursday the 10th December, a Farewell Entertainment was given at the Town Hall, to Dr. McWhirter, by his professional brethren at the Presidency. On the removal of the cloth, Dr. Hare, the Chairman, proposed Dr. McWhirter's health in a justly laudatory and able speech, in which he took a short review of his professional career in India, and held him up as an example to the junior members of the profession. Dr. McWhirter returned thanks in a very feeling and neat reply. Several loyal and patriotic toasts followed, as well as many, that were particularly relevant to the occasion;—and after a most harmonious and delightful evening's entertainment, Dr. McWhirter at a late hour was accompanied to his own door, by a small band of friends, who there bade him farewell, and wished him a happy voyage, and that state of rational enjoyment in his native land, which his professional talents and humanity, as well as his social and private virtues, so richly merit.

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

INDIGO—We have not heard of many sales in this lately, but prices continue firm, at our quotations.—The quantity imported this season is considerable, more than the imports last year to the same period. This may be chiefly attributed to the high prices, as the crop is not likely to exceed 90,000 to 95,000 maunds.

COTTON—Has been changing hands in small parcels among the natives.—At Mirzapore, the 17th instant, old Cutchourah was stated at 13-12 per local maund—sales during the last week 2000 bales.—At Jeagunge, 21st inst. old Cutchoura was stated at 12 to 12-4—sales during the week 3000 maunds, all for country consumption—stock 24,000 maunds.

OPIUM—We have heard of no transactions in this lately.—The Honorable Company have declared a sale of 1,958 chests, to be held at the Exchange, on the 31st.

SUGAR and SALTPETRE—Have been in fair request, and prices steady.

PIECE GOODS—The market is flat, but we have no alterations to state in prices.

GRAIN—Has in general suffered a decline.—Rauree Rice and Patna Grain, have fallen about two annas per maund, and Dooda Wheat, about one anna.

SPICES—Pepper has suffered a decline of two to four annas per maund, in consequence of the late importations.—Cloves have advanced about two annas per seer.—Mace and Nutmegs in fair demand,—Cassia in demand, and looking up.

METALS—Sheet Copper and Nails, in brisk demand, and looking up.—Iron, Swedish, in fair request.—English, rather dull.—Steel, Pig and Sheet Lead, flat, but steady.—Spelter and Tutenague in fair demand.—Block Tin, firm.

FREIGHT to LONDON—Maybe rated at £2-15 to £5-5 per Ton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA. ARRIVALS. Nov. 28. Ship *John Taylor*, Geo. Atkinson, from Liverpool 4th July.

29. Ship *Prince of Orange*, George Moncrief, from Van Dieman's Land 12th Sept.

Dec. 2. Ship *La Belle Alliance*, Wm. Rolfe, from the Isle of France 19th Oct.—Bark *Mary Ann Sophia*, R. Cornfoot, from Sumatra 9th Nov.

6. H. C. ship *Ernaad*, D. Jones, from Colombo 7th Nov.—Ship *Tiger*, Rob. Brash, from the Cape of Good Hope.

9. Ship *Hibernia*, S. Macintosh, from London 1st June, Tenerife and St. Salvador the 22nd Aug.

10. Ship *City of Edinburgh*, W. Wiseman, from London 25th June, Colombo, and Point de Galle 13th Nov.

11. Ship *Alexander*, Robert Dickie, from Penang 24th Nov.—Portuguese ship *Resolution*, J. L. Borralho, from Lisbon 1st Aug.

14. H. C. Ship *Coldstream*, George Stephens, from London 16th July, and Cape of Good Hope 17th October.

15. Ship *Wellington*, G. Maxwell, from Batavia 27th October, and Penang 29th November.

17. H. C. Ship *David Scott*, G. Bunyan, from London, and Cape of Good Hope 31st September.

DEPARTURES. Nov. 28. Ship *Gloucester*, W. W. Wyatt, for Penang.

Dec. 1. Ship *Columbia*, J. Chapman, for Bombay.—American Brig *Homer*, Wm. Foster, for Boston.—Ship *East Indian*, Peter Roy, for Rangoon.—American Brig *Danube*, G. Winslow, for Boston.

3. Portuguese Ship *General Lecon*, J. H. Duarte, for Lisbon.

5. Ship *Hope*, J. Flint, for London. Ship *Jane*, C. Maitland, for the Isle of France. Ship *Eliza*, R. Gibson, for ditto, via Madras.—Ship *Thetis*, E. F. Davies, for Rangoon.—Ship *Neptune*, W. E. Edwards, for ditto.

6. Ship *Duke of Bedford*, P. Cunningham, for Bombay.—French ship *Java*, P. Saliz, for Bourbon.

7. Ship *Pascoa*, H. Cathro, for China. Schooner *Highland Lass*, C. W. Eaton, for Coast and Madras.—Bark *Dolphin*, George East, for Madras.

8. Ship *James Colvin*, B. Wemyss, for the Mediterranean.—Ship *Exmouth*, A. Bramwell, for Rangoon.—Ship *Hercules*, J. Heron, for Bencoolen.—French ship *Nouvelle Alliance*, Gutherin, for Bourdeaux.

9. Ship *Francis Warden*, W. Webster, for Rangoon.

10. H. C. ship *Astell*, Thos. Windham, for Madras.

13. Amer. ship *America*, J. Eldridge, for Madras and Philadelphia.

14. Ship *Ceres*, H. B. Pridham, for Madras.—American ship *George*, S. Endicott, for Salem.

15. Ship *Ann*, R. H. Gibson, for Batavia.—American brig *Wanderer*, S. Pickett, for Boston.—Arab ship *Monsory*, M. Bansacon, for Muscat.

16. Ship *Carron*, T. McCarthy, for Bombay.

Passengers per Belle Alliance.—R. Woodward, Esq. Civil Service; A. Dick, Esq.; Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrenson; Mr. E. Abbott; Mr. F. Thomson.

Per Ernaad.—His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B. Lady Harriet Paget; Miss F. Paget; Miss H. Paget; Master H. Paget; Master P. Paget; Mrs. Twining; Lieut. Col. Mar-

ley; Captain Champayne, and Capt. Semple, Aid-de-Camps: Dr. Twining.

Per Tiger.—Robert Barlow, Esq. and Edward Barnett, Esq. Civil Service; A. R. Jackson, Esq. Medical Service; Capt. Wm. Arrow, First Assistant Master Attendant; Mr. Slater, Free Mariner; Mr. J. Mathew; Mr. J. Cruss; Mrs. Cruss and 3 Children; Robert Scott, and James Bird, Grooms.

Per Hibernia, from London.—Mrs. Menzies; Mrs. Wall; Major Barretto; Lieut. Marshall; Mr. G. Cullen, and Mr. J. H. Craigie, Cadets; Mr. Menzies, Mr. Innes, Mr. Frasey, and Mr. Blast, Assistant Surgeons; Mr. C. S. Hadow; Mr. J. Jollie.

Per City of Edinburgh, from London: Mr. John Impey Reade, Merchant; Mr. William Lindsay, free Mariner; Mr. William Senter, Cadet.

Per Coldstream.—Mrs. H. G. Becher, Mrs. Mary Duncan, Mrs. Jane Cooper, Mrs. Margaret Wilson, Miss Mary Ann Cumberlege, Miss Eliza Duncan, Master John Wilson; Lieut.-Col. Udny Yule, C. B.; Lieutenant Nat. Cumberlege, Major George Becher, and Captain John Duncan, Bengal Establishment; Mr. M. J. Tierney, Writer, Bengal Establishment; Mr. Edward Penton Thomson, ditto, Madras ditto; Mr. John Tierney, and Mr. John Ross, Cadets; Mr. Wm. Dent Asperne, and Mr. Geo. McRitchie, Free Merchants; 230 H. C. Recruits, 13 Women, and 3 Children.

Per Wellington, from Batavia.—Mrs. Fraser; D. A. Fraser, Esq.; W. Thompson, Esq.; S. Wilson, Esq.; T. Anderson, Esq.; Mr. C. R. Reid, from Singapore; Mr. Thompson, country service, from Malacca; Mr. Young, do. from Penang.

Per David Scott, from England. Mrs. Harington, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Simons, Mrs. Northmore, Mrs. Smithwaite, Miss Harington, Miss Elphinstone, Miss Sandford, Miss Jackson, Miss Pearce, Miss Arnold, Miss Ballard, Master Simons, The Hon'ble Sir H. Blossett, Chief Judge. J. H. Harington, Esq. Member of Council, J. J. Pemberton, Esq. Col. Perkins, Major Smithwaite, Capt. Simons, Revds. W. Northmore, G. Crawford, Kirchhoffer, and Arnold, Chaplains; Messrs. Thomason, and Fraser, Writers; Mr. Smithwaite, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Stephen, Mr. Pickering, Mr. Gilmore, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Lewin, Mr. Cox, Mr. Mc Brier and Mr. Fisher, Cadets; Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Humphrey, Attornies.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th November, Mr. J. J. Floury, to Miss N. Paul.

On Saturday last, the 30th November, Mr. John Andrews, to Miss Caroline Cantopher.

At Chinsurah, on the 25th November, by the Rev. Fre Luis da Santa Ritta, Mr. Robert Han, to Miss Mary D'Silva of Bombay.

At Jungypore, on the 28th November, by the Rev. Mr. Eales, John Wilfrid Bateman, Esq. to Miss L. Birch.

At Arcot, on the 28th October, by the Reverend Mr. Smyth, Captain B. M'Master, of the 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss Mary Letitia Munbee.

At Bombay, on the 19th October, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. George Martin, Crawford MacLeod, Esq. to Miss Eliza Frances Campbell.

On the 16th December, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, John Dick, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, to Miss Eliza M. Dorin.

On the 13th December, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. C. Jedwin, to Miss Sarah Anne Gash.

At Mongier, on the 20th November, Mr. T. N. Flashman, to Miss M. A. Willson.

At Bombay, on the 8th November, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Reverend Henry Jeffreys, D. C. Bell, Esq. Superintendent of Vaccination, Conkan Division, to Miss Smyttan.

At Bombay, on the 11th November, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, I. H. Farquharson, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Paulina Jane Prendergast, second daughter of G. L. Prendergast, Esq. Member of Council.

On the 30th November, Mr. John Lewis de Abreu, to Miss Barbara Maria Lisman.

On the 10th December, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Captain Alexander Cock, 6th Regiment of Light Cavalry, to Mrs. Charlotte Fredrica Sherin, Widow of the late Constantine Sherin, Esq.

On the same day, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, John Andrew, Esq. of Malda, to Miss Charlotte Catherine Sheppard.

On the 9th December, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. John Wall, to Elizabeth, youngest Daughter of the late Henry Hall, Esq. of Carlisle, County of Cumberland..

At Patna, on the 30th November, Mr. Joseph D'Costa, junior, to Miss Frances Hurd.

On the 15th December, at the Cathedral, Mr. William Henry Kerry, to Miss Catherine McLean.

On the 20th December, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Captain William Kennedy, Assistant Military Auditor General, to Charlotte, second Daughter of Lieutenant General Sir Robert Blair, K. C. B.

On the 21st December, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Capt. J. E. Conway, of the H. C.'s Bengal Army, to Mrs. Bertram, relict of the late Capt. A. M. Bertram of the Madras Establishment.

At Malda, on the 12th December, by the Rev. William Eales, at the house of W. A. Pringle, Esq. C. R. B. Berney, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, to Miss Charlotte Dawney.

At Mhow, in Malwa, on the 2d December, at the house of Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Lieutenant Henry Grastin, of the 6th Cavalry, to Miss Mary Kennedy.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th November, the Lady of H. P. Russell, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On the 30th November, the Lady of W. Fleming Dick, Esq. of a Son.

On the 30th November, the Lady of Captain Newton Wallace, of the Cuttack Legion, of a Son.

At Diggah Farm, on the 17th November, Mrs. Archer Wilson, of a Daughter.

At Nagpore, on the 18th November, the Lady of Capt. Wilson, H. M. 38th Foot, of a Daughter.

At Koorunta Dhee, near Bukar, on the 23rd November, the Lady of Captain John Hunter, of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 5th November, the Lady of Captain Malcolm McNeill, of his Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons, of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 6th November, the Lady of Lieutenant Thomas Lighton, Brigade Major H. C. F., of a Daughter.

At Chicacole, on the 17th November, the Lady of Lieutenant S. W. Cleveland, Quarter Master and Paymaster, 1st Battalion 19th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Arcot, on the 29th October, the Lady of Major General Sewell, of a Daughter.

At Baroda, on the 25th November, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Kempt,

of the 2nd Battalion 2nd Regiment, of a Son.

At Serampore, on Tuesday, the 17th December, Mrs. Cashman, of a Son.

On the 6th December, the lady of Lieut. C. H. Penros, 2nd Battalion 27th Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

On the 10th December, Mrs. J. Brown, of a Daughter.

On the 14th December, the Lady of the Hon. Charles R. Lindsay, of a Daughter.

On the 13th December, Mrs. C. F. Davies, of a Son.

At Howrah, on the 12th December, the Lady of Doctor Stewart, Surgeon of that Station, of a Daughter.

At Serampore, on the 6th December, Mrs. Samuel Chill, Junior, of a Son.

At Purneah, on the 6th December, Mrs. G. Shullinford, of a Son.

At Monghyr, on the 28th November, the Lady of Captain Page, of a Son.

At Saugor, on the 17th November, the Lady of Ensign Ripley, European Regiment, of a still-born daughter.

At Bellary, on the 22nd November, the Lady of Lieutenant Ross, Superintending Engineer in the Ceded Districts, of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 9th November, the Lady of Mr. R. Morgan, of the Honorable Company's Marine, of a Daughter.

At the Hyderabad Residency, on the 22nd November, the wife of Mr. Richard Long, Assistant Surveyor, of a Son.

On the 30th October, at Mount Lavinia, Lady Dorothea Campbell, of a Son.

On the 3d November, the Lady of W. F. Dick, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of Etawah, of a Son.

On the 27th November, the Lady of H. Tyler, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 2d December, Mrs. J. Grenough, of a still-born Son.

On the 30th November, the Lady of J. O' B. Tandy, Esq. of a Son.

On the 6th December, the Lady of Lieutenant C. H. Penrose, 2d Battalion 27th Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

On the 8th December, the Lady of Lieutenant J. A. Schalch, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, of a Son.

At Shahjehanpore, on the 28th November, the Lady of G. Mainwaring, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Sunday, the 8th December, at Jessore, Mrs. G. H. B. Gonsalves, of a Son.

On the 15th December, the lady of Capt. J. N. Jackson, of a Daughter.

On the 18th December, Mrs. Frances Pereira, of a Son.

At his residence in Chowringhee, on the 21st December, the Lady of John Hadley D'Oyly, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a Son.

On Saturday, the 21st December, Mrs. William Howrigan, of a Daughter.

On Saturday, the 21st December, Mrs. A. D'Souza, of a Son.

At Bhopalpoor, on the 30th Nov. the Lady of Captain Edward Fitzgerald, of the 2d Bat. 30th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Agra, on the 1st December, the Lady of N. Wright, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Dindigul, on the 25th November, the Lady of Thomas Keys, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a Son.

At Arcot, on the 28th November, the Lady of G. Baillic, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 26th November, Mrs. E. Clark, aged 27 years, 11 months, and 2 days.

On the 1st of December, Mr. James Scratchley.

At Meerut, on the 27th November, Lieutenant John Gilbert Barnard, of the H. C. Regt. of Horse Artillery.

At Seringapatam, on the 29th October, Juliana Elizabeth, eldest Daughter of Mr. Garrison Assistant Surgeon Searle, aged 4 years and 6 months.

At his house in Cundoo, Chitty Street, Black Town, on the 10th October, aged 50 years, Adam Tate Gibbons, Esq. Merchant.

At Black Town, on the 6th November, Mr. Lafontaine, aged 31 years.

In Camp Deesa, on the 31st October, Cornet Richard Clay, of the 2nd Regiment of Light Cavalry.

On the 10th December, Mrs. Elizabeth Clara Dunsterville, relict of the late Captain Elias Vivian Dunsterville of the Bengal Army.

On the 11th December, Elizabeth Ann, infant Daughter of H. Fergusson, Esq.

On the 13th December, Samuel Nicholls, Esq. aged 51 years, 3 months and 26th days.

On the 15th December, James Middleton, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Hamilton and Co. aged 72 years.

On the 18th November, the infant Child of Mr. A. Willson of Diggah.

On the 5th December, Miss Susan Martin.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

DEC. 7, 1822.

Mr. Mordaunt Ricketts, Resident at Lucknow.

THE 21ST DECEMBER, 1822.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having been pleased to nominate the Honorable JOHN HERBERT HARINGTON, Esquire, to be a provisional Member of the Supreme Council of Fort William, the Honorable JOHN HERBERT HARINGTON, Esquire, has accordingly this day taken the usual Oaths and his Seat as a Member of the Supreme Council, under the usual Salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

Published by Order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) C. LUSHINGTON,

Actg. Chief Sec. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 19TH DEC. 1822.

Mr. T. G. Vibart, Register of Bhaugulpur, and Joint Magistrate stationed at Monghyr.

Mr. E. P. Smith, Register of the Zillah Court at Shahabad.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM; DECEMBER 20, 1822.

The Honorable Richard F. Moore to be a Junior Assistant to the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

MILITARY.

General Order, by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM; 28th Nov. 1822.

Brevet-Capt. Parsons, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed, at the particular recommendation of the Commissary General, a Supernumerary Sub-Assistant in the Army Commissariat Department.

FORT WILLIAM; 28th Nov. 1822.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, Cadets of Infantry, are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their Appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Infantry.

Mr. William Brownlow, date of arrival in Fort William, 24th November 1822.

Mr. Robert Menzies, date of arrival in Fort William, 24th November 1822.

Mr. William Biddulph, date of arrival in Fort William, 12th November 1822.

N. B. Rank as Ensign has already been assigned to Messrs. Brownlow and Menzies in General Orders of the 2nd Instant.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Territorial Department, under date the 22d Instant, to appoint Lieutenant W. Brown, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to be an Assistant Revenue Surveyor in Dehly, under Captain Oliver.

FORT WILLIAM; 7th Dec. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions in the Medical Department, in succession to Superintending Surgeon A. Dickson, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, to have effect from the date of the dispatch of the Ship on which he may embark.

Deputy Superintending Surgeon J. McDowell, to be a Superintending Surgeon, and Surgeon C. Hunter to be Deputy Superintending Surgeon.

The following Promotion, is also made by His Lordship in Council.

Artillery Regiment.

2d Lieutenant Arthur Campbell to be 1st Lieutenant, from the 17th November 1822, in succession to Barnard, deceased.

The Governor General in Council was pleased to make the following appointments, in the Ecclesiastical Department, under date the 22d ultimo.

Lieutenant Archibald Irvine of Engineers, to superintend the construction of Churches at Cawnpore.

The Revd. Henry Farish, L. L. D., to be Chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William, including the Clerical duties of the General Hospital, from the 1st Instant.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 4th Dec. 1822.

Ensign John Woodburn is appointed Adjutant of the 2d Battalion 25th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Parsons appointed to the Commissariat Department.

JAS. NICOL,

Adjt. Genl. of the army.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 5th Dec. 1822.

Captain C. C. Smyth, of the 3d Light Cavalry, is appointed a Member of the Committee for Inspecting and Admitting Horses from the Honorable Company's Stud, in the room of Captain Honeywood relieved from that duty.

Captain Smyth will receive charge of the Horses for the 3d, 5th, 6th, and 7th Regiments, and proceed to Nusseerabad via Muttra, where he will deliver over the Horses for the 5th Regiment to Major Kennedy. Major General Sir D. Ochterlony will be pleased to order an Officer from the 6th Regiment to Nusseerabad to receive charge of the Horses for the 6th and 7th Regiment.

Lieutenant Dibdin will receive charge of the Horses for the 2d and 8th Regiments, and deliver them to an Officer of the former Regiment to be detached to Kalpee for that purpose. The latter, after delivering the Horses for the 2d Regiment at Keitah, will proceed to Jubbulpore with those for the 8th, and will there be relieved by an Officer of that Corps from Nagpore.

Lieutenant Wm. Hoggan, of the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment, is appointed to do duty with the Ramghur Battalion, and directed to join.

W. G. PATRICKSON,
Dep. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

FORT WILLIAM; 7th Dec. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Lieutenant George Martin Cooke, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Major of Brigade on the Establishment, to supply a vacancy caused by the resignation of that situation by Captain Fester.

FORT WILLIAM; 7th Dec. 1822.

Surgeon John Browne, Civil Surgeon at Bareilly, is permitted to return to the Military branch of the Service, and placed accordingly at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Surgeon William Chalmers, attached to the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Civil Surgeon at Bareilly in the room of Surgeon Browne.

FORT WILLIAM; 14th Dec. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Cornet William Parker, to be Lieutenant from the 30th November 1822, in succession to Toone deceased.

Captain Robert Smith of the Corps of Engineers, to be Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at Dehly, in the room of Captain Hutchinson nominated to the Situation of Superintendent and Director of the Foundry in Fort William.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, Cadets of Infantry and Assistant Surgeons,

are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their Appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors;—the Cadets are promoted to the Rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Infantry.

Mr. George Downie Cullen, date of arrival at Fort William 10th December 1822.

Mr. John Halkett Craigue, ditto 10th ditto ditto.

Medical Department.

Mr. James Innes, M. D. date of arrival at Fort William, 11th Dec. 1822.

Mr. Alexander Menzies, ditto 11th ditto ditto.

Lieutenant James Marshall of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his Rank—Date of arrival at Fort William, 10th December 1822.

His Lordship in Council was pleased, in the Political Department under date the 23rd ultimo, to appoint Assistant Surgeon William Corbet to be Surgeon to the Political Agency in Harowitz, in the room of Assistant Surgeon Mercer, permitted to return to the Military branch of the Service—Mr. Mercer is accordingly placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

FORT WILLIAM; 14th Dec. 1822.

The Governor General in Council was pleased in the Political Department, under date the 23d ultimo, to permit Assistant Surgeon J. Davidson, to remain in his present Situation as a Medical Officer in the Service of His Highness the Rajah of Nagpore.

Gentleman Cadet William Souter of Infantry, is admitted to the Service on this Establishment in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors—Date of arrival at Fort William, 13th December 1822.

FORT WILLIAM; 20th Dec. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alterations of Rank:

Artillery Regiment.

Lieutenant Charles Cornwallis Chesney to be Captain, vice Bryce retired, with rank from the 18th October 1822, in succession to Lyons, transferred to the Pension List.

2d Lieutenant William Trigge Garrett to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Chesney pro-

moted, with rank from the 17th November 1822, in succession to Barnard deceased.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Charles Ramsay Skardon to be Captain of a Company, vice Traver retired, with rank from the 19th April 1822, in succession to Gordon deceased.

Ensign Stuart Corbett to be Lieutenant, from the same date, in succession to Skardon promoted.

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon Isaac Jackson to be Surgeon, vice Shoolbred, with rank from the 28th August 1822, in succession to Stuart resigned the Service.

Alterations of Rank.

Artillery Regiment.—Captain Patrick Grant Mathison, date of Rank 12th December 1821, vice Fryce retired.

Artillery Regiment.—Captain Thomas Timbrell, date of Rank 2d August 1822, vice Fraser deceased.

Artillery Regiment.—1st Lieutenant Richard Williams, date of Rank 12th December 1822, vice Mathison promoted.

Artillery Regiment.—1st Lieutenant Charles Grant, date of Rank 2d August 1822, vice Timbrell promoted.

FORT WILLIAM ; 20th Dec. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Captain Nicholas Manley, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Fort Marlbro' Local Corps, vice Captain Watson, who has resigned that situation.

Surgeon Simon Nicolson to be a Presidency Surgeon, vice Surgeon Mac Whirter, M. D. permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough. This appointment to have effect from the date of the dispatch of the ship on which Dr. Mac Whirter may embark.

FORT WILLIAM ; 20th Dec. 1822.

The following Gentlemen Cadets of Infantry are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their Appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Infantry.

Mr. John Ross, date of arrival in Fort William, 18th December 1822.

Mr. George Cox, date of arrival in Fort William, 19th December 1822.

W. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*

Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta ; 30th November, 1822.

Under the rule laid down in the General Orders issued from the Department of the Adjutant General to His Majesty's Forces, dated Calcutta, 5th November 1816, the Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the date specified against their respective names.

41th Foot.—Lieutenant Daniel Caulfield, 4th April, 1820.

16th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant William Hilton, 5th December, 1821.

8th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant T. R. Morgell, 21st April, 1822.

Ditto.—Lieutenant J. K. Taylor, 1st May, 1822.

46th Foot.—Lieutenant Hans Morrison, 7th May, 1822.

8th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant Thomas Brett, 21st May, 1822.

24th Foot.—Lieutenant Francis Grant, 2d August, 1822.

8th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant Henry Heyman, 20th August, 1822.

47th Foot.—Lieutenant James Clarke, 24th August, 1822.

41st Foot.—Lieutenant Buckland N. Bluett, 25th August, 1822.

2d Battalion Royal Regiment.—Lieutenant Norman Macleod, 1st September, 1822.

The date of the Brevet Rank of Captain of the undermentioned Officers, is altered as follows, with reference to their standing as Subalterns in the Army.

14th Foot.—Lieutenant and Adjutant H. B. Armstrong, 12th August, 1819.

30th Foot.—Lieutenant William Sullivan, 12th January, 1820.

47th Foot.—Lieutenant J. T. Keays, 14th February, 1820.

16th Dragoons, (late of the 59th Foot) —Lieutenant W. Williams, 16th March 1820.

46th Foot.—Lieutenant J. Raines, 19th September, 1820.

54th Foot.—Lieutenant R. Holt, 6th October, 1820.

47th Foot.—Lieutenant James Hutchinson, 14th November, 1820.

Head-Quarters ; Calcutta : 1st December, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Most Noble the Commander in

Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

20th Foot.

Major Thos. Chas. Green, from the 24th Foot, to be Major, vice John Hogg, who exchanges, 29th October, 1822.

24th Foot.

Major John Hogg, from the 20th Foot to be Major, vice Thos. Chas. Green, who exchanges, 29th October, 1822.

44th Foot.

Ensign William Sargent to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Twinberrow deceased, 17th November, 1822.

Hemsworth Usher, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice William Sargent promoted, ditto.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 2d Dec. 1822.

Brevet Captain Williams, of the 16th Light Dragoons now at Cawnpore, is directed to join and do duty with the Volunteers of that Corps, under Brevet Captain Cortlandt, of the 8th Dragoons.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 3d December, 1822.

Captain Graham of the 59th Regiment, and Lieutenant Spaight of the 87th, are nominated, the former to command, and the latter to do duty with the Invalids of His Majesty's Service now in Fort William, exclusive of those belonging to the 8th Light Dragoons, and 47th Foot.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

24th Foot.

Mr. Thos. Blood, Riding Master, 16th Dragoons, to be Ensign without purchase, vice G. H. Poole, who resigns, 1st December, 1822.

N. B. Ensign Blood will continue to perform the Duties of Riding Master to the 16th Lancers, until further orders.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 10th December, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

17th Foot.

Ensign E. S. Boscawen to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice W. Keown, deceased, 9th December, 1822.

John D. Young, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice E. S. Boscawen promoted, ditto.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 12th December, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

30th Foot.

Lieutenant William Sullivan, to be Captain without purchase, vice R. Macchell, deceased, 18th November, 1822.

Ensign Charles Deane, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice William Sullivan promoted, ditto.

Charles Wynne Barrow, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Charles Deane, promoted, ditto.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 18th Dec. 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

67th Foot.

Lieutenant James Adair to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Thomas Hall, deceased, 13th November, 1822.

Ensign Peter Brannan to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice James Adair promoted, 13th November, 1822.

William Child, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Peter Brannan promoted, 13th November, 1822.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 21st December, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion and appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

4th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant Hugh Cochrane from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Robison who exchanges, 5th November 1822.

8th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant Robert Robison from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Hugh Cochrane who exchanges, 5th November 1822.

34th Foot.

Ensign John Stodderd to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice G. Greene deceased, 27th November 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

THE
ORIENTAL MAGAZINE,
 AND
CALCUTTA REVIEW.

FEBRUARY 1823.

CONTENTS.

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.		Cultivation of Spices at Ben-	
GENERAL HISTORY—Synoptical View of (<i>Continued</i>)..	135	coolen,.....	203
REVIEW.		Medical and Surgical Sciences of the Hindus,.....	207
Pen Owen, (<i>Concluded</i>)....	151	Miscellaneous Notices,.....	212
Campbell's British Poets,...	171	DEBATE AT THE EAST INDIA	
MEDICAL.		House, (<i>Concluded</i>).....	226
Treatise on Calculous Affections,.....	180	PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.	238
On the Circulation of the Blood,.....	186	POLITICAL AFFAIRS,	242
Observations on the Intermittent Fever of Bengal,	191	MISCELLANEOUS,	246
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES,	195	ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE,	249
Indo-European Selections,..	195	COMMERCIAL NOTICES,	255
Naturalization of the Shawl Goat in France,.....	199	SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. ..	255
		MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND	
		DEATHS,.....	259
		GENERAL ORDERS,	263

CALCUTTA:

PUBLISHED BY W. THACKER, ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

1823.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The unexpected length, to which the Review of "*Pen Owen*" has extended, has precluded our giving insertion in this Number to several communications on Oriental subjects, with which we have been kindly favoured —We shall give them an early insertion.

We have to acknowledge A. B. His remarks on the Article of Mons. GUATTIER, in the *Revue Encyclopedique*, shall appear in our next.

MEDICUS in our next.

THE ORIENTAL MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY 1823.

ORIGINAL.—*General History—Egypt—Religion—Arts and Sciences—Resemblance of the Ancient Egyptians and Chinese—*ASSYRIAN EMPIRE—*Manners and Arts of the Babylonians—City of Ancient Babylon.*

(Continued from our last.)

HORRIBLE and nauseous are the details of superstition. Under its baleful influence, the inhabitant of ancient Egypt imbrued his hands in the blood of human victims, and annually sacrificed a virgin to the waters of the Nile; he was taught to regard a foreigner, as an impious monster, of whose repasts it was sacrilege to partake; he abhorred certain animals as unclean, practised circumcision, abstained from wheat and beans, scourged himself during the festival of Isis, and committed the most shocking indecencies, during the festival of Diana. The priests, who were the depositaries of science, who were eligible to the offices of civil magistrates, who were entrusted with the custody of the laws and public records, with the education of youth, the composition of the calendar, the survey of the land, the mensuration of the Nile, and the concerns of medicine and embalming, cannot be deemed guiltless of lending their influence, to the maintenance of this humiliating state of society; for many of them must have been aware of the more prominent errors, and follies which they taught, and some of them, we are told, even entertained sublime conceptions of the unity of the Deity. Yet what avail the most refined and elevated sentiments of religion, if they are to be treasured up, as abstract and latent doctrines, and not permitted to shed their genial, and consoling rays on all ranks and conditions of life? or,

is it uncharitable to question the intrinsic value of those tenets, which produced nothing generous in conduct, or the explanation of which was imparted to the uninitiated, with much studious caution, and much real or affected mystery?

Among the better qualities, which are affirmed to have characterized the manners of the Egyptians, we may reckon their peculiar respect for parents, and for old age; their gratitude for benefits received, and their love of peace. To this last-mentioned amiable propensity, not less than to the waste of time, we may, perhaps, ascribe some of those long intervals of silence, to which we alluded; for history, especially that of the early ages, when the modes of transmitting communication by representative signs, were cumbersome and circuitous, dwells only on great and signal events, or, at least, only on those, to which ideas of magnitude were attached, and hardly deigns to notice long tracts of monotonous repose. The more defective elements of the Egyptian character were, indulgence in habits of idleness and effeminacy, a hatred and contempt of strangers, and an unreasonable aversion to novelty and change, as if all their institutions had attained to the summit of perfection, and no improvement could be borrowed from progressive wisdom, or from the study of other regions and manners. Herodotus adverts to the prevalence of a singular custom among this singular people; for, during their meals, he informs us, and even in their parties of pleasure, a wooden effigy of death, or, as some authors pretend, a dead body in a coffin, was introduced, and presented to each of the company, with an exhortation to drink and rejoice, since to this complexion they would come at last.

At this distance of time, and with our modes of thinking, and of generalizing facts, it appears extraordinary, that a people, labouring under the most abject superstition, obstinately rejecting every deviation from established routine, and, moreover, prone to indolence, should have excelled other countries, in the liberal and mechanical arts. Yet it is generally admitted, that the Egyptians were among the first enlightened and polished people of the ancient world, and that the specimens, which they exhibited of literature and the arts, became models of imitation to other nations. Nay, in Egypt, philosophy found one of its earliest abodes, whence the light of science was diffused over Greece, and, subsequently, illuminated other portions of the globe. The

wisdom of the Egyptians was proverbial, among the nations of antiquity; and when Greece had attained to her meridian splendour, no person, it is alleged, could rise to distinction, who had not visited the banks of the Nile, and conversed with the Fathers of Science. The primitive archives of the country may, in fact, be said to have perished; and the scattered materials of their history should be cautiously collected from the early Greeks, who probably viewed them with the eye of jealousy and prejudice, and with their inherent love of exaggeration and romance.

To Osiris the Egyptians attributed the invention of the plough, an implement of such extensive benefit to mankind. As the use of iron, now so common, was, from the difficulty of its reduction, long unknown, the first ploughs were constructed entirely of wood, and might be readily enough suggested in a country of a loose sandy soil, like that of Egypt. Corn grows spontaneously on the banks of the Nile, and the land, fertilized by the annual overflowings of that river, required only the hand of art, to render it one of the most productive quarters of the world. When under a regular system of culture, therefore, and irrigated by canals, branching from the Nile, it furnished that abundant supply of the necessities of life, which is so favourable to the efforts of ingenuity and the meditations of leisure. The manufacture of fine stuffs, embroidery, rich vases, and ornamented articles of gold and silver, attested the skill and talents of the Egyptians. Their style of architecture is peculiar, and astonishes us more by its massiveness, than it pleases us by its elegance. The statements of ancient writers on this subject might appear exaggerated, did not some specimens still survive to verify their descriptions. The antiquity of the pyramid is lost in the night of time; for they even bear no hieroglyphical inscription, and Herodotus, who wrote fully two thousand years ago, speaks with as much uncertainty of the date of their construction, as we do at present. Another argument, in favour of their great antiquity, has been deduced from the consideration of the general idea of the architecture of the country, all the buildings being raised on their model, inconvenient as that model must have been for habitable structures. According to Norden, not only the posts and doors, but even the walls of the temples and towns incline to the pyramidal form. Of these far famed and stupendous edifices, three still remain on the site of the an-

cient Memphis, at a few leagues from Grand Cairo. The base of the largest occupies a square of 2640 feet, its perpendicular height is reckoned 500 feet, and its apparently terminating point is actually a platform of 16 feet. Many of the stones, of which it is constructed, are thirty feet in length, four in height, and three in breadth. It is alleged, that the subterranean works connected with it are still more considerable. A hundred thousand workmen, according to Herodotus, were employed, for thirty years, in preparing the materials and rearing the fabric; and an inscription records, that the vegetables, with which they were fed, cost sixteen hundred talents, which has been computed, as equivalent to £289,379 of our present money. The four sides of this huge pile exactly correspond with the four cardinal points. It is also deserving of remark, that the quarrying and raising such enormous blocks of stone, as are found in these pyramids, denote some practical acquaintance with the principles of mechanics. Further to the south, there are other similar edifices, which range far into the deserts of Lybia, and appear to be more ancient than those about Giza; for they are less perfect, and some of them are formed of unburned bricks. The most ancient bricks of Egypt, we may observe in passing, were only dried by the heat of the sun; and chopped straw was mixed with the clay, to impart to it more coherence. The original design of the pyramids has given birth to various conjectures, and dissertations of the learned: but, though they may have been subservient to other purposes, they are generally supposed to have been destined, to contain the embalmed bodies of the kings. As the Egyptians not only believed in the immortality of the soul, but, also, in the re-animation of the body, after a long tract of years, they were particularly solicitous, to preserve the uncorrupted bodies of their departed friends. Such of the kings therefore, as adopted this part of the national creed, might fancy, that they would thus secure for their bodies an inaccessible habitation, and one, which would resist the attacks of time.

Very pompous details have been transmitted to us, concerning the Labyrinth, or complicated palace, (the reputed residence of twelve contemporaneous kings, who reigned about 600 years before the birth of Christ,) and of which a single inclosure is stated to have contained three thousand apartments, all communicating by inextricable windings!

The Egyptian Obelisks are better known. Several of them which measure 180 feet in height, consist of a single piece of a solid granite or syenite. That of Ramises is still larger, and is reported to have been executed by twenty thousand men; but, if so, a very inconsiderable portion of them could have been employed on it, at the same time. It was conveyed to Rome by the Emperor Constantius, and placed in an erect position by Pope Sextus Quintus.—As to the wonders of Thebes, and its hundred gates, from each of which ten thousand armed men could issue, considerable allowance, we suspect, must be made for the poetic fiction of Homer.

The ancient Temples of Egypt were large and costly buildings, and in splendour eclipsed every other edifice. Various circumstances contributed, to give them the pre-eminence. The priests were the princes of the land, and had great influence, in the distribution of the national revenue. The national feelings, too, were favourable to the dignity of the public worship; and the temples, and the tombs of the illustrious dead, were the marked objects of profuse decoration. The holy place, or shrine, was comparatively of small extent; but the ample compass of the buildings was occupied with porticos and vestibules, with open courts, intricate windings, and private recesses. In connection with the temple itself, were the lodgings, or sumptuous dwellings of the sacred order, the whole constituting a magnificent assemblage of various apartments, and expensive buildings. The interior and subterraneous apartments were not accessible to the eyes of the vulgar.

In the departments of sculpture and painting, the Egyptians were very inferior to the Greeks; but their painters were in possession of a preparation, for fixing colours permanently on marble, and other smooth bodies. The freshness and lustre of these colours are, to this day, the admiration of the curious, who have encountered specimens of them, in some of the ruinous antique buildings.

Hieroglyphical, or picture writing, was more early, and more sedulously cultivated in Egypt, than in most other countries; and it was practised in the ancient schools of Thebes and Axicon, before the use of alphabets was known. Such a clumsy and incommodious vehicle of thought, however, must soon have suggested more easy, and abridged contrivances of expression

by signs; and the system of alphabetical characters, that apparently simple, but profound invention, by means of which the interchange of sentiment between absent friends, is so admirably arranged, by which the wisdom and the discoveries of one age are transmitted to another, and communication is preserved between the most remote corners of the earth, is supposed to have gradually emerged from the rude and abbreviated elements of the symbolical scheme of writing. In accomplishing this most important transition, the Egyptian priests are said to have exerted their diligence and ingenuity with success; and if so, they have bequeathed to their species a legacy of inestimable value, and which should be allowed to cover a "multitude of sins."

Ancient Egypt could boast of her four Institutions, or Colleges, in which the sciences were taught and studied; namely, that at Thebes, which was visited by Pythagoras; that at Memphis, where Democritus and Thales consulted the priests; that at Heliopolis, where Plato studied; and that at Sais, where Solon was instructed in the principles of government and legislation.

Under the cloudless sky, and in the serene evenings of their happy climate, the Egyptians might contemplate at leisure, and with complacency, the movement of the heavenly bodies; and we find, accordingly, that they early applied to the study of Astronomy. Diodorus represents the Thebans, as having kept registers of their observations of the stars, for a long series of years. Their obelisks were astronomical gnomons; their calendar was adjusted to the true duration of the solar year; and they seem, even to have caught a glimpse of the Newtonian Philosophy; for they affirmed the moon to be an ethereal earth, the stars to be fire, and the sun to be the centre of a system, round which the planets revolved. They divided the Zodiac into twelve Signs, of thirty degrees, and calculated the eclipses of the sun—a wonderful extent of knowledge, to be acquired without the modern aids of glasses, time-pieces, and the Arabic cyphers. Egypt is likewise to be accounted the cradle of geometry; for the inhabitants were obliged to have frequent recourse to accurate surveys of their lands, whose boundaries were disturbed by the overflowings of the Nile. Their proficiency, indeed, in the more exact sciences, is sufficiently evinced in the great works, which they planned and executed; in the distribution of the waters of the Nile,

through a multitude of canals; and in their astronomical attainments, to which we have just adverted. Their own skill in navigation, however, was very limited, not only because they were unacquainted with the properties of the magnet, in which respect they were only on a level with the Phoenicians, whom they employed as sailors, but because they abhorred the sea, in which they beheld the emblem of Typhon. The priests, to testify the same aversion, refused to taste either fish, or salt.

Although, in the process of embalming the dead, the Egyptians surpassed all other nations, they were grossly deficient, in the knowledge of surgery and medicine. Prescriptions, or rather nostrums, which were handed down from father to son, were collected into a system, or code, inserted into their sacred books, and piously preserved in their temples. They abstained from dissection, and even, with the exception of the embalmers, from touching a dead body; nay, the embalmers themselves were held in abhorrence, and after the performance of their professional duty, immediately took to flight, to avoid being insulted. The operations, necessary for the dressing of mummies, would alone bespeak a degree of knowledge, which implies improvements in the arts of life. Having removed the brains and bowels, the body was anointed with oil, and deposited in nitre for a certain time. The cavities were then filled, and the whole perfumed with aromatic drugs. It was next wrapped up in many folds of fillets; and the face was covered, but so as to retain its natural shape. The last covering was a general varnish, to exclude the external air. Thus prepared, it was put into a coffin of sycamore wood, which is reckoned less perishable than others, and, sometimes, into one of a kind of pasteboard, and carefully painted. Bodies, thus incased, were sometimes deposited in the houses of the dead, but more commonly in the vaults of public buildings, or in excavations hewn out of the rock. But neither in Egypt, nor in any other part of the East, do coffins appear to have been much in use, of old times; and the mummies found deposited in open coffins, may either be supposed to have been persons of superior rank; or who had died in a later period of the Egyptian history, when a change had been introduced, in the manner of preserving the dead. The mummy-pits, or catacombs, which still exist, are subterraneous vaults of great extent: some of their

contents have been found entire, though buried, probably, three thousand years ago; and not a few of them are now deposited in the cabinets of the curious. The cases, in which they are contained, are very thick, and usually of sycamore; but some are of stone, and others of patched pieces of cloth. The top of the case or coffin is generally cast into the rude semblance of a head, with a female face painted on it; and the rest consists of a trunk, with a broad pedestal at the lower end. On some are observed hieroglyphical inscriptions. The bodies are wrapped in a linen shroud, to which are appended scrolls of the same material, and bearing sacred characters. The face is covered with a sort of head-piece, also of linen cloth; and on which the countenance of the person is represented in gold. The feet have likewise a covering of the same, painted with hieroglyphics, and fashioned like a high slipper. The whole corpse is swathed, as above described, and with such care and neatness, that the wrappings of one body will measure at least a thousand yards. Within the body, are found drugs, of the consistency and colour of pitch, or bitumen, and which soften by the heat of the sun.

We are unwilling to close this condensed view of the history of the ancient Egyptians, without pointing to one or two strong features of resemblance which it exhibits to that of the CHINESE—a singular people, who, also, make pretensions to the most extravagant and chimerical antiquity, and who, from the remotest periods, have been characterized by their ingenuity, and their superstition; by their early acquaintance with astronomy, and their low attainments in medical science; by their reverence for sovereigns and parents, and their dislike of foreigners; by their application to agriculture, and their abhorrence of innovation. Mons. de Girignes, accordingly, maintains, that an Egyptian colony settled in China about 1122 years B. C. However this may be, little mention of China occurs in the ancient writings, which have been transmitted to us. Confucius, the great philosopher of that country, was born, it is alleged, 550 years B. C. From the age of fifteen, he is reported to have preferred learning and philosophy to all the pleasures of youth; and, in his maturer years, renouncing the posts of honour and emolument to which he had been promoted, he taught the doctrines of practical morality, rather than those of speculation, to thousands who

attended his instruction. Many of his maxims, if genuine, denote a vigorous, reflecting, and well conditioned mind.

From dates and historical analogies, it seems, likewise, not unreasonable to infer, that the natives of Indostan, at the period of which we treat, had already made considerable advances in civilization, and that they probably vied with the Egyptians, in cultivating the arts, and accommodations of life. According to some ingenious critics, indeed, it is difficult to determine, whether they borrow some of their most important improvements from the Egyptians, or the Egyptians from them. But it is now time, to resume the thread of our narrative.

That narrative, however, which is still involved in darkness, doubt, and fable, can touch only on a few of the most prominent events, and would speedily assume the form of a tissue of contradictions, were we to indulge in all the careless, and unwarrantable assertions of different writers.

Ninus appears to have been the first prince, who attempted to enlarge the Assyrian empire by foreign conquest. In the midst of his rapid and successful career, he experienced a powerful check from the Bactrians, whose capital, however, he at length reduced by the artful contrivance, and spirited conduct of Semiramis the wife of Menon, a captain of his army. The gallant bearing of this bold and ambitious, but profligate heroine, so captivated his heart, that he made her the partner of his bed, and of his throne. Ninyas, the offspring of this union, when yet an infant, was deprived of his father, who had committed the regency of the empire to Semiramis. The latter, having removed the seat of her government from Nineveh to Babylon, which she embellished with magnificent structures, levied a powerful armament, and attempted the conquest of India ; but, in consequence of a formidable resistance, she was compelled to retire to Babylon, with a remnant of her forces. To her is ascribed the building of the walls of Babylon, the temple of Belus, and other magnificent works, which were ranked among the wonders of the world.

On her demise, which is referred to 1965 years B. C. Ninyas ascended the throne, and wisely cultivated the internal resources of his kingdom, during a peaceful reign. His successors may, by some, be accounted inglorious ; for their names, during the lapse of more than eight centuries, are obscure, or

unknown ; and yet this very circumstance may be no ordinary eulogy on their prudence and their virtue. Happy the Assyrian princes, and happy their subjects, if, during that long interval, the Greek historians could lay hold of no splendid victory, or any striking vicissitude of fortune, to impart interest to their romantic recitals !

But the Assyrians, after having swayed a fair portion of Asia, for many ages, began, at length, to decline, and the revolt of the Medes, during the feeble and voluptuous reign of Sardanapalus, with other revolutions, which, in this hurried sketch, we cannot stay to recapitulate, accelerated the downfall of Nineveh, and the oblivion of the Assyrian name. The monarchy was partitioned between the Babylonians and the Medes ; and the story of their respective princes, especially of Nebuchadnezzar, is contained in our Sacred Volume. To the same venerable source we may here appeal for the once high and pompous attitude of Nineveh and Babylon, whose glory has long since set in darkness. Mean while, let us take a short retrospect of the civil and religious condition of the Babylonians, or Chaldeans.

The country of Babylon is commonly called *Babylonia*, from the name of its first city *Babel* ; or *Chaldea*, from the name of its inhabitants, the Chaldeans. When Babylon, instead of Nineveh, was the seat of the supreme power, the terms *Babylonia* and *Chaldea* were equivalent with *Assyria*, and comprehended two large tracts of territory, on opposite sides of the Euphrates : to the one, by way of distinction, the Greeks gave the name of *Assyria*, and to the other, that of *Syria*. The former comprehended a space of seven hundred miles in length ; between the rivers, Euphrates and Tigris, from the Armenian mountains in which they rise, to the Persian Gulph, into which they then flowed in separate channels. But *Babylonia*, properly so called, extended only from the Isthmus between the two rivers, in the neighbourhood of Bagdad, about three hundred miles towards the Persian Gulph, and never exceeding eighty miles in breadth. The climate of that country is temperate and salubrious ; but, at certain seasons, the heat was so intense, that the inhabitants were accustomed to sleep with their bodies partly immersed in water ; and the same practice, according to the testimony of modern travellers, is continued

to this day. As it seldom rains in that country above three or four times in the course of the year, the lands were watered by means of canals, trenches, and various sorts of engines, provided in great abundance for the purpose. The soil, naturally rich, and thus carefully supplied by moisture in the driest seasons, surpassed even that of Egypt in fertility, and is said to have generally yielded from a hundred to three hundred fold. So extraordinary was the luxuriance of its vegetable productions, that Herodotus declines giving a particular description of them, lest he should incur the charge of exaggeration; but he mentions, as one instance, that the leaves of the wheat and barley were four fingers in breadth. The ground very liberally afforded a viscous clay, easily formed by the furnace, or even by the sun, into the hardest bricks; while the naphtha, or bitumen, which was also extremely abundant, furnished a firm and durable cement. The government of Babylon, as of all the countries of the East, was monarchical, or, rather, despotical; for the power of the prince was not, as in Egypt, restrained by any constitutional checks: on the contrary he affected recluse state and dignity, maintained a pompous and extremely numerous household; and the laws and punishments were vague and arbitrary. Three separate tribunals, however, were appointed to administer justice: the first of which took cognizance of adultery, and similar offences; the second, of theft; and the third, of all other crimes. Besides the members of the royal retinue, the master of the Magi was always at hand, to interpret dreams and omens, and to predict future events. The Magi themselves, who were at once the priests and the sages of the country, worshipped Belus and Nebo, or the Sun and Moon, and prescribed an immense number of idolatrous rites and ceremonies, the most barbarous of which was the offering of human victims in sacrifice. These sacerdotal families, who have been denominated Chaldeans, or Chaldees, by way of eminence, taught, that the heavenly bodies were subordinate Deities; were devoted, accordingly, to the absurdities of judicial astrology and divination; and professed to have derived their learning from the first instructor, Oannes, who sprang from the primogenial egg, who was half man, or god, and half fish, who appeared in the Red Sea, and communicated knowledge and civilization to the world. Their philosophy has been somewhat in-

judiciously extolled, for their cosmogony implies the eternity of the world, and is, besides, shrouded in a veil of allegory, which we should vainly hope to remove. Like the Egyptians, however, they were in possession of some of the elementary principles of astronomy. From an ancient and elevated tower, in the centre of the temple of Belus, they took observations of the heavens; they had discovered that the moon was placed under the planets, and that she shone with borrowed light; they traced and divided the zodiac; and they made the solar year to consist of 365 days, to which, subsequently, according to Strabo, they added five hours, and some minutes. Nor were they ignorant, that the moon is eclipsed by the earth's shadow, and that the comets are planets moving in very eccentric orbits. They are also quoted by Herodotus as the inventors of sun-dials. The advances of the Babylonians in pure and mixed mathematics, must have been at least commensurate with their skill in astronomy, and with the great works and arduous enterprizes which gave renown and splendour to their city. If we may be allowed to judge of their talents for sculpture from the few remains of their images and bas-reliefs which have escaped the ravages of time, they seem to have been greatly deficient in correctness and elegance of expression; and we know hardly any thing of their paintings, their poetry, or their music. They excelled in the manufacture of rich veils, embroideries, carpets, cloth of gold, and various sorts of dress and furniture, in linen, cotton, and woollen stuffs. Their country afforded the best materials for dyeing; and their purple, like that of the Tyrians, formed a principal article of traffic. The statues of gold, silver, and bronze, which so profusely decorated their temples, bespoke, at once, their opulence, and their conversancy in the fusion of metals. Twenty-five tons of frankincense were annually consumed on the altar of Jupiter alone; and the people generally delighted in the liberal use of perfumes, in the wearing of fine and costly apparel, and of precious stones. Such an abundance of these commodities could have been procured only by the exchange of valuable merchandize, and by a regular and active intercourse with distant countries; and such an intercourse, we find, was actually maintained, in consequence of the central situation of Babylon in the old world, and the facilities

of water-conveyance afforded by the Euphrates, the Tigris, and the Persian Gulph. The caravans also traded with the countries in the West, penetrating through the Syrian desert, to the Phœnician dealers on the Mediterranean ; and, proceeding by what was called the royal road, through the north of Asia Minor, to the eastern borders of Europe. The Babylonians had likewise much inland navigation, by means of their numerous canals and rivers. The Tigris, on account of its rapidity, was navigable only about 100 miles north of their city; but they often sailed 300 miles up the Euphrates, to the city of Phapsacus, from which they distributed their spices and perfumes, by land carriage, to the neighbouring districts. Their largest ships were employed, and their greatest commerce carried on by their maritime colony at Gerra, which was situated about two hundred miles from the mouth of the Euphrates, and whose merchants were both enterprising, and affluent. They also maintained a regular traffic with the Phœnician factories on the Persian Gulph, and with the Ethiopians in the neighbourhood of the Red Sea, thus obtaining access to the mineral treasures of Sofala, or Ophir, and to a principal part of their spices, gems, ebony, and ivory.

Though temperate in their diet, and subsisting chiefly on vegetable food, the Babylonians manifested a decided propensity to shew and finery in their dress, and in their domestic accommodations. Their inner garment was of fine linen, descending to their feet; above this they wore a woollen tunic; and, over the whole, was thrown a short white cloak, to repel the rays of the sun. Their heads were covered with linen mitres, or turbans, plaited with much art; their feet were protected by slippers; their bodies sprinkled with perfumes; and in their hand, they generally carried a staff, or cane, shaped at the top into the form of an apple, flower, bird, or some other characteristic emblem. Every individual is said to have worn an engraved onyx, emerald, or sapphire, as his signet. Their habitations were adorned in a manner equally superb, for their floors glowed with carpets of the most brilliant hues, and their walls were hung with most beautiful tissues, termed *Sindones*. With all this love of luxury and refinement, they combined a certain degree of polish and elegance of manners, which, probably, too often degenerated into effeminacy or debauchery; and

they are, in fact, represented as a voluptuous and licentious race : yet their passion for the chase, and the testimony of Xenophon, who asserts, that the East produced no better soldiers than those of Chaldea, forbid us to adopt the notion, that they were generally enervated or dissolute. Contrary to the prevailing custom of Asia, their women, though confided to the care of eunuchs, were not secluded from the society of the men, nor from intercourse with strangers. But the mode of disposing of the young girls in marriage, was alike mercenary and barbarous ; for they were sold in the public market-place to the highest bidder ; and, from the money thus procured for the most beautiful, portions were assigned as dowries for those who were deficient in personal attractions. One of their most savage rites, was the prostitution of every female once in the course of her life, in the temple of Venus. A humane practice, by which they endeavoured to supply the want of professional physicians, was to bring out the sick to the places of public resort, where all strangers were reckoned bound in duty, to inquire into the nature and symptoms of their disorder, and to suggest remedies, according to the best of their knowledge.

The descriptions, which have come down to us, of the amplitude and magnificence of the city of Babylon, are too circumstantial not to detain us for a moment. It rose in majesty, in the midst of a large plain, and in a very deep and fruitful soil. It was divided into two parts by the river Euphrates, which flowed through it from north to south. The old city was on the eastern, and the new, built by Nebuchadnezzar, on the western, side of the river. Both these divisions were inclosed by one wall ; and the whole formed a complete square, 480 furlongs in compass. Each of the four sides of this square had twenty-five gates, of solid brass, at equal distances ; and, at every corner, was a strong tower, ten feet higher than the wall. Similar towers defended the weaker quarters of the city. The fifty regular streets, which intersected one another at right angles, were 15 miles in length, and 150 feet broad ; and the four half streets, which surrounded the others, and fronted towards the outer wall, were 200 feet in breadth. It was thus partitioned into squares, along which the houses were ranged, at very considerable distances. These intermediate spaces, as well as the inner parts of the squares, were laid out in gardens,

pleasure-grounds, &c. so that not above one half of the immense extent, which the walls inclosed, was occupied by buildings. The walls were of extraordinary strength, being 87 feet broad, and 350 high. They were built of brick, and cemented by a kind of bituminous earth, which had the property of soon becoming as hard as stone. On the outside, they were surrounded by an immense ditch, from which the earth had been dug to make the bricks; and which, being always filled with water, afforded additional defence. On each side of the river was a quay, or high wall, of the same thickness with the walls around the city. There were gates of brass in these walls, opposite to every street that led to the river; and from them were formed descents or landing places, by means of steps, so that the inhabitants could easily pass, in boats, from one side of the city to the other. We are also told, that there was a remarkable bridge, thrown over the river, built, with wonderful art, of huge stone, and fastened together by means of iron chains and melted lead.

In order to prevent inconvenience from the swelling of the Euphrates, two canals were cut from that river, at a considerable distance above the town, which carried off the superabundant waters into the Tigris. From the place where these canals commenced, down the sides of the river, both above and below the city, immense mounds, or banks, were constructed, still more effectually to confine the stream within its channel. To facilitate the execution of these works, an extensive lake, about 40 miles square, and 35 feet deep, was dug on the west side of Babylon; and, into this capacious reservoir the river was turned by a canal, till the banks were completed; and it was then restored to its former course. This lake continued, afterwards, to receive annually a fresh supply of water from the Euphrates, and was rendered very serviceable, by means of sluices, for watering the lands, that were situated below it.

At the two ends of the bridge, were two magnificent palaces, which had a subterranean communication with each other, by means of a vault, or tunnel, under the bed of the river. The old palace, on the east side, was about 30 furlongs in compass, and surrounded by three separate walls, with considerable spaces between them. The new palace, on the opposite side, was about four times as long as the other, and is said to have been

eight miles in circumference. The walls of both were embellished with an infinite variety of pieces of sculpture, and, among the rest, was a curious hunting scene, in which, Semiramis was represented on horseback, throwing his javelin at a leopard, while Ninus was piercing a lion.

In the new palace, were the celebrated hanging gardens, which Nebuchadnezzar is said to have constructed, in order to give his consort, Amylis, daughter of Astyages, king of Media, some representation of the beautiful mountains and woodland views, which abounded in her native country. These gardens occupied a square piece of ground, 400 feet on every side, and consisted of large terraces, raised, one above the other, till they equalled in height the walls of the city. The ascent from terrace to terrace, was by means of steps, ten feet wide; and the whole pile was sustained by vast arches, built on others, and strengthened, on each side, by a solid wall, twenty-two feet in thickness. Within these arches, were very spacious and splendid apartments, which are described as having commanded a very extensive, and delightful prospect.

Near to the old palace stood the temple of Belus; and, in the middle of the temple rose a huge tower, about 600 feet in height, and as many square at the foundation. This enormous pile consisted of eight stages, each 75 feet high, placed, one above the other, and gradually decreasing towards the top. The ascent to the summit was by stairs on the outside, in a sloping direction, and of a spiral form; and these, winding eight times round the whole, produced the appearance of as many towers, regularly contracting their diameter. In the different stories were many lofty apartments, supported by pillars, and used as chapels, or temples, in the worship of Belus, or Baal; and, on the top of all, was erected a complete observatory for the purposes of astronomy. Such is understood to have been the old tower of Babel; but it was greatly enlarged by Nebuchadnezzar, who reared about its base a number of other sacred edifices, forming a square nearly three miles in compass. The whole was inclosed by a strong wall; and the various entrances were secured by solid gates of brass. Within the temple, or, according to some, on its summit, was a golden image, 40 feet in height, and has been reckoned equal in value to three millions and a half of our present money; while the multitude of other

statues, sacred utensils, and costly decorations, contained in this single edifice, has been estimated at 42 millions.

The preceding statements may appear to us astonishing, and almost incredible; but they are corroborated, at least in substance, both by sacred and profane history; and the quantity of the precious metals, which, in times of old, centered in a few of the opulent cities of the world, seem, in fact, to have greatly exceeded the bounds of rational conjecture.

[To be continued.]

REVIEW.

PEN OWEN, in three *Volumes*.—Blackwood, Edinburgh. 1822.

[Concluded from our last.]

PEN finds it necessary to skulk, after the duel; and leaving the fashionable precincts of the town, takes lodgings at Clerkenwell. Reduced to the necessity of borrowing, his friend Wettenhall introduces to him Mr. *Snell*, a money lender; and as PEN borrows with the *bona fide* intention of repaying, and as Snell lends under the evident apprehension, that refunding may not take place, the scene betwixt them is unique. The obsequiousness of the borrower is as much a stranger to it, as the arrogance of the lender; but the usurer is acute enough to perceive, that in the rudeness and incivility of PEN, he has no bad security for his money; and as, over and above, he has the obligation of Wettenhall, to make good the loan, PEN procures the money.—The scene is well painted, and we recommend its perusal to our readers.

Pen is an unfortunate wight, and soon suffers grievously for his over-nicety about the victuals of his landlady: he sallies forth to dine in the city; and sauntering from Clerkenwell he lands in Smithfield, where he must needs take out his pocket-book, to examine a memorandum. In the examination, he is assisted by a few *gentlemen*, who not finding their services civilly received by PEN, extend a specimen of their own rudeness to our hero, and carry off the pocket-book, to scrutinize its contents at their

leisure—PEN is left in a pitiful condition, from which he is humanely relieved by a Lincolnshire grazier, who carries him to a neighbouring tavern; and proposes some warm drink, to soothe his wounds. While the drink is preparing, our hero and his friend are joined by an honest *sheep-dealer*—who perchance could have given some account of PEN's pocket book; but who prefers telling a story of his own misfortunes, having first introduced himself to the grazier in a very knowing way. In his description of his own mischance, the sheep-dealer suits the action to the word, and bolting off, as a part of the play, forgets to return, leaving PEN and the farmer, to pay his reckoning, but leaving them nothing wherewithal to do this, although good forty pounds jingled in the farmer's pouch, at the beginning of the story. The picture of a plain countryman, taken in by a London sharper, is admirably drawn.

"Ha, ha, ha!" roared the grazier, for Mr. Tup appeared to be an excellent actor; "ha, ha, weel, weel, good now—cuom in, cuom in,—that all do, Measter Toop, teak thee glass; thee wa'st a ninny-hammer still; war'nt he, my good, young gentleman?" appealing to his only auditor, PEN, who now filled a glass from the sparkling bowl. "Why yes, sir," answered PEN, "it seems odd, that a money bag should be laughed out of a man's pocket, it must be confessed." "Cuom, cuom Maister Toop," bawled the grazier, in a louder tone of voice—"cuom—the joke's over, you maun cuom in now!" The spirit, however, had vanished, and the incantations of the grazier appeared to be ineffectual to raise it again.

"That's waundy strange, arn't it, young gentleman; whuoy—what the dickons is the mun about? Here, missis, d'ye knaw fairmer Toop?"

"Anan, sir!"

"D'ye knaw the fairmer, as just left the ruom?"

"No, sir, never seed him in my born days before."

"Weel weel, he'll be bock at his laisure; so here's to your amendment, young gentleman."

Pen thanked him, as in duty bound, and then again expressed how deeply he felt the kindness, and commiseration of the good grazier. He took down his address, for the purpose of remitting him the advances he had made; and declaring himself table to find his way home, was about to take his leave.

"Stuop a bit," cried the grazier; "I will see thee on thee way—I'll just woip off this score.—Mistress, what's to pay?"

"Five and eleven pence farthing, sir."

"Weel, weel,—ye know hoo to rin up a score as well as yere betters; but no matter;" so thrusting his hand into his breeches' pocket for his money bag—Oh, reader,—he found how inimitable an actor was that farmer Noah Tup, "Hey, Hhuot!" exclaimed the gaping grazier, "ma pocket turned insoide out!—Holloa,—why I'm robbed, plundered, pickpocketed—murder!—there be foorty good pounds gone. Stop him, ye rascals!—Woman, woman, I'll ruin your house!"

"I'm sure, say your vorst, no one ever dar'st to utter a vord against my ouse."

"Why, I've been robbed, plundered in it, woman!"

"Not in my ouse, I'll be sworn," cried the landlady.

"Why, look thee, old fule,—an't my pockets clean picked?"

"That were not in my ouse, I'll stand it to any justice's face in the three kingums."

"H—and fury, uld brute yea! wad ye talk me ut o' my seven senses?"

"Senses or no senses, never vas robbery committed in my ouse, and I'll take my davy of it, this blessed night before I sleep.—Here, Peg, bring down that here bible."

"What ha I to doo wi' your swearing and your davy, wuoman? it wont swear back my money bag. I'm lost, unduone."

"Pray heaven, not," exclaimed PEN, who had not yet interfered; "are you sure?"

"Sure! whoy I felt it in my pouch, when I cualled the rascal a ninny-hammer,—and rattled it in defiance; war there ever such a"—

"But my good sir," cried PEN, "I trust and hope, that the loss will not effect you so deeply?"

"Deeply, young man, what's the think I mai pick up foorty pounds in the kennel, or that a grows in the fen?"

"No, sir; I only mean, however serious the loss,—it is not, I hope,—it is not ruin."

"Ruin, mun!" answered the grazier proudly, "whot dost think foorty pounds will ruin Tom Crossthaite, or twanty times foorty, or twanty to that! Nuona, nuona, it aint that; but I cannot bear that lousy rapscaillon laughing in my face, and—but I'll not put up with it: I'll have 'em all before the justice."

"You may do as you please," cried mine hostess. "Here, Peg, go call your master from the club. You may just do as you please; but this I'll swear, and so shall Peg, and Nobs, that never was a robbery committed in this here ouse!"

"Why good woman," cried PEN, "how can you take upon you to say?"—

"Take upon me—good woman indeed! no more a good woman that your mother,—be she who she may :—take upon me."—

"The d—l!" exclaimed our hero; "will you dare to say this gentleman has not been robbed?"

"Yes, I dare,—and swear it too, —not in my ouse!"

"Why! woman! is your house charmed?"

"None of your jibs upon my ouse, sir; paid scot and lot for twenty years, and it an't a whipper snapper like yourself shall gie it a bad name."

"A bad nuame!" cried the grazier; "I care not a rush for its nuame or its mistress; but robbed I hae been, and this gentleman ools swear it."

"Gentleman! pretty gentlemen both, forsooth!—without a brass varthing between you; your both in a story."

"Look ye, mistress," cried the enraged grazier, "law's to be had."

"Aye, thank my star! Here, Peg, run to lawyer Ferret, in Knaves' acre. Yes, yes, law's to be had,—I warrant ye."

"Yes, woman, but not from Knaves' acre. I'll ferret ye, I'se warrant."

The same low haunt, in which the pickpocket played his part, turns out the rendezvous of a person, who has other objects in view, than taking *siller* from a farmer's pouch—one more sublime, no less than taking cash from the Bank and the Treasury—in short a Reformer—a Radical. We recommend a perusal of the dialogue, which passed betwixt PEN and the Radical, to the Advocates of Parliamentary Reform, and the modern Whigs. It will be found rich in arguments on the side of our hero, which have no more been answered by these advocates and whigs, than they will be found to have been by our hero's opponent. The occasional ejaculations of the Lincolnshire farmer, during the dispute upon *Constitution* and '*universal suffrage*,' are extremely characteristic. Our limits will not allow us, to give room to the whole of this dialogue; but the following passage, in which the hackneyed arguments for *Reform*, founded on the fact of seats being bought and sold in the House of Commons, is replied to.

"Why, zounds," exclaimed the stranger, "you don't mean to defend corruption!"

"Far from it, sir," answered Pen: "I only want to ascertain it."

"And isn't it before your eyes?"

"If so, I am too blind to perceive it!"

"None so blind, as those who will not see."

"I only ask you to open my eyes."

“ Hav’n’t I told you, seats are bought and sold among the borough-mongers ?”

“ I answer again, this is no proof of corruption, or at least no proof of corruption, peculiar to our times ; for I repeat, it existed in what the reformers of the present day call the great, and glorious times of the constitution. But I will go further, and confess that I think a man infinitely more independent, in the fullest sense of the term, who enters the House of Commons as the purchaser of a seat, than one who, to secure his own interests with them, has been playing the courtier and sycophant, and must continue to do so, to please and pamper the prejudices and passions of his constituents. Such a man is a slave to one small faction of the nation, and shackled in his efforts to benefit the whole. If he is sincere in the proffers he makes, (alas ! how seldom,) and in the gross flatteries he bestows upon them, he is fitter for a courtier, than the legislator of an extensive empire : if he is acting the hypocrite with them to gain a seat, he is capable of any baseness to turn that seat to his own profit. The man who pays his money for what you gentlemen call a rotten borough, may be a rogue ; but, at least, he has not proved himself one by previous practice. He may, like the other, hypocritically profess patriotism, to further his own selfish ends ; but he has not previously cajoled and cheated his electors, as an earnest of his talent at manoeuvring.”

“ And you call this man a representative ?”

“ I do, sir, in the strictest sense of the word. A member of the British Parliament is not a delegate. When a man once passes the threshold of the Commons’ House of England, he represents the Commons at large, and not a particular county or district. He may, from circumstances, have local interests to guard ; but even a turnpike bill, or an enclosure, interesting alone to his constituents, can but command his solitary vote. It is the country,—the majority of the representatives of the whole empire,—that must decide its adoption or rejection. If it were otherwise, a member of Parliament would resemble a satrap or governor of a district, and his constituents would become eventually little better, than the slaves of the soil. Each would be absorbed in the petty interests and cabals of his particular charge ; and being responsible to his constituents, rather than to his countrymen at large, his public conduct without a check, and his private intrigues beyond the reach of investigation, a power unknown to the institutions of a free state, would be engendered and fostered in every corner of the empire. County would be found jobbing against county,—borough against borough ; and the practised politician might, by turns, bribe and sell his constituents,

with whose local interests he would thus so identify himself as at length to render a separation on their part—impolitic,—if not impracticable.”

“ This is all wild—all abroad, sir.”

“ Wild!—is it so wild, as to suppose that you can check corruption, by extending the means to corrupt; or that by opening the doors to sharpers and adventurers, you can cleanse and purify a legislature, composed (no matter how) of all the prominent talent, and professional wisdom of the country;—of the most distinguished representatives of the landed,—the commercial,—and trading interests; and altogether of those who bear the stamp, and character of men of honour so legibly, that the least flaw in their title is discernible, pointing them out to public scorn, and barring their access to higher honours of the state?”

Pen treats the doctrine of universal suffrage by the same historical appeal to the practice of the constitution: and proves the present mode of election to be according to its spirit. He illustrates the Reformer's doctrine, by a view of the French Revolution, and its effects; and drives his opponent to the admission, that government under every form is tyranny. In the course of the dialogue the fire and warmth of the Welshman occasionally break out; but are immediately restrained. These bursts on the part of our hero are frequent, and sometimes get him into scrapes, from which he finds some difficulty to extricate himself; but they are always on the side of order, and good government, and sound principles.

Pen's radical opponent, finding himself fairly worsted in the argument, is obliged at last to confess his inability to contend with our hero.

“ Well, sir,” cried the reformer, starting from his seat, “ it is not worth my while to refute you; you are self-willed—bigotted to the system—but—yes, sir—I should like to hear you, where you would meet with your match—I wish I had you”—

“ Where, sir?” demanded Pen.

“ Where I am going this moment,” answered the stranger, significantly.

“ I fear to go no where, sir,” retorted Pen, with an air of confidence.

Our hero now accompanies his new friend to a **RADICAL MEETING**; and a rich and luxuriant scene is presented to the reader. The den of the rebels is situated in a dark corner of one of the many blind alleys of the metropolis; and the door opens, on a signal from the Radical, seemingly of itself, and shuts again in the same cautious and thief-like manner.—A

hand is thrust from a box, concealing the body, to which it belongs; and the passport being examined, Pen and his companion enter. The lights are so disposed, that the figures of the company collected seemed to emerge out of the darkness, so emblematical of the deeds, which they meditated.—The description of the leading members of this Radical club is well conceived and given; and the fear and caution, with which every preliminary step was taken, bespoke the conviction of the parties, that, to mend the constitution, they must begin, by breaking its laws. Pen narrowly escaped having the oath of secrecy and fidelity put to him, which, of course, he determined not to take; and in the din, with which a proposal to this effect was put down, we have a capital trait of the folly, which fortunately never fails to accompany criminal machinations of the kind, to which our hero was now introduced.—The president was now regarded with eager eyes, by the assembled “artizans and artificers,” as he rose, to address them in the following harangue.

“Countrymen! and brother patriots!—with you it is altogether unnecessary to urge motives:—those who are sworn to die in the cause, rather than forsake it, must have long ago made up their minds upon the necessity of the cause.—Every man of you stands pledged in this our solemn and last court of appeal!—It has been over and over again proved, that, beyond these walls, sacred to liberty, we are slaves;—and we will be slaves no longer.”—

“The latter clause was repeated in one burst by the whole assembly, *sotto voce*,—“and,”—continued he, raising his voice, and with increasing energy,—“those who are content to remain slaves, and hug their chains,—shall be slaves to their Liberators,—and not to the hirelings and bloodsuckers of a corrupt,—worm-eaten,—rotten thing,—upheld by prejudice, and nicknamed a constitution!!!”

“Hear, hear, hear!” ran through the assembly, though scarcely above a whisper. The orator, rising with his subject, exclaimed,—“The right hand of justice, my united friends and patriots, is unmuffled;—the sword of state, which had rusted in her keeping, falls from it,—and shall be replaced by the weapon of avenging liberty!!!”

“Here he drew forth a dagger from beneath his coat, and exalted it in his hand. Enthusiasm spread through the dark ranks, and with more than catholic devotion, did the grim-visaged conclave bend before the elevated emblem of assassination.”

“The reign of prejudice is past,”—continued the orator;—“priests and their mummeries have had their day,—and are set in darkness. The

terrors of conscience are shadows, that disperse before the energies of regenerated man, and we are no longer to be deterred by childish bugbears,—invented for our subjugation,—from taking the balance into our own hands, and sweeping corruption from the face of the earth !!" (Groans of admiration).—

"Here are the lists of the proscribed, ye regenerated men, (pointing to a volume on the table.) It is a new red-book, and a red-book they shall find it in the day of retribution!—when he who feels compunction—or remorse,—in sending home the vengeance of an insulted,—trampled,—and outraged people—to the hearts of their tyrants,—is unworthy himself to live.—Let him die the death"—

"Let him die," was re-echoed in hollow murmurs.

"There are none here," cried the speaker; "none, who will shrink in the day of trial."

"None," was the awful response.

"The day is at hand," continued he exultingly, "the day is dawning upon the fate of thousands—who now sleep secure over the mine, that is about to burst,—and hurl them to destruction. But, my friends,"—and here the orator seemed to collect himself, and to subdue his feelings to the grave importance of his subject;—"but, my friends,—caution and policy must be our guides to light the train;—we must try our force, before we apply it.—Our agents are at work in the remotest corners of the country;—superstition is fast undermining, among the most bigotted;—and the enthusiasts of religion are the first to pursue their enthusiasm into the temple of truth—into our sacred temple!—They hate establishments.—We foment the hate—and after a purification,—to which our disciples know well how to submit them,—their preachers—are as incapable of re-converting them, as the dumb dogs of the established mummery themselves! The leaven is working, my friends,—aye, and working rapidly;—it has leavened the mass in the north,—and the harvest is ripe; but we must make sure before we put our sickles in," (raising again his poignard;) "the names of your leaders must be kept free from suspicion;—we may openly preach Liberty and Reform, and the bloodsuckers cannot reach us, while juries hear us recommend peaceable and orderly conduct; but when the glorious day arrives,—when Britain rises to new glory, and a new birth;—when the reptiles,—the vermin,—the high,—and the highest, are swept away,—sifted,—fanned,—purged,—annihilated,—and the vapours of their blood exhaled, then,—my champions of liberty,—shall the Sun of Glory arise unclouded, and shine upon the path,—which superstition,—bigotry,—and despotism,—have so long obscured from our view."

"The assembly was agitated, like a sea broken up by the sweep of a coming storm—it rolled deep—dark—and ominous—through which,—like a watery sun,—the ghastly smile, of restrained triumph, beamed cold,—and almost livid, on the quivering cheek of patriotism !"

During this speech Pen restrained himself with a violence to his feelings, which his friend did not fail to observe, and at which he was not a little alarmed. He was not himself one of the initiated.—But we must let the author speak here for himself.—The picture is too exact, and descriptive of many a deluded and would-be-patriot, to admit of our intermeddling with it.

"He was a man, whose hopes in life had been overshadowed by misfortune; and a government prosecution, for some misdemeanor in the way of business, had soured his mind, and embittered his future prospects; he had become a sectarian from no better motive, than a dislike to every thing which owed its protection to government. The conversation of artful and designing men, who knew what foundation they had to build upon—easily convinced him, that, as he admitted religion being supported by the state, was of course only a state fiction, so—the laws being bottomed on the same principle, were merely upholden for the purposes of venality and corruption. He became a bankrupt and patriot at the same moment; he entered zealously, or rather desperately, into the schemes of the reformers, and, adopting their language, so far imbibed their principles, as to wish for the overthrow of existing things—which, in the magic lantern of his political show-men, appeared to consist of a loathsome mass of putridity and disease, which it was absolutely necessary to purge off, for the safety of the body politic;—but Joel Bent,—for that was his name,—had not forgotten that he was a man,—and was by accident—less an infidel than a sceptic. He was, in short, one of a multitude,—a man of stronger passions than intellect,—and having stepped out of the right path, had neither resolution, nor knowledge sufficient, to retrace it by himself;—no one was at hand to help him, and he had gone on instinctively from bad to worse. His zeal, which was only temper,—was excited, and kept alive by the reformers, and his qualifications were considered sufficient for the rank of adept in the revolutionary star chamber. The failure of an appointment alone, had postponed the awful ceremony of his initiation, from which he certainly would have shrunk, when he found—it was a League of Blood."

The speeches, which followed that of the President, were of the same sanguinary complexion. The scene, written, as the author assures us, before the Cato Street conspiracy, found its

reality in that deed of treason and blood—and its termination was nearly similar.—The assembly, in the midst of its glorious plans of REFORMATION, was broken in upon by a band, particularly hostile in their estimation to the *Liberties of the People*—a band of Patrole and Peace-officers. PEN is now in a sad predicament; and the worst adventure, that had yet befallen him, seems about to overtake him.—He tries to make his escape, and falling on the roof of a neighbouring house, pitches his head through a window; and creates no small alarm to its inmates—By one of these he is recognized, and to her ingenuity he owes his safety. His protectress turns out to be no other, than Mrs. Weston, to whom he had been so kind in Newgate; and PEN is rewarded for his former humanity, in an hour of extreme peril—This part of the story is well managed, by the intricacy, arising from the Peace Officers being in pursuit of a proscribed felon of the name of *Brown*,—the name, which PEN now bore;—and when he and his protectress hear them say, that Brown had killed his man, they both come to the same conclusion, that Pen was a murderer,—only Pen imagines, that Lord Kilcullane is dead, and his relations are now in pursuit of him; and Mrs. Weston imagines, that Pen, whom she only knew by the name of *Brown*, was a murderer, in a *less honourable* sense of the term. Pen explains matters, to his kind hostess, and being conscious of no such crime, goes to sleep soundly.

The next morning called forth a scene, in which the native kindness and worth of PEN's character is happily displayed. Mrs. Weston has a daughter, who had fallen a victim to a villain's wiles. Major Irwin, to whom the reader is already introduced, had taken an interest in this unhappy female; and suspected that the villain, who betrayed her, still pursued her. This villain he imagined PEN to be—Pen, on the other hand, suspected the Major; he hears him in the adjoining room, and Irwin discovers PEN at the window of his prison. The scene is conceived with considerable art, and supported with some vigour and feeling; but we must refer our reader to the work itself. When Pen reached his own Castle at Clerkenwell, he was not long doomed to enjoy its leisure unmolested. A letter is put into his hands, and as PEN's reasoning on his receipt of this letter is truly characteristic of his heart, and principles, and gives, moreover, a pretty good specimen of the author's style, we shall

give the concluding part of the chapter in his own words, at the risk of being over liberal with our extracts. The letter informs him that it is from an unknown friend, and urges him in the most impressive terms to leave the country, as there is no safety for him in England, as he is a proscribed man, over whose head the sword of justice is suspended.

“ It is not to be supposed, that our hero read this paper, in such a regular and orderly manner as you, gentle reader, have been enabled to do ; marking all the stops, and sounding every sentence, as if you had been employed, as reading clerk in Parliament.

“ No! our friend Pen, as usual, snatched sentence by sentence, without waiting for conclusions, which his own imagination could draw quicker than the pen of the most ready writer. He raved at some, wept at others ; and upon a re-perusal, or in connection with each other, he wept where before he had raved, and *vice versa*. You may smile, my good readers, but say what you will, the letter was a puzzling and alarming sort of thing ; and if it had been purposely written to inspire a man with apprehension and doubt, and to make him feel, as if an invisible hand was just setting fire to a train under the room, to blow him and his cares to atoms, in a moment,—it could not have been more skilfully planned.

“ But Pen did not reason like most men, or if he did, he had a way peculiar to himself, of laying down the premises, before he set about the process. The very insinuation that his character and honour were to be saved by an ignominious flight, convinced him, in a moment, that they would suffer less, even if he were to suffer more, by remaining and facing his danger. He might be hanged, indeed, but that was a secondary consideration ; and he was not to be deterred from what he considered right and proper to be done, by a bugbear. I have reason to believe, his imagination had been so fully employed upon other matters, that he never had pictured to himself the details of a modern execution ; and it may have been with him, as an ingenious barrister observed to a hanging judge, that his lordship probably had never thought that there was any great pain or trouble in the operation of susper coll. As for Major Irwin, the very intimation that danger was to be apprehended from him, only served to exasperate his passions, and to determine him upon taking immediate measures, to set his utmost malice at defiance.

“ He concluded, that the warning given him by his timid guardian, (and who could it be, but his beloved *Ellice Craig*?) was to prevent a meeting with his enemy ; and as he knew he was by appointment to be at Mrs. Weston's lodging on the morrow, thither he most manfully de-

terminated to repair betimes, in order to confront him, and bring him to a final explanation.

"At ten o'clock the next morning, accordingly, our hero left his apartment, and was descending for the purpose of proceeding direct to Mrs. Weston's lodgings, when he was intercepted by his landlady at the foot of the stairs, who expressed her surprise at his going out so early; which surprise was partaken,—but expressed in turn by Pen, in terms somewhat bordering upon indignation,—at the presumption on the lady's part; who was accordingly desired to mind her own business, and not to meddle with his in-comings, or out-goings.

"Pen was as unlucky in his landladies as in his ticket-porters.

"She retorted, that it was her business to see after the conduct of her lodgers; and if she war'nt 'pretty sure,' very emphatically marked was the expression in voice, and eye, 'that Mr. Brown would soon be provided with another lodging, she would'nt put up with it.'

"'Woman, you are impertinent, and beneath my notice. I shall be back in a short time, and will settle with you. I sleep no more beneath your roof.' So saying, our friend Pen walked off, without bestowing even a further reflection upon the words or insolence of good Mrs. Grub.

"Not so the lady.

"'No! no!' quoth she, turning into her parlour; 'you'll sleep no more here, I warrant you; nor any where else much longer. Here, Frank,' calling up a boy, "do you go and follow this here Mister Brown, and see which way he goes. Be sure you don't miss him, young careless; it'll be a good hundred pounds out of my way.'—Off went the boy.—'Nanny, do you run to Tom Cribb's, and ask what the devil he's about. Tell him the bird's flown,—he should have been here by nine, as I told him. There's no trusting to these male creturs.'"

"From the enemy's camp, proceed we to overtake poor Pen, who construed the incivility of his hostess into a mere ebullition of passion, at having the regularity of her hours broken in upon; and would as soon have suspected a woman,—had he troubled himself to suspect at all—of intending to blow up the King and Parliament, as of selling his blood for a reward. He walked on, not, however, entirely free from suspicions of others, who might, in the way of business, be disposed to do him this good office; but meeting with no interruption or impediment, had arrived within a few yards of the turning which led to Mrs. Weston's abode, when he perceived, at about thirty paces before him, a female form in an attitude of resistance, upon the steps of a hackney-coach;—an arm from within evidently grasping one of hers;—and a person from without, as evidently forcing her forward into the carriage—the coachman on his box,—waiting the signal, with uplifted whip, to start with the party, when all should be ready.

“Pen, with the rapidity of lightning, was master of the whole business.—Rose Weston had been torn from her mother, and Major Irwin was the ravisher.—Two leaps brought him within the reach of one of the parties, although the door had been closed upon the victim, before his fist had brought an auxiliary—who was preparing to mount the box—to the ground. He grasped the handle of the door,—a voice of thunder from the opposite side of the coach commanded the coachman to drive on. The man whipped his horses into a canter, which nearly overset Pen, who still held the handle of the door in his grasp, and suffered himself to be dragged some yards—the glass was let down, and his hand violently struck from within, the suddenness of which, made him to loose its hold; but at the same moment, a female voice caught and vibrated on the heart-strings of PEN OWEN, calling upon him, by name, to save her.—It was *Ellice Craig*! He flew—he caught again the door, and fixed his hand within,—he felt the power, the strength, and energy of a giant.—At this instant, a blow from behind, felled him to the ground,—he was only snatched from beneath the wheel, in time to save him from being crushed, and reserved for sufferings, when he came to his recollection,—which I shall not venture to describe, or paint.”

Our hero was hurried away, by the strange looking personages, who had seized him; and soon summoned to attend the Privy Council—for, although he never dreamt of such a thing, he was nothing less than brought up, under a charge of High Treason. Pen, whose conscience upbraided him with the murder of Lord Killcullane, confesses his guilt, notwithstanding the warnings of the Council, and states his readiness to die, if the injured laws of his country require it; but in the mean time he implores the Lords of the Privy Council, to interfere and save *Ellice Craig* from utter ruin. The Council fancy him insane, or pretending to be so; but his examination proceeds, and he gives a plain statement of facts, and concludes by saying, that he is most desirous of giving government information, as to the Radical Committee, at which he had been present.

“‘You are aware, Mr. Owen, that as you will stand committed for the crime of murder, which we do not meddle with at present,—your evidence cannot be received—to your own benefit.’”

“‘My own benefit!—on my soul, sir, you seem to be as little acquainted with the workings of an honourable mind, as with those, which influence mine, at the present moment. Benefit! Do you imagine the services of Pen Owen are to be purchased? No, no,—you are all in—an error. If you, gentlemen, have no cognizance of the murder, as you are pleased—

indeed as you are justified, in calling it—you can have no further business with me.—I never denied my crime, and am ready to stand my trial before God, and my country; and would to heaven! I stood as fair a chance of acquittal from the one, as from the other! I may recover tranquillity—but never the peace of mind, I have enjoyed;—the image will haunt me—Hold—Gracious God! what is That?—who are you? Speak!’ screamed Pen,—starting back several paces from the board.”

The apparition was no other than Lord Killcullane himself, by whose appearance matters are explained, and Pen liberated. He finds the coachman, who had driven Ellice; who carries him out to a house in Islington, as the refuge of the fugitives. Here at length he finds ELLICE CRAIG, into whose mouth a ruffian was stuffing a handkerchief, to prevent her screaming. Ellice’s joy on delivery was immediately damped, on recollecting PEN’s attachment to Miss Weston, of which she had been assured; and jealousy embitters the very first moments of transport, in her old lover’s company. But before PEN could recover from the surprize, which a charge of this kind created, the house was attacked by a new set of assailants—the doors were forced open—Major Irwin enters—PEN fires his pistol—the Major falls, and Ellice, precipitating herself across his body, screamed in horror and agony, “God of heaven! my father!”

Our author now leaves PEN and his adventures, for a little, and returns to Oldsleigh—Sir Luke, whom we have long lost sight of, was the first to be reconciled to the events, that had taken place; and to rest satisfied in things as they were. Poor Caleb, the uncle, retained a strong affection for his lost nephew, and expressed his determination to see him, before he was hanged—an event, which he looked forward to, as too certain. Mr. Mapletoft succeeded in quieting the old gentleman’s fears, but was himself fully impressed with the same conviction, and grieved over the misfortunes, that had overtaken the child of his adoption—his beloved ELLICE. Over the suspense, as to the fate of PEN and ELLICE, which prevailed at Oldsleigh, Wettenhall was able to throw no light—but it did not pass unremarked by Caleb, that there was a something in every thing he said, regarding his nephew, which seemed to point him out, as coming between PEN and his happiness.

The mystery at length begins to be cleared up, by the sudden appearance of *Major Irwin*, at the Vicarage, who first confesses,

that he had run away with **ELLICE**, and then acknowledges himself her father. He recounts to the Rector and his wife, the story of his life; and tells them, that he embarked for Egypt to join the 26th Regiment as a volunteer; but being shipwrecked, was obliged to join, as a common soldier. His wife accompanied him; and on the eve of the battle of *Aboukir*, he made known his situation to Ensign Ellice, who promised, should any thing befall him, to protect his wife and the child she was soon to bring into the world. Irwin was left for dead on the field; his wife was taken away by Ellice, who soon after fell in battle. Irwin himself recovered and embarked with the Indian army, and, after a variety of fortune, was left in affluent independence by a distant relation of his own name. His grief on the death of this relation threw him into such bad health, that he was obliged to come down to Calcutta, to embark for Europe. Happening one day to dine at the Government House, he heard from a brother Officer the story of the widow and orphan of a common soldier, who had fallen in battle in Egypt. The name of Ellice was mentioned—Clifton was named as the place where the orphan was to be found; and Irwin embarked for Europe, with hopes too exquisite to be described; yet fearful that they were doomed to be disappointed. He soon found his way to the West of England; he found the child, whom he suspected to be his beloved Ellice; but he was afraid to come to explanations. He, therefore, continued to watch a little longer. He overheard *Wettenhall* making love to *Ellice*; he suspected his motives to be, at least, doubtful; and his suspicions were confirmed, by an attempt on *Wettenhall*'s part to carry her off. The Major interfered; and aided by his faithful servant and friend Morton, succeeded in rescuing *Ellice*. A few questions convinced him, she was indeed his daughter. To this discovery *Wettenhall* was privy; but was bound by a most solemn promise not to reveal what he had seen and heard. The Major carried off his daughter to his own house; and finding her really attached to **PEN OWEN**, determined to watch the progress of our hero; and ascertain his real character, before he committed to his keeping the future happiness of his daughter. It is needless to say, that in this task, the Major saw little to recommend **PEN** to him, as a son-in-law. He beheld him in Newgate—he witnessed him, challenging his kind and indulgent uncle; for *Pen*'s letter to the Major,

when he demanded a meeting, was, by a mistake not uncommon with our hero, addressed to his uncle—but intercepted by Irwin. He saw him engaged in a blackguard riot in the streets of London.

At this part of his story the Major had occasion to mention the name of Mrs. Weston, to whom his daughter was on a visit, at the time she had seen our hero surrounded by the mob. At the name of Weston Mrs. Mapletoft expresses the utmost surprise, but farther explanation is forbidden by the Vicar; and the Major finishes his story, by saying that he watched Wettenhall, of whom he still had his suspicions; and found that he had once succeeded in getting into his house, where he had been concealed in a French Buhle Cabinet! the Major being as yet entirely ignorant, that this was no other, than our hero himself.

Mr. Mapletoft availed himself so far of the discoveries, made by the Major, as to prevent Sir Luke executing a settlement he was about to make on young Wettenhall, who had written him, that he was about to be married to a young lady; but that in consequence of PEN OWEN's duel with Lord Killcullane, and his part in it, as second, he was obliged to flee from England; and was then on his road to Dover. The Baronet consented to dispatch a letter, couched in general terms, when *Wettenhall* rushed into the room, in a state of the greatest perturbation.—He communicated the sad story of PEN having murdered Major Irwin; and if he excites horror in his hearers, he is not less astounded at the questions asked, and the knowledge displayed by the worthy Vicar, in regard to Major Irwin and his daughter. The question of Mapletoft, whether or not Miss Irwin was the young lady, to whom he was according to his own account to be married, embarrasses him till more. The scene is here wrought up by the Author with much tact and interest; and the artfulness of Wettenhall is an overmatch for the honesty and sincerity of Mapletoft, who joins with Sir Luke in devising means for his escape; while the Baronet is astonished, and altogether perplexed at hearing, that Ellice Craig is the Major's daughter.

The escape of Wettenhall is, however, effectually prevented by the appearance of two Police Officers, who apprehend him, under the name of PEN OWEN, on a charge of High Teason; and from whom Mapletoft learns, that Lord Killcullane had only

been slightly wounded—a fact, with which Wettenhall acknowledges, that he was acquainted—a confession, which again staggers the poor Vicar, and drives him back to belief in Wettenhall's guilt.

The story now reverts back to Major Irwin, who was left, as our readers will recollect, in no very pleasant situation. When the Major returned to town from Oldsleigh, he found a note from Wettenhall, requesting a conference at a coffee-house. Thither the Major repaired, when Wettenhall proposes that PEN should be conveyed, as quickly as possible, out of the country. Irwin agrees to the suggestion, which, however, is resisted by Ellice; who pleads his cause warmly, and maintains his innocence. The Major reminds her of ROSE WESTON, and agrees to form his opinion of PEN, by his conduct to this young woman. Mrs. Weston was the sister of Morton, the servant, or rather companion of Irwin. On his return to England, he found her and her child; but no argument could prevail on them, to give up the name of ROSE's seducer. The Major readily lent his assistance, in trying to bring the villain to justice; and this led to the acquaintance of Ellice Craig with Rose Weston. A suspicion arose in the mind of Morton, that our hero PEN was the destroyer of his niece's happiness; and the Major, determined to sift the matter to the bottom, paid a visit to Mrs. Weston in Smithfield. Our readers already know, that, at this time, PEN was at Mrs. Weston's house, and overheard a part of the conversation, which then passed. The Major's suspicions were confirmed by what he said, and learned from Wettenhall; but Ellice still was incredulous. The following day was to elucidate the mystery: for Mrs. Weston had been compelled into a promise, to reveal all to Major Irwin; and Ellice accompanied him to Smithfield. The sound of footsteps on the stairs, and the evident confusion of Mrs. Weston, confirmed the Major's suspicions; and he roundly tasked her with receiving the visits of a gentleman. She acknowledged the fact, but denied the guilt inferred from it; and honestly told her benefactor, that the gentleman was a Mr. *Brown*, the only name, under which PEN was known to her. Irwin and Morton now gave vent to their imprecations against our hero, and poor *Rose*, in defending him, was not aware, that Wettenhall had pawned himself upon her, under his name; and under this name destroyed her.—The

Major insisted on Mrs. Weston, and her daughter accompanying him to his house, to which at last she agreed; but while she was preparing to accompany Irwin to his carriage, the discovery was made, that Ellice had been carried off in a hackney coach. A Police-man had witnessed the transaction, and taken the number of the coach. The coachman was found, and recollected, that the name of the fare was OWEN, the same who had lately killed a Lord. The Major was driven, as our hero had been, to a house in Islington, and there the accident occurred, with which our readers are already acquainted.

The Major's wound was slight, and the joy of PEN, when he made this discovery, joined to that of having found his lost *Ellice*, threw him into a most alarming fit, from which he was with difficulty recovered. By this time Mrs. Weston had arrived, and parties being confronted, the mystery begins to be cleared up; and the Major is convinced, that his suspicions of PEN being the seducer of Rose Weston, are unfounded. Under the name of *Brown*, he had been her protector and benefactor; while Wettenhall, under the name of PEN OWEN, had been her destroyer.

On making this last and important discovery, our author favours us with an insight into the earlier life of Mr. Wettenhall. His father, Mr. Fownes Wettenhall, commenced his life by speculation, and then turned patriot. Frank, his only son, was educated under the tuition of Mr. Martin Loup, with whom our readers are already acquainted. Finding every means he employed, to secure the affections of *Ellice Craig* ineffectual, he at length told her, that the life of Pen Owen was in his power. On this side she was vulnerable; and to save her beloved PEN she agreed to a private interview with his fiercest enemy. This happened on the day, when Pen was engaged to dine with the Major, at the Coffee-house; and Wettenhall, foreseeing the failure of his plans, should this intimacy proceed, had dispatched the note, which led our hero so abruptly, to leave the Major. Rose's maid mistook Pen for Wettenhall; and introduced him to the house, when the scene of the Cabinet took place. His cunning and knavery over-reached themselves; and the effect of placing one of the placards for the apprehension of *Brown*, in the hands of PEN's landlady at Islington, was his own apprehension at Oldsleigh. The resolution of PEN, to confront the Major at

Mrs. Weston's, prevented his seizure at Mrs. Grabs, as meditated by Wettenhall; and drove him to the desperate expedient of carrying off Ellice to the house at Islington. Learning from Mrs. Weston, that the Major was to be at Smithfield, to develop the mystery that hung over the mother and the daughter, the opportunity was favourable to his schemes; and in order to secure PEN, he directed two ruffians, who were in his own and his father's confidence, to lay a charge of high treason against PEN, at the Office of the Secretary of State. These men arrived at the Office a few minutes after PEN had left it. The steps of Pen were easily traced; but his informers were detained by Lord Killcullane, who imagined there was foul play going on against his old friend and antagonist. At this eventful period of the story, old *Wettenhall*, who had organized an insurrection of radicals in the west, was brought up to London, in custody of the Police officers; and the agents, who had been employed by his son, turned evidence against him.

In the mean time Major Irwin was, with little difficulty, persuaded of Pen's innocence; and no obstacle presented itself to the consummation of our hero's hopes. During the occurrence of these important events, Griffith Owen, the father of our hero, has been altogether lost sight of. He again makes his appearance in a truly singular and scientific manner—Our readers will recollect PEN's overturning his father by the shock of an electric machine, at an early period of the history. It was now the fate of old Griffith, to blow himself up, and the house in which he dwelt, in the course of an experiment, which he was conducting in his son's neighbourhood. Pen ran, with others, to the scene of the explosion, and was shocked beyond description, on finding his father lying scorched, and burned by the accident. The first exclamation of the demolished projector was directed against the assistant, who had shut the stop-cock, when it ought to have been opened; who vindicates himself in a dialogue with his master, in which the humiliation of poor Griffith is strongly painted. PEN discovers from his father, that he had fallen a victim to an attempt, to light the gas lamps of London, without the aid of a lamp-lighter.—Griffith had been in France, and duly installed a Corresponding Member of the Institute; and returned full of a project, which, had it succeeded, would have proved the ruin of many a worthy gentleman in

Bengal—namely, the conversion of the soil of the London Slaughter-houses, into pure Indigo. From this scheme he was fortunately diverted, as he passed over Westminster Bridge, by the sight of the gas lights, and the result of his experiment was what we have already noticed.

During this busy part of the scene, poor Rose Weston had become mad. The ravings of the wretched girl, with the distress of her still more wretched mother, are well painted; and bespeak the author to be no tyro in the pathetic department of story-writing. It was determined, that *Rose* should be gradually informed of the real state of the case; and her mind prepared for the shock of *Wettenhall's* infamy; but before this could be effected, the wretched heir of Sir Luke rushed into the apartment, where Griffith lay sick, in quest of our hero. To him he communicated his resolution to die, should PEN refuse giving him a pledge, that he would become his advocate with *Rose Weston*, and persuade her to leave England with him for ever. To this PEN with much difficulty agreed; but the death of the poor girl, which happened immediately after, put an end to her sorrows and to *Wettenhall's* plan. PEN undertook the task of making her acquainted with what had befallen her lover, and with the scheme of joining him on the Continent. In the course of the narrative *Rose* is convinced of *Wettenhall* having been a deceiver, and herself the victim of premeditated perfidy—The shock was too much, and *Rose* sank under it.

The joy at Oldsleigh Grange on the return of PEN, Ellice and the Major, was not to be described, and that of uncle Caleb, the most childish and boisterous of all. But poor Griffith, whom our hero had seen into the Bristol Mail a fortnight before, was not arrived, nor could any accounts be heard of him. Sir Luke alone was unhappy. The conduct of his heir, and his favourite had broken his heart; and he was unable to rally his spirits. The thought of the blood of the Oldysworths being attainted was insupportable; but while he meditates consulting his friends how to act, a letter arrives from Griffith, dated on board the *Comet*, off the *Lizard*—which is read amidst innumerable interruptions from Caleb. The letter, however, is important in the highest degree, as it informs the friends, of Griffith having discovered Sir Luke's second son, who had for many years been given up for lost. The bearer of Griffith's letter was no

other than *George Oldysworth*—and George Oldysworth is no other than MAJOR IRWIN.

Our readers will by this time accuse us of having given a rather liberal portion of our attention to the work before us—the more particularly as in point of story or plot, there is little in it to recommend it to the reader. But slender as the story is, and even improbable as we admit it to be, in many of its incidents, PEN OWEN has afforded us many a hearty laugh: and, in our opinion, so skilfully drawn are the characters, and so just and salutary are its political doctrines, that it is well worth the pains of travelling through digressions, that are occasionally prosing and tedious, in order to reach these treasures. Many of the serious dialogues are really excellent, and well worthy of perusal; but it is in the comic scenes and droll situations, with which it abounds, that its peculiar merits consist; and these we think will reward the reader, as they have rewarded us, for the trouble of getting through the more tiresome passages; and will leave him, as they certainly leave us, in good humour with the book.

Specimens of the British Poets, with Biographical and Critical Notices, and an Essay on English Poetry, by THOMAS CAMPBELL. 7 vols. 8vo. John Murray. LONDON, 1819.

It is not often, that Masters in the craft of poesy do so much, towards the elucidation of its mysteries, as the author of the *Pleasures of Hope*, and *Gertrude of Wyoming* has here accomplished. To many, who may not have paid attention to the poetry of their country, we should think the perusal of the original part of these volumes, likely to offer a new faculty of enjoyment; and the admirer of our standard poets will feel greatly obliged to Mr. Campbell, for the increased importance, which he has given to some of them, and in which the mind alive to excellence will acquiesce with delight.

As announced in the title, the work consists of three parts—Critical, Biographical and Illustrative. The first volume, which is the entire production of Mr. Campbell, is chiefly of the first description. It gives an excellent sketch of the state of English poetry, from its earliest authentic period to the time of Pope. It exhibits considerable research, extensive acquaint-

ance with the earlier, and even obscure poets of Great Britain, and a just sense of merit where it has existed, though deeply shaded in oblivion. Justice has been done to several, of whose names the majority of poetical admirers are now, and have long been ignorant. It is well written, and luxuriates in beautiful similes and comparisons. It sets out with an account of the immediate effect of the Norman Conquest upon the Anglo-Saxon language and literature, in the course of which he settles, (and we think with much plausibility) the era, at which the *English* language was formed, and extends the period to a greater length, than had hitherto been allowed.

In the course of the Essay on British Poetry, he gives a good account of the revolutions it has gone through, from the time of the Chroniclers, through that of the writers of romance, allegory, metaphysics, gallantry, &c. down to the modern days of Pope; interspersed with many valuable remarks on individual writers of every description, and important observations on poetry in general, with particular illustrations of excellencies and faults.

The remaining volumes contain the Specimens, prefixed to many of which are notices (some of them rather brief) of the respective authors, in chronological order, comprising many valuable criticisms, and not a few interesting anecdotes. With much candour and delicacy he rescues from obloquy the character of several, who have hitherto unjustly lain under it, and he is careful to point out merits, that had been forgotten or overlooked. Such a disposition is worthy of the poet, whose own reputation stands so deservedly high.

We have some objection to find with the specimens. They are in many instances unnecessarily long. For example, there are 41 pages of *Hudibras*, as the specimen of Butler—The first Canto of the Castle of Indolence, and that only, from Thomson. In general they appear to have been taken at random, for in scarcely a single instance do they illustrate the text.

The work comes down no lower than Anstey, who died in 1805. There is no living author mentioned; and we find several names omitted, whose eminence has at least equalled that of some, who are amply noticed. There are many of whom nothing is recorded, but the years of their birth and their decease; among these are Addison, Congreve, Hammond, Swift, Dyer,

Dr. Johnson, &c. We shall not extend our own observations, but proceed to illustrate the brief character we have attempted to give of the work, by making a few extracts.

The fame and antiquity of the Troubadours have been celebrated with great eclat. Mr. Campbell throws them into the shade in the early part of the Essay.—

“The most liberal patronage was afforded to Norman minstrelsy in England, by the first kings of the new dynasty. This encouragement, and the consequent cultivation of the northern dialect of the French, gave it so much the superiority over the southern Troubadour dialect, that the French language, according to the acknowledgement of its best informed antiquaries, received from England and Normandy, the first of its works which deserve to be cited. The Norman Trouvenos, it is allowed, were more eminent narrative poets, than the Provençal Troubadours. No people had a better right to be the founders of chivalrous poetry, than the Normans. They were the most energetic generation of modern man. Their leader, by the conquest of England in the 11th century, consolidated the feudal system upon a broader basis, than it ever had before possessed.—Before the end of the same century, chivalry rose to its full growth as an institution, by the circumstance of martial zeal being enlisted under the banners of superstition. The crusades, though they certainly did not give birth to justs and tournaments, must have imparted to them a new spirit and interest, as the preparatory images of a consecrated warfare. And those spectacles constituted a source of description to the romancers, to which no exact counterpart is to be found in the heroic poetry of antiquity. But the growth of what may properly be called romantic poetry was not instantaneous after the Conquest; and it was not till “English Richard ploughed the deep,” that the crusaders seem to have found a place among the lovers of romance. Till the middle of the 12th century, or probably later, no work of professed fiction, or bearing any semblance to epic fable, can be traced in Norman verse—nothing but songs, satires, chronicles, or didactic works, to all of which, however, the name of romance, derived from the Roman descent of the French tongue, was applied in the early, and wide acceptance of the word, &c.” Vol. i. p. 24—25.

In the remarks on our “first known versifier of the 14th century, Robert de Brunne,” we find the following paragraph on the earlier poetry of nations in general.

“In rude states of society, verse is attached to many subjects, from which it is afterwards diverted by the progress of literature; and primitive poetry is found to be the organ, not only of history, but of science, theology, and of law itself. The ancient laws of the Athenians were sung at their

public banquets. Even in modern times, and within the last century, the laws of Sweden were published in verse." Page 45.

Speaking of Chaucer in the same volume, he regrets the substitution of allegorical poetry, for that of romance and chivalry.

"In this new species of romance, we perceive the youthful muse of the language in love with mystical meanings and forms of fancy, more remote, if possible, from reality, than those of the chivalrous fable itself; and we could, sometimes, wish her back from her emblematic castles, to the more solid ones of the elder fable; but still she moves in pursuit of those shadows with an impulse of novelty, and an exuberance of spirit, that is not wholly without its attraction and delight." Page 72.

Chaucer composed his *Canterbury Tales* in the 64th year of his age, "amid the scenes which had inspired his youthful genius." He says further of this poet,

"He has a double claim to rank as the founder of English poetry, from having been the first, to make it the vehicle of spirited representations of life and native manners, and from having been the first great architect of our versification, in giving our language the ten syllable, or heroic measure, which though it may sometimes be found among the lines of more ancient versifiers, evidently comes in only by accident." Vol. ii. page 15.

Alluding to the character of the pilgrims in the *Canterbury Tales*, Mr. C. takes occasion to observe,

"That if any age or state of society be more favourable than another to the uses of the poet, that in which Chaucer lived, must have been peculiarly picturesque;—an age, in which the differences of rank, and profession were so strongly distinguished, and in which the broken masses of society gave out their deepest shadows and strongest colouring by the morning light of civilization," &c. Vol. II. p. 20.

Mr. Campbell refuses the palm of superiority over the English poets, to the Scottish bards of the 15th and 16th centuries.

"The Scottish poets of the 15th, and of a part of the 16th century, would also justly demand a place in any history of our poetry, that meant to be copious and minute; as the Northern 'makers,' notwithstanding the difference of dialect, generally denominate their language "English." Scotland produced an entire poetical version of the *Æneid*, before Lord Surrey had translated a single book of it; indeed, before there was an English version of any classic, excepting Boethius, if he can be called a classic. Virgil was only known in the English language, through a romance on the siege of Troy, published by Caxton, which as Bishop

Douglas observes, in the prologue to his Scottish *Æneid*, is no more like Virgil, than the devil is like St. Austin. Perhaps the resemblance may not even be so great. But the Scottish Poets, after all that has been said of them, form nothing like a brilliant revival of poetry. They are, on the whole, superior indeed in spirit and originality, to their English contemporaries, which is not saying much; but their style is, for the most part, cast, if possible, in a worse taste. The prevailing fault of English diction, in the 15th century, is redundant ornament, and an affectation of anglicising Latin words. In this pedantry and use of '*Aureate terms*,' the Scottish versifiers went even beyond their brethren of the South. Some exceptions to the remark, I am aware, may be found in Dunbar, who sometimes exhibits simplicity and lyrical terseness; but even *his* style has frequent deformities of quaintness, false ornament, and alliteration. The rest of them, when they meant to be most eloquent, tore up words from the Latin, which never took root in the language, like children making a mock garden with flowers and branches stuck in the ground, which speedily wither." Vol. i. page 92—94.

Stephen Hawes, groom of the chamber to Henry VII. produced an allegorical romance. Our author says:—

"It is very tiresome to follow Hawes's hero, Grand Amour, through all his adventures, studying grammar, rhetoric and arithmetic, in the tower of doctrine; afterwards slaughtering giants, who have each two or three emblematic heads; sacrificing to heathen gods, then marrying according to the Catholic rites; and finally, relating his own death and burial, to which he is so obliging, as to add his epitaph." Page 95.

Alexander Barclay, a Devonshire priest in the 14th century, wrote a poem called "*Navis Stultifera*." Mr. C. makes a remark, which is strictly applicable to many an ancient lay.

"His '*Ship of Fools*' has been as often quoted, as most obsolete English poems; but if it were not obsolete, it would not be quoted."

The following extract is pleasing and valuable.

"The literary character of England was not established, till near the end of the 16th century. At the beginning of that century, immediately anterior to Lord Surrey, we find Barclay and Skelton popular candidates for the foremost honours of English poetry. They are but poor names. Yet slowly as the improvement of our poetry seems to proceed, in the early part of the 16th century, the circumstances which subsequently fostered the national genius to its maturity and magnitude begin to be distinctly visible even before the year 1500. * * * * In the short period of the 15th century, during which printing was known in this country, the press exhibits our literature at a lower ebb, than even that of

France; but before that century was concluded, the tide of Classical learning had fairly set in. England had received Erasmus, and had produced Sir Thomas More. The English poetry of the last of these great men is indeed of trifling consequence, in comparison with the general impulse, which his other writings must have given to the age, in which he lived. But every thing that excites the dormant intellect of a nation, must be regarded as contributing to its future poetry. It is possible, that in thus adverting to the diffusing of knowledge (especially classical knowledge) which preceded our golden age of originality, we may be challenged by the question, *how much the greatest of all our poets was indebted to learning*. We are apt to compare such geniuses as Shakspear, to comets in the moral universe, which baffle all calculations, as to the causes which accelerate or retard their appearance, or from which we can predict their return. But those phenomena of poetical inspiration are, in fact, still dependent on the laws and light of the system, which they visit. Poets may be indebted to the learning and philosophy of the age, without being themselves men of erudition or philosophers. When the fine spirit of truth has gone abroad, it passes insensibly from mind to mind, independent of its direct transmission from books; and it comes home in a more welcome shape to the poet, when caught from his social intercourse with his species, than from solitary study. Shakspeare's genius was certainly indebted to the intelligence and moral principles, which existed in his age, and to that intelligence, and to those moral principles, the revival of classical literature undoubtedly contributed." Vol. i. p. 104—107.

We cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of pointing out to our readers the following beautiful sketch of Spenser's style.

"He brought to the subject of 'The Fairy Queen' a new and enlarged structure of stanza, elaborate and intricate, but well contrived for sustaining the attention of the ear, and concluding with a majestic cadence. In the other poets of Spenser's age, we chiefly admire their language, when it seems casually to advance into modern polish and succinctness. But the antiquity of Spenser's style has a peculiar charm. The mistaken opinion that Ben Jonson censured the antiquity of the diction in the Fairy Queen, has been corrected by Mr. Malone, who pronounces it to be exactly that of his contemporaries. His authority is weighty; still, however, without reviving the exploded error respecting Jonson's censure, one might imagine the difference of Spenser's style from that of Shakspeare's, whom he so shortly preceded, to indicate that his gothic subject and story made him lean towards words of the elder time. At all events, much of his expression has now become antiquated; though it is beautiful in its antiquity, and like the moss and ivy on some majestic building, covers the fabric of his language, with romantic and venerable associations." Page 124.

The following is a good *practical* hint respecting the use of rhyme.

"The chief source of the gratification, which the ear finds in rhyme, is our perceiving the emphasis of sound coincide with that of sense. In other words, *the rhyme is best placed on the most emphatic word in the sentence.* But it is nothing unusual with the ancient couplet writers, by laying the rhyme on unimportant words, to disappoint the ear of this pleasure, and to exhibit the restraint of rhyme without its emphasis." P. 173.

In his remarks on Herrick, Mr. C. presents himself as an *Essay Master* in poetry—an office, which, if practicable, would be of great utility:

"His beauties are so deeply involved in surrounding coarseness and extravagance, as to constitute not a tenth part of his poetry, or rather, it may be safely affirmed, that of 1400 *pages of verse, which he has left, not an hundred are worth reading.*"

The majesty of the following allusion to Milton makes it worthy to be prefixed to every future edition of that poet's principal work.

"There is something, that overawes the mind, in conceiving his long deliberated selection of his theme—his attempting it, when his eyes were shut upon the face of nature—his dependance, we might almost say, on supernatural inspiration, and in the calm air of strength, with which he opens *Paradise Lost*, beginning a mighty performance without the appearance of an effort."

A little further on he observes,

"If we call diction the garb of thought, Milton, in his style, may be said to wear the garb of sovereignty. The idioms even of foreign languages contributed to adorn it. He was the most learned of poets; yet his learning interferes not with his substantial English purity. His simplicity is unimpaired by glowing ornament, *like the bush in the sacred flame*, which burnt, but was not consumed." P. 245.

Of Pope he says:—

"If his contemporaries forget other poets in admiring him, let him not be robbed of his just fame on pretence that a part of it was superfluous. The public ear was long fatigued with repetitions of his manner; but if we place ourselves in the situation of those, to whom his brilliancy, succinctness and animation were wholly new, we cannot wonder at their being captivated to the fondest admiration. In order to do justice to Pope, we should forget his imitators, if that were possible; but it is *easier to remember, than to forget, by an effort.*"

He takes occasion to commend the selection of objects of art for subjects of poetry, which calls forth the following fine elucidation.

“ Those, who have ever witnessed the spectacle of the launching of a ship of the line, will perhaps forgive me for adding this, to the examples of the sublime objects of artificial life. Of that spectacle I can never forget the impression, and of having witnessed it reflected from the faces of ten thousand spectators. They seem yet before me—I sympathise with their deep and silent expectation, and with their final burst of enthusiasm. It was not a vulgar joy, but an affecting national solemnity. When the vast bulwark sprang from her cradle, the calm water, on which she swung majestically round, gave the imagination a contrast of the stormy element, on which she was soon to ride. All the days of battle, and the nights of danger, which she had to encounter, all the ends of the earth, which she had to visit, and all, that she had to do and to suffer, for her country, rose in awful presentiment before the mind; and when the heart gave her a benediction, it was like one pronounced on a living being.”

In his remarks on Pope, Mr. C. takes occasion to dissent from the estimate, which the last editor of Pope (the Rev. Mr. Bowles) has made of his genius. He is accused of laying “ great stress upon the argument, that Pope’s images are drawn from art more than from nature.” Mr. Bowles has published a reply, in which he maintains that Mr. Campbell has not done him justice. Into the merits of the case it is utterly impossible for us to enter—but we thought it necessary to inform our readers of the circumstances.

So much for the first volume. In the notices scattered through the remaining six, we find additional remarks on some of the poets, already characterized here. In the remarks prefixed to the specimens of Spenser, we have some strictures on the pastoral poetry of England—and he thinks Allan Ramsay entitled to the crown in this department. There is a pretty anecdote quoted respecting the funeral of Spenser. “ He was buried, according to his own desire, near the tomb of Chaucer; and the most celebrated poets of the time (Shakspeare was probably of the number) followed his hearse, and threw tributary verses into his grave.”

The notice of Pomfret, after telling us where he lived, and that he died of the small-pox, is composed of a query for the present Laureate, which conveys an answer to some purpose.

‘It is asked in Mr. Southey’s *Specimens of English Poetry*, why *Pomfret’s Choice* is the most popular poem in the English language: it might have been demanded with equal propriety, why *London bridge* is built of *Parian marble*.’

Under the article ‘*Samuel Garth*,’ we meet with a wholesome reminiscence for ourselves and brethren.

“*Warton* blames the poet, for making the *fur Disease* talk like a critic. It is certain, however, that criticism is often a disease, and can sometimes talk like a fury.”

We wish we could make room for the parallel, or rather contrast, between *Thomson* and *Cowper*, as distinguished rural poets. He characterizes the former, as excelling in softness and enjoyment—the latter, in manliness and simple strength of feeling. There is a similar comparison between *Ramsay* and *Burns*. The preference is given to the former. “Like the poetry of *Tasso* and *Ariosto*, that of the *Gentle Shepherd*, is engraven on the memory of its native country. Its verses have passed into proverbs, and it continues to be the delight and solace of the peasantry, whom it describes.”

There are some very just strictures on the ‘*Night Thoughts*’ of *Dr. Young*, which it was our intention to have quoted; but we must (for want of room) pass him over, as well as many others, whose poetry seems to be appreciated at its true value. The notice upon *Gray* is a pleasing article, and we are not a little gratified, to see the judgment pronounced by *Dr. Johnson*, upon this elevated bard, if not reversed, at least mollified. Respecting *Smollett* he wishes, that he had written more poetry. Of *Goldsmith’s* poetry he says, that “it presents, within its narrow limits, a distinct and unbroken view of poetical delightfulness—refined without false delicacy, and correct without insipidity—and connects extensive views of the happiness and interests of society, with pictures of life, that touch the heart by their familiarity.” In the article upon *William Whitehead*, our author finds occasion to be very sharp upon *Laureates*. The account of *Sir William Jones* is a very pleasing and interesting article, representing him less of a poet, than of a man of stupendous attainments in more solid departments. “In the course of a short life *Sir William Jones* acquired a degree of knowledge, which the ordinary faculties of men, if they were blest with antediluvian longevity, could scarcely hope to surpass.”

Perhaps there is scarcely any article altogether so interesting, as that upon Cowper. It goes considerably into his very private history—which is of more importance in the literary character of this poet, than perhaps, of any other, of whom we have any knowledge.

“ Looking to his poetry as an entire structure, it has a massive air of sincerity. It is founded on steadfast principles of belief; and if we may prolong the architectural metaphor, though its arches may be sometimes gloomy, and its lights and shadows grotesquely crossed, yet altogether it still forms a vast, various, and interesting monument of the builder's mind.”

But we must close this article, with something like the regret, that many men have expressed at the close of a busy life—We have not made the most of it. Where, however, excellencies and beauties are so thickly piled, to have talked of them would have been injustice—to have pointed out the best impossible. It was more our duty to let the author speak for himself, and unavoidable to take our quotations with little selection. We take our leave with the wish, that Mr. C. had written more in these volumes, and not without the hope, that in a future edition he will think proper to do so.

MEDICAL.

Analytical notice of recent Treatises on Calculous Affections.

The authors, who have recently treated on the subject of urinary concretions, most particularly and at length, are Maigne in France, and Marcet in England. Brande also, in a communication to the Quarterly Journal of Science and Art, has lately instituted an enquiry into the origin and peculiarities of sabulous, and calculous production.

It will be our business, in the present paper, to aim at presenting to our readers a concise and concentrated view of the theories, which these writers inculcate and support; and in so doing, we shall first advert to the nature, or chemical com-

position of calculus ; secondly, to the mode, in which it may be supposed to be engendered; and lastly, to its counteractives.

It is well known, that previously to the analytical labours of Dr. Wollaston, urinary calculi were too indiscriminately considered as of one kind; and treated upon one principle. This author, aided by the astonishing improvement, which has lately been made in animal chemistry, ascertained that the species of calculous concretions are widely and essentially different, in their constituent parts; and Dr. Marcet, adopting Wollaston's division generally, has lengthened it out into the following items: 1st, The *lithic* calculus, which is by far the most commonly found. 2nd, The *bone-earth* calculus, principally consisting of phosphate of lime. 3rd, The *ammoniac-magnesian-phosphate*, or calculus in which this triple salt obviously and especially prevails. 4th, The *fusible* calculus, which is made up of the two former. 5th, The *mulberry* calculus, or oxalate of lime: this, which is easily known by its blackish colour, and irregular mulberry-like shape, is next to the lithic calculus, most commonly found. 6th, The *cystic* calculus, consisting of the substance, called by Dr. Wollaston cystic oxyd. 7th, The *alternating* calculus, or concretion composed of two or more different species, arranged in alternate layers. 8th, The *compound* calculus, the ingredients of which are so intimately mixed, as not to be separable without chemical analysis. 9th, Calculus from the prostrate gland.

Dr. Magendie in his treatise informs us, that *all* the calculi, which have been subjected to his observation, have consisted of the lithic or uric acid; and that although the varieties of other authors do occasionally occur, yet that such occurrence is by no means so frequent, as might be inferred. Mr. Brande, in the paper, to which we have above alluded, says, "It is necessary to bear in mind, that of the numerous substances contained in the human urine, there are rarely more than three, which make their appearance in the form of deposit or gravel; these are, the phosphate of lime; phosphate of ammonia and magnesia, and uric acid. The two former substances constitute a *white* sediment; the latter forms a *red* deposit: and it is above all things necessary clearly to distinguish between the two, and not to confound them, as many practitioners are apt to do, under the general name of *gravel* or

sand." It is proper to say, that Mr. Brande's observations principally refer to early or merely sandy deposits, while Drs. Marcet and Magendie allude, as well to the absolute, and fully formed concretion.

In adverting to the causes of stone and gravel, it was a natural enough mode of proceeding, in those engaged in the enquiry, to endeavour at ascertaining, whether any particular country, or climate, or mode of living seems to favour more than others the formation of the deposits in question: accordingly we find, that Dr. Marcet engaged in a very elaborate process of investigation on this head. Our ingenious author however has gone far, and returned almost empty-handed. His information is rather of the negative, than positive nature; he tells us, that "none of the circumstances commonly suspected to influence this disorder, can satisfactorily account for the variety of results. This naturally leads to the suspicion, that the tendency to form urinary calculi must arise from some general causes, independent upon the peculiarity of food or beverage, to which they have been usually ascribed; and since it appears that in hot climates, and especially between the tropics, these complaints are almost unknown, one is naturally led to connect this circumstance with the great changes in the urine known to arise *from different conditions in the surface of the body*, and to enquire whether, amongst other causes, these may not be some essential connection between the state of the *cutaneous* functions, and the greater or less prevalence of this class of disorders."

Thus far Dr. Marcet's theory. Dr. Magendie, who, as we have just seen, considers the uric or lithic acid, to be so common in calculi, as a reigning ingredient, that the other varieties are hardly worthy notice, naturally restricts his enquiry, as to the cause of these concretions, to the cause of the superabundance of this acid; and he tells us, that his investigations have led him to the inference, that those animals, which feed on highly azoted substances, have their urine impregnated with the uric acid, and that its quantity varies with that of the azoted food, which the individual consumes. Animal ingesta are, therefore, according to Dr. Magendie, the great source of urinary concretion, the immediate formation and deposit of which are dependent upon a variety of

adventitious circumstances, such as sedentary habits, retaining the urine too long in the bladder, indulgence in wines and spirituous liquors.

With respect to the proximate cause, as it would formerly have been termed, of calculous production, neither of our authors treat of it perhaps with that precision, that might have been expected from their philosophical acumen and pathological penetration. It is perhaps too gross and indiscriminate a theory of sand and stone, to consider them precipitates from the urinary secretion, in consequence of one or other of the several ingredients of which urine is constituted either becoming disproportionately increased or diminished, and thus forming insoluble compounds, which are retained in the passages and reservoir of the urine instead of being discharged. It is known that these concretions are sometimes found lodged between the coats of the bladder, and in the substance of the prostrate gland where the urine does not find access; and it will be recollected, the late Dr. Austin inferred from this circumstance and others, that the substances in question were in a greater measure attributable to a peculiar action in the "coats and glands" of the several cavities through which the urine passes, than to the quality of the urine itself. It is most probable, however, that the cause is of a complicated nature, and that the formation and deposition of sabulous and calculary matter have reference to many local and general dispositions of the frame, which remain still among the arcana of nature. English theorists have lately inclined to refer these derangements, as well, indeed, as almost all others, to primary disorders in the first passages: this view of the case is denied by Dr. Magendie, who regards the accompanying stomach derangement, as rather sympathetic and consecutive than original and producing; and we think with him, that the sympathetic theories of British pathologists not unfrequently commence at the wrong end of the series. In our minds, however, Dr. Magendie has also erred in being too chemical, while others have committed the opposite mistake of being, if we may so say, too stomachic in their views. We are inclined to suspect that there is in all cases of calculus, as there is in gout, some constitutional predisposition of an hitherto inscrutable nature,

which is brought into action and exercise by a variety and multiplication of exciting agents, which derange the *secretions*, rather than effect a direct azotification or any other particular condition of the system.

The treatment of calculous complaints, as directed by Magendie, is regulated by his chemical notions respecting their production—viz. general abstinence in the consumption of animal food, and all substances abounding in azote, and a substitution of vegetable matter. Copious injection of aqueous diuretics, to effect a dislodgement of the material by increasing the secretion of the urine. Saturating the uric acid with the alkali and the earths, as lime and magnesia, or their carbonates; and these are all to be given in large doses, varied according to circumstances, and as they seem best to agree with the stomach. Purgatives and stomachics, although allowed to be occasionally beneficial, are ranked by Dr. Magendie among the empirical remedies for gravel; and although the professor devotes a section of his book, to the consideration of the treatment of gravel, when the concretions are not formed of uric acid, he professes himself incapable of saying any thing positive or precise on this head.

Dr. Marcet thinks it necessary to pay especial attention to the nature of the sabulous concretion, for the sake of forming correct estimates of the probable power of medicine in particular and individual cases. He is, however, doubtful, whether the mineral acids are capable of impregnating the urine with their specific influence to the extent even that the alkalis are; and he is disposed to think, that the beneficial effects of both the one and the other are greatly referible to the impression they make chemically, and otherwise, on the first passages.

Mr. Brande seems to have more faith in the absolutely chemical virtues of the acids in cases of white sand, or where the concretion consists of the lime or ammoniaco-magnesia phosphate; and he lauds the use of the mineral acids (the nitric, sulphuric and muriatic) in these cases: the first “may be exhibited in doses of from five to twenty drops night and morning, or thrice a day. It may be taken in plain or barley water. From ten to thirty drops of the dilute sulphuric acid, and from five to twenty of the muriatic acid, may be taken in the same way; that is, diluted till they become palatably

acid." Mr. B. tells us, that "where the mineral acids agree, they are usually very effective, and in a few days they diminish or entirely prevent the formation of the sabulous deposit." When they disagree, recourse must be had to the vegetable acids, viz. the tartaric, either in its pure form or as it exists in cream of tartar; from five to twenty grains of the former, and from forty to sixty of the latter, may be dissolved in barley water, and given as a dose; the purgative quality of the cream of tartar rather assists than impedes its beneficial tendency. The citric acid, however, Mr. Brande conceives to be upon the whole preferable to the tartaric—the dose of this is from five grains to half a drachm. For the red sand, consisting of uric acid, all are agreed that the alkalies and alkaline earths are the best antidotes; these act, perhaps, partly as solvents, but more certainly as preventives and correctives—which last fact is said to be proved by the benefit derived from the alkalies in their carbonated state, since, in that state, they have no direct solvent power upon uric concretions out of the body: it ought however to be recollected, that the carbonated alkalies are altered in their composition, as they go through the first passages, and that thus they may become nearly the same in their agency as when taken in a pure, or caustic state. In some cases soda seems the best form of alkali, in others potash, while occasionally, especially in gouty subjects, the ammonia may possess superior power of correcting the uric disposition. Magnesia too is occasionally preferable to any other, as it combines an anti-uric with a cathartic property. The doses and forms of this last description of medicines are too familiar to require enumeration—nor is it necessary to enlarge on the employment of those measures to which it is occasionally expedient to resort in violent fits, as they are termed, of gravel and stone; since the remedial indications, in these last cases, must be grounded and regulated upon the same principles as in irritative or inflammatory action of the parts concerned, from other sources.

2.—On the Circulation of the Blood.

On the very important question in physiology, respecting the *quo modo* of the circulation, two works have recently issued from the press, of which it will be our endeavour in the present paper to give a brief account; the one is a small volume by Mr. *Charles Bell*, entitled an "Essay on the forces which circulate the blood, being an examination of the motions of fluids in living and dead vessels."—The other is a defence of Dr. Parry's late work on arterial motion, by his son Dr. C. H. Parry, in reply to some objections which, since the publication of that work, have been urged against its principles.

By virtue of what efficacy is the vital fluid propelled from, and made to return to the heart, is a problem that has engaged the attention of speculatists for a length of time—and, as shewn by the two volumes before us, is far from being satisfactorily settled even at the present moment; the author of one of these works considering that the onus of the circulation lies principally upon the arteries, and that the heart is rather the regulator than the prime efficient cause of the blood's momentum; the other, viewing the heart as, at the very least, the main agent in the process, and considering the vital powers of the arterial tubes to be rather of a negative or passive, than of a positive or efficient nature.

Mr. C. Bell objects to the experiments and calculations that have been instituted respecting circulatory power, that they have from first to last been too analogical—that they have proceeded upon the principle and supposition of our being able to imitate the living process, by trials upon matter, and materials, not endowed with vitality. Does, says he, the fluid in any of these experiments "ever *spring* as from a divided artery?" "From the living surface we see, that the blood rises from a small vessel freely, and in so small a jet, that it is not perceived, except when the fluid is scattered on a white part of the dress. We cannot imitate this in a dead body. Again, when a living artery is giving out its blood in a stream, it will stop and the blood suffer coagulation merely by injuring the vessel, although the mouth of the vessel remain open." It is upon this last fact especially, that Mr. Bell rests the principal weight of his objective argument, and endeavours to prove that physiolo-

gists, in their conceptions and reasonings on the circulation, have lost sight of a circumstance that ought to have been the basis of all their calculations,—viz. that there is a peculiarity in the blood itself, by which its motion thro' the blood vessels is mainly regulated. “Attraction (he says) is a term used to denote the power which draws bodies together; a property the most universal in nature; so that we may say, a particle attracts every other particle. It is universal in dead matter, and necessary to the frame of the world. Without some such principle there could not be any motion, and without it motion would soon perish. We are prepared to admit, that this universal attraction of fluids and solids is *negatived* in the vessels of a living body—that the great architect, instead of accumulating forces to overcome the vast resistance, has annihilated it, and rendered a smaller force sufficient to the end; and at the same time consistent with the delicate texture of our frame.” “There is no other rational theory of secretion (adds our author), but that which supposes the chemical affinities of the blood to be changed by the influence of life in the smaller vessels. But that which modifies attraction may discharge it.”

The reader will perceive by these extracts, that Mr. Bell, considering the circulation as a vital process, condemns that reasoning as nugatory, which goes upon the admission of any impulse short of *living* momentum; and there does seem this radical impediment to lie against the legitimacy of calculation founded upon mere physical forces:—but some would urge against Mr. Bell's proposition, that the statement amounts, so to say, to mere negation—that it is only an expression of an ultimate fact, falsely magnified into an absolute principle; that it is like John Hunter's “stimulus of necessity” in reference to coagulation, which merely announces that the blood coagulates because it must coagulate.

The particular relation of the blood to the artery, Mr. Bell contends, is shewn by the manner in which hæmorrhage is arrested. Crush or injure the mouth of a bleeding vessel, and it will cease to spout out blood, altho' it remain open. In which case, he tells us, there is the same blood contained in the vessel as before, but it does not flow as before, because it becomes coagulated: but might not an objection be ready to rise, that the coagulation may rather be the effect than the occasion of the

blood's arrest, and that the proposition would be more correct, which should announce the fact in this manner—viz. the propelling power of the vessel has been interfered with; the fluid no longer flows, but becomes stagnant; and becoming thus quiescent, it falls into another arrangement of particles, and acquires comparative solidity?

In the second division of Mr. Bell's book, he institutes a series of experiments to prove, that hydraulic laws cannot apply to the blood's circulation; and states, that the vessels of a living body differ from rigid tubes, in being—1st, Elastic. 2nd, In the course of the fluid thro' them being by sudden impulse; not as by the uniform pressure of water in a reservoir. 3rd, In being possessed of a living property; a power of contraction greater than the power by which they suffer distention. That the arteries exercise an independent power, and "a power adjusted to the difficulties opposed to their activity," Mr. Bell conceives to be proved, by the circulation being equalized in the various postures of the body and limbs, during sleep, and during the continued actions of artizans, or in spite of tumors, and morbid obstructions. He conceives that tortuosity in an artery, which has been usually thought to be a mere provision of nature to retard the blood's velocity, is occasioned by the greater excitement the vessel has to activity in the parts where it is tortuous, and that it is the result of an accommodating power in the arteries to the difficulty of the circulation. We might here object, that the capacity of the circulation is as it were taken by our ingenious physiologist, from the blood, to which it was before ascribed, and given to the arteries; and further, if tortuosity in an artery be occasioned in the way Mr. Bell contends for, how does it happen that an infant is born with the vertebral and other arteries of this construction?

There is some ingenuity, and, we believe, originality in the following notion of the purposes which these arterial curvatures serve in the animal œconomy. "1st, When a tortuous artery is not excited, it retards. 2nd, When it is excited, it accelerates the flow of blood." In a word, Mr. Bell objects wholly to Dr. Parry's notion of the condition of artery during circulation; he contends that the heart, so far from being the prime and efficient cause of this function, it is a mere regulator of it; and that, while the arteries possess the principal power of propelling the vital

fluid through its destined course, such propulsion is aided by a certain condition of the fluid itself, which, being imparted by vitality, is utterly incapable of artificial imitation.

Dr. C. H. Parry still, as we have above intimated, contends for the opposite theory; and maintains, that the impelling power by which the blood is circulated resides in the heart—the arteries being rather regulators and reservoirs, than actual agents in the business. He tells us, that the supposed alternate contractions and dilatations of the artery, from which the phenomenon of the pulse is regularly supposed to arise, has never been seen in all the multiplied observations, which have been instituted in reference to this point; and that the longitudinal motion is all that they could ever discover in laying bare the arteries of animals. This position Mr. Bell meets by saying, that the motion of dilatation being to the motion of elongation as six to seventy-two, and the elongating motion itself being hardly at times discernible, it is not probable, that the alternate contraction and dilatation of the vessel could be thus made obvious to the sight.

Amidst a multitude of other arguments and answers, which our limits will not allow us even to mention, Dr. C. H. Parry states, that under the supposition of arterial contraction impelling the blood, there would scarcely be a possibility that the fluid would move, as it does, in a uniform and exactly proportioned current. To this assumption, however, the advocates of arterial power might reply, that exercise of a single limb will accelerate the flow of blood thro' the vessels of that limb, without disturbing the general balance of circulation, and without, at least in the first instance, communicating any increase of temporary power or impulse to the heart itself. Not indeed to go further into the subject, we might perhaps say, that the possibility of giving local momentum to the circulation under the grade of actual disorder or derangement, would seem nearly conclusive in favour of an independent propulsion of the arterial tubes; independent we mean on the heart:—and again we conceive, that the circumstances connected with capillary transmission, or the manner in which the blood is communicated by the extremities of the arteries to the commencement of the veins, are inconceivable upon any other supposition, than that of some inherent and positive power in the arteries themselves, unless

we admit of a species of imbibing faculty in the communicating extremities of the veins—and in that case we should abandon the tenet of Parry and his followers, in relation to the exclusive power of the heart.

With respect to the construction of the vessels themselves, and the allegation that the tunics of arteries are destitute of proper muscular fibres ; this statement, allowing it to be correct, does not invalidate the principle of arterial contractility ; since the blood may be sufficient to stimulate the vessels to contract, although they may not be so strictly muscular as to prove excitable by the ordinary stimuli.

In conclusion then we would express it as our own conviction, that those theorists come nearest to the truth, who contend for a positive power in the arterial tubes towards effecting the great business of circulating the blood ;—at the same time it would appear doubtful, whether the successive waves of the blood, occasioned by the successive impulses given to the fluid, and the consequent alteration in the longitudinal direction of the artery, may not be a more correct rationale of pulsation, than the commonly received notion, that it is occasioned by the alternate contraction and relaxation of the vessel, in the same manner as the systole and diastole of the heart.

In Dr. C. H. Parry's book, to which we have alluded, there is a very interesting section on the growth of arteries. The experiments of Dr. P. have demonstrated the positive reproduction of arterial branches, in case of the obliteration of one main trunk, so that the circulation is restored in the original direction, not merely by the enlargement of anastomosing branches—not by blood being extravasated and becoming organized, in the way that John Hunter points out—but by clear and distinct tubes springing directly from the stump on either side, and thus becoming the media of communication between the divided ends. In what precise manner this very remarkable phenomenon is brought about, remains still a problem in physiology ; but we think Dr. Parry jun. has fully demonstrated, that both the process and the effect are very different from any of those, which were the subjects of Mr. John Hunter's ingenious experiments and very original views—the union of vessels to which we now refer being neither by inosculation, by anastomosis, nor, as just intimated, by the organization of coagula in extravasated blood.

Observations on the Intermittent Fever of Bengal.

In a work professing to devote a portion of its pages, to Medical subjects, some report may be expected to be given of the diseases, which occur in the intervals of publication, as is customary in the Medical Journals at home.—But there are objections to this plan, that render it inapplicable here.—The diseases of India are few, and comparatively uniform in their occurrence. They do not vary every week, or month, but according to the season; and even those which prevail in different seasons are more to be regarded as modifications of the same general affection, than as new and distinct forms of disease.—In place, therefore, of any regular report of such as have been observed since the last number of the Magazine was published, we shall now briefly sketch the maladies of the present season, and, as far as our experience enables us, endeavour to give a view of their general characters, and the mode of treatment, which we have found most successful for their cure. In reference to climate, the Indian year (or more particularly of this Presidency) is divided into three seasons—the cold—the hot—and the rainy.—The two former are most remarkable in the Upper Provinces of Hindostan, while the rains last longer, and are more severe in Bengal.—These differences, although they may modify diseases in particular localities, are not such as to alter their general course; and we find accordingly, that in the same season, almost the same class, or set of maladies prevail throughout the country. No sooner does the cold weather set in with the month of November, than fevers of the intermittent form, or agues, attack the natives.—The mere reduction of temperature appears to occasion these; and not any noxious effluvia from marsh or jungle, as may happen at other seasons of the year. Even the comparatively well clad, and robust European feels the uncomfortable effects of the increased cold on his system, and complains of chilliness, and a disposition to shiver, without absolutely encountering the horrors of an aguish attack. From the visits of this unwelcome guest in all his force he is not, however, wholly exempt, and during the cold weather Intermittents prevail very generally among both classes. They are either Quotidians or Tertians, but the former are, we think, most frequent. In European habits the at-

tack of an intermittent is occasionally accompanied by disorder of the biliary and digestive functions, as indicated by furred tongue, yellowness of the eyes, and anorexia. But in general these symptoms are not observed, and in many cases during the intervals of the paroxysm it would be difficult to discover, that the affected person had been at all indisposed. When intermittent fever has existed for some time, the great viscera of the abdomen become enlarged—other and peculiar symptoms are superadded; and the character of the disease may be totally changed:—but we speak at present of simple intermittent in its early stage, and unattended by congestion in particular organs. Every medical man, who has had but a short experience of Indian disease, must be familiar with the paroxysm of an intermittent, and it would be altogether superfluous to describe it here. Yet we cannot help dwelling for a little on the series of pathognomonic phenomena which it exhibits. The regularity, with which, the paroxysms recur, is not the least remarkable circumstance attending them. Whether the cause of this exist in the animal or atmospheric constitution is of little consequence—we can only trace causes by their effects. We observe here a uniformity, amounting to the establishment of a law, that demands the closest investigation of the philosophic enquirer. Notwithstanding all the obloquy, which has been cast at the present day, upon the doctrines of Cullen, it will be difficult, we conceive, to find any better explanation than the one he has given of the pathology of Fever—we mean his general view of the subject. The febrile disorder in our apprehension certainly originates in the nerves—there is *somehow or other* a diminished energy of that system produced, and a train of symptoms follow, very analogous to what we observe when the mind alone is acted upon through a depressing or debilitating passion. Fear produces a similar effect—When objects of terror are presented to the mind, the blood is said to *run cold*—the countenance becomes pale—there is *horripilatio* and universal tremor:—the person stares wildly; and not unfrequently, as it is phrased, ‘loses his wits’ altogether; in other language delirium comes on, and completes the first stage of an intermittent paroxysm. He may actually expire under these effects, and in very severe attacks of fever, a fatal result has sometimes been observed to take place before the first or cold stage terminated—Whether there is spasm of the extreme

vessels, we cannot pretend to say; but no one will deny that there is contraction of the skin, and such a contraction too, as cannot be produced by cold alone. Although the patient complains of a sensation of cold, his body does not always feel so to the hands of a bystander; and even when the temperature is greatly reduced, how different is the state of the surface from that which is observed in the well known spasmodic cholera. In both there may be the same degree of coldness, but it is accompanied in the latter by relaxation, and not contraction of the cuticular tegument. After reaction takes place, and the hot stage has commenced; what is it but the contraction of the skin still which prevents the free perspiration, that under ordinary circumstances would break forth? When that process does occur, is not the skin again soft and relaxed, and the whole order of the system once more restored to its natural state? Having said thus much, for which we beg the indulgence of our readers, should they be disposed to cavil at the theories of the "olden" time, we shall now consider the treatment of the disease, without professing however to furnish any thing new on the subject—but merely to state the results of our own observations; and, as adding to the sum of *local* experience, even these, we should hope, may be found in some degree useful.

For the cure of cold weather intermittents, unattended by disease of the biliary and digestive functions, we have uniformly trusted to bark, and have had no reason to complain of want of success. This specific (for as yet we can give it no other appellation) is, we think, too much neglected in the modern practice of India. Judiciously administered it will seldom disappoint expectation. It should be given in dram doses every hour in the intervals of the paroxysm, mixed with water or milk (but *never* with *wine*), which by covering the taste is generally more agreeable to the patient. In most instances the quantity is retained, till enough has been taken to arrest the disease; but should the stomach be found to bear it, two drams, or even half an ounce may be taken at once with advantage.

In several recent cases we have seen this increased dose prove successful, when the smaller ones failed, although an equal quantity of the latter had been taken in the same given

time. Half an ounce was administered on the empty stomach threetimes a day—this was retained, and the ague ceased on the second day of its exhibition. The stimulating draughts usually given before the accession of the paroxysm are certainly no mean auxiliaries, and we are inclined to think will of themselves sometimes cure the disease. When the paroxysm is threatened, we have always given a draught of Laudanum and Ether, or Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, and ordered it to be repeated after half an hour—if the uncomfortable sensations continued. The draughts generally stop the cold stage, and tend materially to shorten the hot. When the tongue is not loaded, it is of less consequence to consider the state of the bowels; and as purgatives interfere with the administration of the principal remedy, it will be better in most cases to order the exhibition of Enemata—occasionally aperients must be had recourse to, but in the simple intermittent they are not often required before the disorder has been cut short. With respect to the treatment during the paroxysm, we have not been in the practice of ordering much medicine, in addition to the draughts at the commencement. Antimonials do not appear to us so eminently beneficial in the hot stage as might be expected, and perhaps at this period spunging the whole surface with *tepid* water occasionally will be found not only the most simple, but the most efficient remedy that can be applied—The water should not be cold, as it produces too great a reaction, and does not afford the same feeling of relief beyond the moment of its application.

There are a variety of Native remedies deserving attention in the cure of Intermittent Fevers—Some of these we have tried in Native patients: but not with the success we anticipated from a perusal of their alledged febrifuge virtues. The *cherayta*, which is so highly extolled by Dr. Fleming (in his Catalogue of Native Medicines), seems to possess no power whatever in arresting the course of the disease—We have given it a pretty extensive trial both in the form of powder and decoction, and combined also with the Cutcuranja nut; but without observing any good effect from its use: and in this we are confirmed by the experience of some others, who have met with similar disappointment. Both these medicines however may be very good adjuvants in a state of convalescence, by promoting the action of the stomach; but they seem totally

destitute of that permanently stimulating property (or whatever it may be), which resides in the Peruvian Bark. Respecting these medicines we should be glad to hear, however, from any Medical gentleman who has been in the habit of employing them extensively; for although they have failed in our hands, they may have been more successful in those of other practitioners. Another Native remedy, the *Rohena* or *Rohunu* (*Swietenia febrifuga*) bark we remember to have tried some years ago in a Sepoy Hospital, and from the results of a few cases, were desirous to employ it more extensively; but from that period to the present time, owing to some circumstances or other, we have not again fallen in with the remedy. We have very lately heard of two cases of intermittent, successfully treated by a decoction of the *Guricha* or *Guruchi glabrum*? (*Menespermium Cardifolium*?) It was taken two or three times only, when it occasioned a profuse perspiration, and all symptoms of the disorder disappeared, so that both patients were enabled to resume their occupations, as bearers, the following day. As the account was detailed to me, the remedy seemed to have operated like a charm. We are certainly too little attentive to the effects of Native remedies. In the immense extent of these territories, there must be found, we should think, every variety of drug;—but if we do not avail ourselves of the bounties which Nature so liberally pours forth for the relief of suffering humanity, we are not worthy to be enrolled among the ministers of her hand-maid art, or to officiate at the Hygeian shrine. It is truly lamentable to think, that we should be indebted to our brethren in England for information respecting the virtue of plants that grow under our verandahs, and meeting us, as we may say, at every turn of our compounds.—Yet such would appear to be the case, from recent accounts in the Journals respecting the *Croton Tiglium*, *Stramonium*, &c. &c.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES. ORIENTAL—I.—

Indo-European Selections.

German writers of the greatest celebrity, have been for some time past, actively employed, in the cultivation of Oriental Literature. Besides the general attractions which the subject possesses, it is considered peculiarly interesting to the nations of

the Teutonic name, as calculated to throw light on their primitive history, whilst they were yet an Asiatic people. The migration of the Gothic tribes from Eastern regions, is not a novel doctrine; and even the Scandinavian Chronicles refer to the borders of the Caspian, as the original domicile of Odin and his followers. The notion appeared at one time to be going out of fashion, and it might have been regarded, as the crude conception of monkish ignorance and credulity, had not the discoveries of recent times, and more enlightened scholars, converted it into probability, if they have not established it as truth. The cultivation of the Persian language gave the first impulse to this sentiment: the verbal coincidences then encountered, awakened attention to Oriental affinity, and the existence of such a relationship, derived invigorated strength from the acquirement of the Sanscrit. The conclusions of our German brethren, derived from the new channels thus offered to their investigation, are full of promise—they merit our attention therefore; and that we may keep pace with the progress of their labours, nor suffer ourselves to be taken wholly by surprise, we shall attempt to collect a few of the materials they are accumulating, for the stately fabric, which it is not improbable they will ultimately rear.

The most obvious intimation of national affinity is resemblance of language—at the same time, etymological likenesses have been so often abused by learned ingenuity, that an attempt to prove their identity is necessarily received with caution and distrust. We need not, however, be very difficult of persuasion, in the present instance, and may admit, with a few exceptions, that the instances adduced by *Frederick Schlegel* (*Sprache und Weisheit der Indier*) do indicate some connexion between German and Sanscrit. The following are some of his analogies:—

<i>Sanscrit.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Manushya	Mensch	Man.
Pita	Vater	Father.
Mata	Mutter	Mother.
Bhrata	Bruder	Brother.
Swasa	Schwester	Sister.
Duhita	Tochter	Daughter.
Nasa	Nase	Nose.
Nakha	Nagel	Nail.
Bhru	Braue	Brow (eyebrow)

Nama	Nahme	Name.
Tersha	Durst	Thirst.
Asana	Essen	Eating.
Tandava	Tanz	Dancing.
Anta	Ende	End.
Gao	Kuh	A cow.
Ch'hedan	Scheidung	Cutting.
Bandhan	Band	Bond.
Dwar	Thur	Door
Sleshma	Schleim	Phlegm.
Sthira	Stier	Firm.
Tanu	Dienn	Thin.
Gharma	Warm	Warm.
Rohita	Roth	Red.
Vahula	Viel	Much or many.
Sam-sliswati	Um-schleisset	Embraces.
Srityati	Schreitet	Goes.
Vindati	Findet	Finds or ascertains.
Misrati	Mischt	Mixes.
Tanoti	Dehnet	Extends.
Manyate	Meinet	Thinks or minds.
Lokate	Luget (old G.)	Sees.

To these might be added a long string of words belonging to two families, the root of one of which, in Sanscrit, is *mri* to die, whence *marana* &c. dying, and the root of the other *Stha* to stay or stand, whence *Sthan* &c. place &c.—Hence, in German, *morden* to kill, *mord* murder, &c. *Stehen* to stand, *Stand* state, &c.

Besides these concurrent vocables, many analogous forms, occur in the structure of the two languages—thus the termination of the third persons of the present tense, which are in Sanscrit *t* or *nt*, (or *ti-anti*) are *t* or *d*, and *nd*, in German. *N* and *s* terminate in both languages the accusative and genitive cases, and the nasal termination of neuter nouns, especially also of infinitive nouns, which is *am* in Sanscrit, is *ung* in German, as *Chhedan-am*, *Scheid-ung*, &c. The termination *twam*, forming abstract nouns in Sanscrit, occurs in German as *thum* with the same power; and the diminutive affix *ku* in Sanscrit resembles *chen* in German, as *Manuvaka*, *Madchen*, &c. These analogies might be very extensively multiplied, but they are only interesting when associated with circumstances

which enliven whilst they corroborate the comparison—a case of the kind is afforded us by the learning of *Augustus Schlegel* (Indische Bibliothek), the brother of the writer named above.

The kings of the Ostrogoths bore the family designation of *Amalas*; from *Amala*, the fourth of their most early and most renowned princes. The appellation must have been so extensively current, as to have become familiar to the other German tribes. It is to be traced many centuries subsequent to the overthrow of the *Ostrogothic* kingdoms in the songs of the bards; and the poets of the dark ages, were not accustomed to borrow their nomenclature from very recondite sources. In the Lay of *Niebelungen*, the chiefs of the Ostrogoths, who are introduced, are designated by their patronymic, *Amelung*.

The meaning of the term *amala* is explained by *Wachter* unsoiled, unstained, from *Malo* a spot or soil, with the privative prefix *a*. The word *maal* has the same import in German, and *mole* in English, was probably the same, although it has acquired a restricted and modified application. *Malo* according to *Ulphilus* also signifies *rust*, the soil or stain of metal.

It may be objected to this etymology, that in the remains of the Ostrogothic language still extant, we do not meet with any unquestionable examples of the use of the privative *a*. On the other hand, however, it is found, not unfrequently, in the *Francic* writings of *Ottfried*, where it is also marked by the accent, specially distinguishing it as a particle, as in the words *Akust*, *Adeilo*, *Agalazie*—it seems therefore probable, that the employment of this negative particle, was not uncommon amongst the earliest Gothic tribes; but that it was dropped by them, at various subsequent periods, until its place was, at last, uniformly supplied by *Un*. There is not therefore any adequate motive, for our questioning the accuracy of the derivation of the word *Amala*; and we may consider its import further corroborated by its application, as such a patronymic would be fully in unison with the lofty sentiments of our ancestors, who attached the highest importance to the unsullied purity of their family descent.

The term *Amala* occurs frequently compounded with other words, to form individual or family appellations; hence the names *Amalaberga*, *Amalasvintha*, *Amalafred*, *Amalarich*: these denominations are most usually borne, by princes of the Ostrogothic race.

The reason why the word *Amala* appears to claim our attention particularly, is its importance as a guide to our views of national identity—the word is in fact, both in form and signification, as much *Sanscrit* as German, *Amala* (अमल) in the former, meaning unsoiled, *unspotted*, *immaculatus*, from (मल) soil, macula, and the privative prefix *A* (अ). This concurrence is therefore as undeniable as it is remarkable, and without wishing to draw from it any strained conclusion, we cannot help feeling disposed to regard it, as an additional corroboration of the doctrine, which connects the nations to whom the word was common.

[To be continued.]

2.—*Naturalization of the Shawl Goat in France.*

The attempts now observable on the continent of Europe to appropriate a share of the literary and scientific treasures of the East, afford us a subject of no less interest than instruction. The zeal evinced seems to derive fresh excitement from the impediments opposed to its exercise, and exclusion from the facilities presented by local residence serves only to excite curiosity and stimulate exertion. The spectacle thus presented to our contemplation is too honourable to human intellect to be regarded with indifference. The results, which claim our admiration, are calculated to animate our emulation, and may be productive of a competition creditable to all parties, and conducive to the diffusion and advancement of knowledge—we purpose therefore from time to time to avail ourselves of those channels of information to which we may gain access, to benefit by the labours of the learned Orientalists of Europe, and enrich our pages with the translated researches of such distinguished scholars as Hammer, Schlegel, Remusat, and De Sacy.

Although not a subject of a literary nature, the naturalization of the Shawl Goat in France is as much an object of scientific as of commercial interest, and the steps by which that measure was effected are remarkably characteristic of the enterprise and perseverance of our neighbours. The circumstance has been thought worthy in France of communication to the Academy of Sciences by M. Tessier, and the Memoir subsequently pub-

lished has been epitomized in the *Journal des Savans* by M. Remusat. The information thus promulgated coming in a more authentic shape than any accounts hitherto laid before the English public, we have thought the principal facts conveyed in the Memoir likely to be acceptable to our readers, and worthy of a place in this miscellany.

The source whence the Shawl wool was procurable was for a long time a matter of uncertainty, and the species of animal whom it clothed a subject of dispute amongst writers on Natural History: to clear up these doubts was the first object of the French enquirers, and a person travelling in Russia in the employ of M. Ternaux was directed by him to repair to the great fair of Macarief, where merchants from all parts of Asia assemble, to gain some accurate information. An Armenian furnished this person with a small quantity of the wool, and this was forwarded to Paris as the stuffing of a pillow case, belonging to a Russian courier; whilst about the same period several bales of the same substance were brought from Calcutta by Capt. Baudin. The accounts of different travellers concurred in proving, that the species of goat from which the wool was derived was scattered through different countries in India, Persia, and Tartary; and a tradition (not amounting, it is true, to a positive certainty) was current in the East, that Tamas Kouli Khan collected about three hundred goats in one of his expeditions, which have since multiplied the race in Kabul, Kandahar, Bukhara, and even in Kerman.

Upon a review of these considerations it appeared probable, that it would be unnecessary to undertake so remote and hazardous a journey as to Thibet, in order to procure some of the animals in question. There was also reason to expect, that no invincible difficulties would present themselves to the naturalization of the animal, as *Kerman*, although lying in latitude 30° , is from its elevation colder than many parts of France. There was some danger, that in procuring the goats from any other country than Thibet, a mixed and degenerate breed might be introduced; and according to the report of M. Dupres (*Travels in Persia*) the Kerman shawls are very inferior in texture and beauty, to those of Cashmir: at the same time this inferiority might perhaps be ascribable rather to defects in workmanship than material, and the comparative proximity of the country, rendered it at any rate worth while to make the experiment.

M. Amadeus Jaubert, Professor of the Turkish language, accordingly undertook to conduct the attempt. He left Paris in April 1818, provided with the necessary authority, and every recommendation likely to be serviceable to his enterprise. The most valuable documents were the letters of the Duke of Richlieu, the Minister for Foreign Affairs; and the success of the undertaking is mainly attributable to the assistance derived from this source.

M. Jaubert travelled by way of Odessa, Tangasog, and Astrakhan, to the camp of General Yermaloff, at the foot of the Caucasus, collecting on his route all possible information from the merchants of Bokhara and Armenia, whom he encountered. It was from them that he ascertained, that a race of goats with white wool, and which shed every year in June a fleece of singular fineness, were to be found amongst the Kergueses on the banks of the Ural; and the specimens produced appeared to correspond precisely with those which he had seen in France. His expectations were corroborated by scattered tufts of the same wool which he picked up in the steppes that divide Astrakhan from Oremburg, and which, he was told, belonged to *Thibet* goats, a designation that was uniformly given to the animal, and which was therefore an additional omen of success. He now also met with the animals themselves, and being satisfied that they were the same as the objects of his enquiry, he considered it unnecessary to prosecute his travels any farther. He purchased twelve hundred and eighty-nine goats amongst the Kergueses of the *Kara Agaji*, or *Black Tree*, and the *Kaisaks*; and with this flock he retraced his steps. The weather became inclement, and a great mortality of the animals ensued. The sea of Asof being encumbered with ice, he was disappointed in his hope of embarking at Tangasog, and was obliged to proceed along the coast to Theodosia. He arrived there on the 24th December, after losing two hundred and eighty-eight goats: the rest he divided into two troops, one of which was sent to Marseilles on a Russian vessel, and M. Jaubert followed with the other, with which he reached Toulon in safety.

Upon the landing of the first troop, Mons. Tessier was sent from Paris to take charge of them—they were subjected to a quarantine of thirty days, and as this confinement was but

ill calculated to restore them to a healthy condition, already affected by want of air and exercise on board ship, it was not extraordinary that it should have occasioned a diminution of the flock. On Mons. Tessier's arrival at Marseilles it was announced to him, that the whole were attacked by Convulsions and Mange. The occurrence of the first complaint appeared doubtful, as the symptoms were no more than those of a slight spasmodic affection; the latter was unquestionable and was severe, and there appeared little chance of subduing it except by removing the wool. The animals were accordingly shorn, and an ointment of sulphur and cantharides applied to the skin, which in a very short time restored it to a healthy state. The most destructive malady occurred on the voyage, and was attributable to the confined situation in which the animals were necessarily pent. This was a disease of the lungs, and was almost always fatal—a few who were slightly affected, recovered, with no other treatment than that of mixing sulphur with the food.

The goats who survived the hardships and perils of their journey, and the diseases by which they were attacked, were dispersed in various parts of France. Some were sent to the Royal sheep-walks in Perpignan and Roussillon, the mountainous character of which regions offered an analogy to Tibet. Others were sent to the elevated tracts that lie to the northward of Toulon, and some were distributed in the Department of the Bouches du Rhone. The last advices report that there were about 400 altogether, in perfect condition, and well covered with wool. No doubts are entertained of their becoming habituated to the soil and climate, and their affording a valuable material to future manufactures.

The scientific description which is given by the writer of the Memoir corresponds exactly with that of Turner, and very nearly with that of five goats lately purchased from a Mr. Dunlop in Scotland, on account of the French government, and placed in the Royal School at Alfort.—It also accords with that of a shawl goat procured from the Menagerie at Calcutta, and sent by M. Du Vauccles to the Museum of Natural History at Paris. It may be added, that the descriptions are in union with those the Chinese give of a goat they call *Fan*, and which they express by a character compounded of the name of a goat and the name of Tibet. The animal appears to be not uncommon in

China and the neighbouring countries, although the Chinese are indebted for shawls, called by them Sa-ha-la, to Bengal.

The Memoir of M. Tessier comprehends in a supplement various interesting details procured at Constantinople from an Armenian, who had been sent by a commercial house there some years before to Cashmir, to superintend the fabrication of some shawls after a particular pattern. He resided a considerable time in Cashmir, Lahore, and Cabul, where he collected his information. The substance of his reports is the following:—The animal, whose wool is the material of which shawls are made, is the goat—not the dromedary, as was once imagined; nor the sheep, as asserted by Mr. Bogle. The animal resembles the ordinary goat in most respects—is of a whitish colour or a bright brown; has long hair, beneath which grows the downy wool, that is alone employed in the fabrication of shawls. The down is cleaned by women and children, and carded by young girls, who perform this with their finger, only drawing out the wool carefully upon fine muslin. The loom is rude, and placed horizontally. A boy is placed to watch the pattern, and at each passage of the spindle to apprise the weaver what coloured thread is to be used.—The handsomest shawls cost above 600 rupees.

The best down is obtained at Lassa and Ladhak, but a large quantity is also procured from Kashgar and Bokhara—from these places it is imported, mixed with coarse wool, in bales, into Thibet and Cashmir.

We may add to these particulars, that with respect to the Persian shawls made from the wool of the Kerman goat, they were so little esteemed in their own country, that it was necessary to have recourse to legislative enactments for their protection. The king of Persia accordingly issued an edict, some years ago, forbidding the use of Cashmir shawls to all persons under a certain rank, or those who should have a royal licence to wear them. We are not aware that the edict has ever been repealed.

3.—*Report on the Cultivation of Spices, at Bencoolen, by*
J. LUMSDAINE, Esq.

In 1798 the first attempt was made, to introduce the cultivation of Cloves and Nutmegs into the Island of Sumatra.

The success of the experiment has been detailed, in a very able Memoir, by Mr. Lumsdaine, which was published in 1821, in the Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Sumatra, and has since been abridged by the Editor of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal. The commencement of the experiment was by no means favorable:—out of 66 Clove plants, landed in health and vigour in 1798, only four arrived at maturity, one of which flowered in 1803, and the most vigorous of them did not survive the thirteenth year.

The attempt under the late celebrated Botanist Dr. Roxburgh was more fortunate. In 1803, this gentleman brought a supply of no less than 22,000 vigorous Nutmegs, and 6000 or 7000 Clove plants from Amboyna. The mode of culture is simple; and is much the same, however various the soil. It consists in keeping the plants clean with the hoe, and manuring with cow-dung and burnt earth, once a year in the rainy season. Mr. Lumsdaine, however, remarks, that the preparation of suitable composts is as yet but imperfectly understood; and the pruning knife too sparingly used. In fixing the soil of a plantation, he gives a decided preference to the alluvial grounds, from their superior fertility, and capacity for retaining moisture. In such grounds the plant thrives healthily, under even a slender pittance of manure. In virgin forest lands a greater proportion of dung is required; but they are next in rank to the alluvial. In all situations lofty shooting trees, to protect the plantation from the southerly and northerly winds, are indispensibly necessary. When trees are not found on soil, otherwise adapted for the culture of the Clove and Nutmeg, Mr. Lumsdaine recommends belting the plantation with the *Cassuarina Littorea*, and *Cerbera Manghas*; large trees, however, must not be permitted to stand among the plants.

The nuts, selected as ripe as possible, are set at the distance of a foot apart, covering them very lightly with mould. In thirty or sixty days the seedlings appear; and when four feet high, the healthiest are removed, at the commencement of the rains, to the plantation previously prepared; and placed in holes thirty feet from each other. The soil must be as well pulverized as possible, to admit of the roots striking early and firmly. The plough is employed in clearing between the rows; and in sultry weather the plants are watered every other day. Until five

years old, they are carefully protected against the sun; after that period, until their fifteenth year, they are liberally supplied with the compost manure. This manure is applied in a circular furrow, in immediate contact with the fibrous roots. Care must be taken, to keep the roots covered with mould, as they naturally rise upwards. Suckers and dead branches are to be removed, and the lateral ones alone encouraged. The end of what is called the great annual harvest, is the proper time for pruning.

The proportion between male and female plants is a matter of chance; but it is calculated, that the number of productive trees may amount to about two-thirds. But the plant is both monœcious and dicecious; and where abundance of the former are found, the fewer the number of male plants to be retained.

The Nutmeg begins to bear fruit about the seventh year, and in the fifteenth its productiveness is at the highest—It would appear to continue prolific longer in some parts of the Eastern Archipelago than others. At the Moluccas, it is said to carry fruit for seventy or eighty years—at Sumatra experience only warrants Mr. L. to speak of twenty-two, but the plants are healthy and thriving. The fruit is ripe about seven months after the first appearance of blossom; and a good bearing tree, of fifteen years old, may produce five pounds of Nutmegs, and a pound and a quarter of Mace. They bear all the year round; but the great harvest may be looked for in the months of September, October, November and December—The integuments burst on the ripening of the fruit; and at this period the tree exhibits a very rich and beautiful appearance. The mace is stript off carefully, and dried in the sun, or in damp weather by the heat of a charcoal fire.

The process of drying the nuts is minutely described by Mr. Lumsdaine. The produce of different months is placed on different stages over the fire; and the temperature is never permitted to exceed 140° of Fah°. The nuts are turned every second or third day; and undergo this smoking process for a complete period of two months. Such as rattle freely in the shell are then taken out, by breaking the kernel with a mallet; they are then rubbed over with well sifted dry lime—They are well packed for exportation in light casks, covered with a coating of fresh water and lime. Every means to exclude the

air must be adopted. Mr. Lumsdaine is decidedly against the practice in common use, of dipping the Nutmegs in salt-water and lime; and prefers rubbing them, as directed, simply with well sifted dry lime.

The cultivation of Cloves is not so well adapted to the soil of Sumatra, as of other parts of the world, where they are grown in greater abundance. Mr. Lumsdaine does not, therefore, appear to think their cultivation a matter of so much profit or importance.

In a plantation of 1000 Nutmegs or Clove trees, our author estimates that seven Chinese, or active Bengalees, fifty head of cattle, and two ploughs are sufficient for all the purposes of cultivation—The Clove harvest, he says, is tedious, and requires an additional number of hands.

“ I have very great satisfaction,” says he, “ in affording my individual testimony to the energy and zeal which actuate the great body of the planters, and of the correspondent improvement of their respective plantations. Without mentioning the names of individuals who have been foremost in this race of emulation, suffice it to say, that the plantations generally exhibit tokens of progressive amelioration; and that such of the trees of the importation of 1798 as have been duly cultured, are in the highest degree of health, vigour, and productiveness.

“ It would be unreasonable to expect, that such felicitous results could have been realised without proportionate sacrifices. In the first era of the speculation, the cultivators had to contend, on the one hand, with Nature, in exploring and eliciting the latent properties of a soil notable only for its supposed indomitable sterility: while, on the other hand, the problematical success of the undertaking, and extent of capital requisite to conduct it to a prosperous issue, involved considerations of no trivial importance. It is to their industry, spirit, and perseverance, that we owe the naturalization of these valuable exotics; the established reputation of their produce, both in Europe and India; the abolition of the monopoly and exclusive pretensions of the Dutch to this trade; and finally, the assured possession to Great Britain of this promised scene of national and colonial wealth. I consider that I am within bounds, in estimating the total amount of European private capital sunk in this speculation at 436,000 dollars, and of native at 35,000 dollars, from the first commencement of the plantations, until the trees respectively came into bearing:—but of this a considerable portion has been redeemed in produce.”

Abstract Statement of the Public and Private Spice Plantations at and in the vicinity of Fort Marlborough, for 1819—20.

		Above 20 years of age.		Between 10—20 years of age.		Between 5—10 years of age.		Total under 5 years of age, including nursery plants, not bearing.	Total number incultivation.
		Total No.	Bearing.	Total No.	Bearing.	Total No.	Bearing.		
NUTMEGS.	1819—20....	130	113	19,045	12,382	31,024	13,554	43,712	101,911
	1818—19....	152	135	16,938	10,360	43,418	13,728	48,921	109,429
	Increase,....	.....	.....	2,107	2,022	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Decrease,....	22	22	.....	.....	4,394	174	5,209	7,518
CLOVES.	1819—20....	.....	.....	2,132	3,132	9,832	5,243	12,728	24,692
	1818—19....	.....	.....	2,160	2,653	9,200	4,837	14,912	26,372
	Increase,....	.....	.....	.....	479	632	400	.....	.....
	Decrease,....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	2,184	1,680

On the Medical and Surgical Sciences of the Hindus.*

The successful cultivation of the healing art by European skill and learning, has left us nothing to learn from the Hindus. In the present state of their knowledge, indeed, we have every thing to teach them; but we are not to infer from what we now behold, that they were never better instructed: there is reason to suspect the contrary, and to conclude, from the imperfect opportunities of investigation we possess, that in medicine, as in astronomy, and metaphysics, the Hindus once kept pace with the most enlightened nations of the world; and that they attained as thorough a proficiency in medicine and surgery, as any people, whose acquisitions are recorded, and as indeed was practicable, before anatomy was made known to us, by the discoveries of modern enquirers.

It might easily be supposed, that their patient attention, and natural shrewdness, would render the Hindus excellent observers; whilst the extent, and fertility of their native country would

* This article came too late for insertion under the proper head—MEDICAL.—ED.

furnish them with many valuable drugs and medicaments.—Their *Nidan*, or Diagnosis, accordingly appears to define and distinguish symptoms with great accuracy, and their *Dravyabhidhana*, or Materia Medica, is sufficiently voluminous.—They have also paid great attention to regimen and diet, and have a number of works on the food and general treatment, suited to the complaint, or favourable to the operation of the medicine administered. This branch they entitle *Pathapathya*. To these subjects are to be added, the *Chikitsa*, or medical treatment of diseases—on which subject they have a variety of compositions, containing much absurdity, with much that is of value ; and the *Rasavidya*, or Pharmacy, in which they are most deficient. All these works, however, are of little avail to the present generation, as they are very rarely studied, and still more rarely understood, by any of the practising empirics.

The divisions of the science thus noticed, as existing in books, exclude two important branches, without which the whole system must be defective—Anatomy and Surgery. We can easily imagine, that these were not likely to have been much cultivated in Hindustan, and that local disadvantages, and religious prejudices might have formed very serious impediments to their acquirement.—Something of the former might be accidentally picked up, by the occasional inspection of bodies, either brutal or human, which happened to be exposed; but we can scarcely expect dissections of the latter, amongst the Hindus, when we find that the Greeks themselves did not venture beyond animal subjects, even in the time of Aristotle.—In the absence of anatomy, of course, little was to be looked for in surgery; and it has been taken for granted, that whatever might have been the character of medical science, amongst the Hindus in former days, an almost utter ignorance has always prevailed on the subjects, most essential to its perfect possession, and practical application.—These ideas, however, are perhaps partially erroneous, and rest on our own imperfect knowledge of the medical literature of the Hindus.

The Hindu compositions on medical subjects, and even their own accounts of them, whether fables or facts, have hitherto scarcely been adverted to by Sanscrit scholars. The subject is not of general interest; and requires a twofold qualification, not likely to be often combined, in the individual, who embarks

in it :—as it is also a matter, more of curiosity than utility, there is little inducement to its prosecution. At the same time, vulgar errors are always mischievous, and their correction would in some sort repay the labour, that should effect so salutary a purpose. There are no doubt, amongst the members of the medical profession in India, many, competent to the task of giving to the world an accurate view of the Hindu systems ; and it is not intended here, to anticipate any part of their labours, in the few desultory notices we propose to offer, on the existence and history of Hindu Surgery.

The *Ayur Veda*, as the medical writings of highest antiquity and authority are collectively called, is considered to be a portion of the fourth or *Atharva Veda*, and is consequently the work of BRAHMA—by him it was communicated to DACSHA, the *Prajapati*, and by him, the two ASWINS, or sons of SURYA, the Sun, were instructed in it, and they then became the medical attendants of the gods—a genealogy, that cannot fail recalling to us the two sons of *Esculapius*, and their descent from *Apollo*. Now what were the duties of the ASWINS, according to Hindu authorities?—the gods, enjoying eternal youth and health, stood in no need of physicians, and consequently they held no such sinecure station. The wars between the gods and demons, however, and the conflicts amongst the gods themselves, in which wounds might be suffered, although death was not inflicted, required chirurgical aid—and it was this, accordingly, which the two ASWINS rendered. They performed many extraordinary cures, as might have been expected, from their superhuman character. When BRAHMA's fifth head was cut off by RUDRA, they replaced it—a feat worthy of their exalted rank in the profession, to which they belong, and little capable of imitation, by their unworthy successors.

The meaning of these legendary absurdities is clear enough, and is conformable to the tenor of all history. Man, in the semi-barbarous state, if not more subject to external injuries, than internal disease, was at least more likely to seek remedies for the former, which were obvious to his senses, than to imagine the means of relieving the latter, whose nature he could so little comprehend.

Surgical, therefore, preceded medicinal skill ; as *Celsus* has asserted, when commenting on Homer's account of *Podalirius*

and *Machaon*, who were not consulted, he says, during the plague in the Grecian camp, although regularly employed, to extract darts and heal wounds. The same position is maintained, as we shall hereafter see, by the Hindu writers, in plain, as well as in legendary language.

According to some authorities, the ASWINS instructed INDRA, and INDRA was the preceptor of DHANWANTARI; but others make ATREYA, BHARADWAJA, and CHARAKA prior to the latter.---CHARAKA's work, which goes by his name, is extant---DHANWANTARI is also styled *Kasiraja*, prince of *Kasi* or Benares. His disciple was SUSRUTA, the son of VISWAMITRA, and consequently a contemporary of RAMA: his work also exists, and is our chief guide at present. It is unquestionably of some antiquity, but it is not easy to form any conjecture of its real date, except that it cannot have the prodigious age, which Hindu fable assigns it---it is sufficient to know, that it is perhaps the oldest work on the subject, excepting that of CHARAKA, which the Hindus possess. One commentary on the text, made by UBHATTA a Cashmirian, is probably as old as the twelfth or thirteenth century, and his comment, it is believed, was preceded by others. The work is divided into six portions---the *Sutra St'hana*, or Chirurgical Definitions; the *Nidana St'hana*, or section on Symptoms, or Diagnosis; *Sarira St'hana*, anatomy; *Chikitsa St'hana*, the internal application of Medicines; *Kalpa St'hana*, Antidotes; *Uttara St'hana*, or a supplementary section on various local diseases, or affections of the eye, ear, &c.---In all these divisions, however, surgery, and not general medicine, is the object of the *Sausruta*.

The *Ayur Veda*, which originally consisted of one hundred sections, of a thousand stanzas each, was adapted to the limited faculties and life of man, by its distribution into eight subdivisions, the enumeration of which conveys to us an accurate idea, of the objects of the *Ars medendi* amongst the Hindus. The divisions are thus enumerated---1 *Salya*. 2 *Salakya*. 3 *Kaya chikitsa*. 4 *Bhutavidya*. 5 *Kaumarabhritya*. 6 *Agada*. 7 *Rasayana*, and 8 *Bajikarana*---They are explained as follows:

1. *Salya* is the art of extracting extraneous substances, whether of grass, wood, earth, metal, bone, &c. violently or accidentally introduced into the human body; with the treatment of the inflammation and suppuration thereby induced; and by

analogy, the cure of all phlegmonoid tumours and abscesses. The word *Salya* means a dart or arrow, and points clearly to the origin of this branch of Hindu science. In like manner the *Ἱατρός*, or physician of the Greeks, was derived, according to *Scxtus Empiricus*, from *ἵος*, an arrow or dart.

2. *Salakya* is the treatment of external organic affections, or diseases of the eyes, ears, nose, &c.—it is derived from *Salaka*, which means any thin and sharp instrument; and is either applicable in the same manner as *Salya*, to the active causes of the morbid state, or it is borrowed from the generic name of the slender probes and needles, used in operations on the parts affected.

3. *Kaya Chikitsa* is, as the name implies, the application of the *Ars medendi* (*Chikitsa*) to the *body* in general (*Kaya*), and forms what we mean by the Science of Medicine---the two preceding divisions constitute the Surgery of modern schools.

4. *Bhutavidya* is the restoration of the faculties from a disorganised state, induced by Demoniactal possession. This art has vanished before the diffusion of knowledge, but it formed a very important branch of medical practice, through all the schools, Greek, Arabic, or European, and descended to days very near our own, as a reference to *Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy* may prove to general readers.

5. *Kaumara bhritya* means, the care of infancy, comprehending not only the management of children from their birth, but the treatment of irregular lactic secretion, and puerperal disorders in mothers and nurses---this holds with us also the place, that its importance claims.

6. *Agada* is the administration of antidotes---a subject which, as far as it rests upon scientific principles, is blended with our medicine and surgery.

7. *Rasayana* is chemistry, or more correctly alchemy, as the chief end of the chemical combinations it describes, and which are mostly metallurgic, is the discovery of the universal medicine---the elixir, that was to render health permanent, and life perpetual.

8. The last branch, *Bajikarana*, professes to promote the increase of the human race---an illusory research, which, as well as the preceding, is not without its parallel in ancient, and modern times.

We have, therefore, included in these branches, all the real and fanciful pursuits of physicians of every time and place. *SUSRUTA*, however, confines his own work to the classes, *Salya* and *Salakya*, or Surgery; although, by an arrangement not uncommon with our own writers, he introduces occasionally the treatment of general diseases, and the management of women and children, when discussing those topics, to which they bear relation. Pure Surgery, however, is his aim, and it is the particular recommendation of *DHANWANTARI*—*Salya* being, he declares expressly, “the first and best of the medical sciences; less liable, than any other, to the fallacies of conjectural and inferential practice; pure in itself; perpetual in its applicability; the worthy produce of heaven, and certain source of fame.”

From these premises we may be satisfied, that Surgery was once extensively cultivated, and highly esteemed by the Hindus. Its rational principles and scientific practice are, however, now, it may be admitted, wholly unknown to them—what they formerly were, we may perhaps take some future opportunity of specifying.

LITERARY NOTICES.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The number for June contains among other things a Preface, accounting for the calumnies, which have been heaped upon the Magazine; and written in the usual piquant and forcible manner, which distinguishes the works of *EBONY*. The writer challenges comparison with other works of the same kind; and while he pleads guilty to occasional aberrations, maintains that they are such, as are unavoidable with authors writing spiritedly. He denies, that any charge of unfairness to real genius—irreverence towards truly great men—or attempts to damp the ardour of the generous aspirant after fame, have been made out against *Blackwood*. On the con-

trary, the only crime committed is one, with which the apologist himself charges the work, that of having been too gentle and indulgent—its only fault is, that its conductors ARE **TORIES**. As *BLACKWOOD* is one of the most popular Magazines of the day; and known and admired by many, on this side of the Cape, as well as on the other; and as its merits and demerits often form a topic of conversation, both in town and country, i. e. at the Presidency, and in the *Mofussil*—it may not be unentertaining to such of our readers, as have not access to the work itself, to peruse its apology.—It is as follows:—

Several circumstances concur in impressing us with the belief, that our mis-

cellany will form the subject of general discussion during the ensuing month, and this, perhaps, even to a greater extent, than it has ever yet done.

In the mean time, let us be excused for saying a very few words about ourselves. That we have committed various acts of imprudence, we do not deny—we freely admit that we have done so: and we wish to know, if all the Conductors of Periodical Works now extant were assembled in one room, which of them it is that durst hesitate to make a similar confession? Haste, and vivacity of spirits, and the enjoyment of a joke, are things the effect of which every candid person may in some measure appreciate,—and if there be people so very wise as to make no allowance for such matters, we are at least sure of this, that these sages were never, themselves, capable of doing *anything* quickly, nor visited by one impetus of social glee, nor guilty of one witticism since they first shook their heads in their nurse's arms. For us, we are certainly of a very different temperament; and such is universally felt to be the case. Indeed, one of the best jokes, one of the greatest jesters of the age has to answer for, sets this matter in a very striking point of view. "I wish," said a learned Whig M. P. one day in a certain shop in Albemarle Street, "I wish to God this fellow North were dead."—"That," replied another of the same class, "would do us little good; he has bred such a race of tormentors, that we shall never have peace while we live—Depend on it, Sir J——, his ghost will walk."—"Walk!" quoth R——, "by Jupiter, if it does anything, it will trot."

The simple truth of the affair lies in a nut-shell. For a series of years the Whigs in Scotland had all the jokes to themselves. They laughed and lashed as they liked;—and, while this was the case, did anybody ever hear them say that either laughing or lashing were among the seven deadly sins? People said at times, no doubt, that Mr. Jeffrey was a more gentlemanly Whip, than Mr. Brougham—that Sydney Smith grinned more good-humouredly, than Sir James Mackintosh, and so forth;—but all these were satirists, and strange to say, they ALL then rejoiced in the name. Indeed, take away the merit of clever satire from most of them, and they shrink to pretty moderate dimensions. Is Mr. Jeffrey a Samuel Johnson? Is Mr. Brougham an Ed-

mund Burke? Is Mr. Smith a South? Is Sir James Mackintosh a Gibbon? These men were all satirists, it is true; but their fame does not rest altogether on satire. Q. E. D.

Let any body read our work over, and survey the general complexion of all we have written. Jokes and satire he will find; but will he find anything of that unfairness towards real genius, of which our enemies so bitterly accuse us? Shew us the one truly great man, mentioned by us, of whom we have not spoken reverently, and our mouth is closed for ever. Shew us the one unaffected generous aspirant, whose youthful hopes our satire has blasted, and we are dumb. Shew us the one man, great or small, good or bad, whose works we have abused, not because we despised the works, but because we had a grudge against the individual, and this Number is our last. The fact is, that no such charges can in fairness be brought against us,—and our enemies well know, that no such charges can be substantiated against us, else had they not confined themselves to the loose and vulgar tirades and jeremiades with which alone we have as yet been, so far as we are aware, assailed. On the contrary, we have, we speak it boldly, been as critics chiefly to blame for our excess of gentleness. Our praise has flowed not only more liberally than that of any other critics of the day, but more liberally, in many instances, than it ought to have done. And, accordingly, there is no question, that, laying Scotland for a moment out of view, our general critical character is one of extreme benignity, candour, and generosity. Poll the authors whose works we have criticized, and if we do not carry this point hollow, we never stand again. There is no *Wordsworth* to complain of us for wilful scoffing against power, which, scoffing, we in our secret souls revered. There is no Byron to reproach us with trampling into the mud the first budding blossoms of a noble genius. There is no *Dermody* to rise, and say, "You called me DRUNKARD."—

Nay, never shake thy gory locks at me;
Thou canst not say I did it.—

What is our offence? It can be told in three words, WE ARE TORIES. "Ubi lapsus, quid feci?"—Ask the WHIGS! We have attacked them, there lies our fault. We have beat them, there lies our glory. They abuse us; that we despise. The Tories, at least the good, the wise,

the generous, and the just among them, approve us. In that we triumph.

We have, however, let it be observed, been using both the word *Whig*, and the word *Tory*, just now in a limited sense and acceptance. We should indeed be very much ashamed of ourselves, if we believed ourselves to have merited, or moved the spleen of the true old English Whigs. Not at all. We have among them many fast friends, nay, many admirable and valuable contributors; and these are every day increasing. Does any body suppose, that because we advocate, in general, the cause of the present administration, we are their paid, servile, slavish tools? Or that we doubt, or that we do not honour, the uprightness of many who regard them with eyes different from ours? This is nonsense; our contempt is for a small, and, thank God, now an inconsiderable faction, of speaking and writing, haranguing and libelling, base, hypocritical, unchristian, unpatriotic creatures, who bear, and who disgrace, the name of Whig. But we are in no more danger of confounding the great party that passes under the same name with THESE, than we are of wishing ourselves to be looked upon as partakers in the same cleaving sins of dulness, ignorance, cowardice, utter prostration of sense and intellect, and manhood, which we, (at least as well as any Whig among them all,) can detect and despise in too many who share with us, and disgrace, *as far as in them lies*, the name of Tory. We stand by ourselves, and for ourselves. We are conscious of integrity and of candour. Who is he, who can say less without a blush? Who is he, that can say more without a lie?

Really all this humbug has gone on too long. This Journal is acknowledged by every body to be one of the fairest that ever the world saw; and we are sick of hearing ourselves abused in one little contemptible corner, while all Europe rings with our praise. What is an Edinburgh Whig? The word *nothing* affords an easy and complete answer; and we shall limit ourselves to that.

Swift complained, that of 2000 pamphlets written against him, not one was worth a farthing, and that he had been attacked all his life by fresh supplies of inveterate idiots. We are sorry to think, that this has been very much our own case. Our wit is like Swift's, we think, in most essentials—clean, clear, bright, sharp, shrewd, biting, bitter, penetrating,

sarcastic, and unanswerable. Every idiot who has run tilt at us, has been received, like a flea or a louse, on the point of our pen, and, wriggling, expired. Mr. Colburn goes about paying for puffs of his "*Mohawks*," in newspapers and other periodicals; but if a satirist is good for any thing, just put a whip into his hand, and tell the honest man to lay about him, and he will make himself felt at no expence to his publisher. If he be a paralytic, it will be seen by the first flourish of his thong, which will fall short, and coil like a worm round his own feeble spindles. Some one, it is said, gave money to needy or greedy persons, to advertise hints that Mr. Thomas Moore was the author of the "*Mohawks*," a compliment of which the "*Irish Melodist*" (so he was signified) cannot but be proud. The author, it was then darkly intimated, was "a character well known in the political circles;" and from this we were led to suspect Joseph Hume. We leave these gentlemen to settle the matter between them with Mr. Colburn, who, being the very soul of ingenuousness, and candour, and simplicity, will perhaps be able to explain to them, who and what were meant by these oracular advertisements.

Mr. Thomas Moore, we happen to know, *has written* a Satirical Poem upon us and our Magazine, but it is not yet published; and both for his sake and our own, we hope it never will be; but that he will commit it to the flames, and forget it altogether. We are great admirers of Mr. Moore's genius—his wit—his sensibility—his fancy—and his imagination. We have said so in a thousand pleasant and delightful ways, and will often say so again. We did not at all like the gross and brutal personalities of many of his political verses, and thought badly of the licentiousness of many of his amatory effusions. This, too, we have said in a thousand pleasant and delightful ways, and will often say so again. These opinions of ours are certainly more distinguished for truth than originality. We have no wish to be singular; and if all the world but ourselves thinks that the "*Two-Penny Post-bag*" is a gentlemanly, honourable, and amiable *jeu d'esprit*, and that "*Little's Poems*" ought to lie below the pillows of all our virgins, why, we must just then eat our words, and entreat Mr. Thomas Moore's pardon. Till we have ascertained that the world is on one side, and we on another, we must beg leave

to retain our present opinions. Now, Mr. Moore being a satyrist himself, should not fly into a fury with us, for being now and then of the same kidney, —if indeed it be true, as many worthy people seem to hint, that we are a severe set of people. He really ought not to have written a sharp poem upon us; and we think, that, upon reflection, he must be sorry for it. Should he really publish his attack, what we intend to do is simply this:—We intend to give copious extracts, so as to fill the right-hand columns of about a dozen pages of the Magazine, and to fill the left-hand columns with verses of our own, (in the same measure, whatever that may be—is it heroic?) upon Mr. Moore. It will amuse—probably instruct, the public—to see two such great wits as Tom Moore and Kit North fairly *set-to*. A clear stage, and fair play, is all that either of us can desire; and umpires may be appointed from the friends of the distinguished combatants. We appoint for ourselves Neat and the Rev. William Lisle Bowles—and we suggest to Mr. Moore, in the true spirit of British courage, Gas and Mr. Montgomery, the “Author of the World before the Flood.”

Lord Byron, too, has written something about us—but whether a satire or an eulogy seems doubtful. The Noble Lord—great wits having short memories, and sometimes not very long judgments—has told the public and Mr. Murray, that he has forgotten whether his letter is *on* or *to* the Editor of Blackwood's Magazine. From this we fear his Lordship was in a state of civilization when he penned it; and if ever he publishes it, as we scorn to take advantage of any man, we now give his Lordship and the public a solemn pledge, to drink one glass of Sherry, three of Champagne, two of Hock, ditto of Madeira, six of Old Port, and four-and-twenty of Claret, before we put pen to paper in reply. At the same time, Lord Byron should recollect, that we are now an old man—just as Jeremy Bentham is now an old woman; and that he, who has youth on his side, ought not to throw up his hat in the ring, and challenge us for a bellyful. We think we can fit him with the gloves, and that is pretty light play, for one at our time of life. But we have still a blow or two left in us; and if a turn-up with the naked mauleys there must be, a hit on the jugular may peradventure do his Lordship's business.

Should his Lordship be dished in the ring—like Curtis or O'Leary—let the Reviewer, who tries us, remember that we wished to decline the contest.

Some people will say, “Here is a pretty Preface.” “Oh! what for a Preface?” quoth Feldborg the Dane. No matter, worthy Readers. If we should prose for a twelve-month, we could not put you more completely in possession of the facts of the case—just at present. When Mr. Francis Jeffrey, editor of the Edinburgh Review, has given you his opinion of us, as he will do one of these days, we promise you one thing, in which you run no risk of disappointment—*Our opinion of HIM.*

C. N.

June 20, 1822.

Lord Byron's Late Poems—

CAIN.—The *extravaganzas* of Lord Byron were long borne by the literary, and the moral worlds, because with much evil, there was an uniform mixture of great power, and an occasional redemption, by the display of something good. But such has been the contortion of his Lordship's intellect, that he has dashed out the good—retained the bad, and yet imagines, that the power, so far from being diminished, is thereby encreased! In this the Poet has perhaps already found, that he has much mistaken the real causes, to which he owed his former popularity. So long as there hung even a doubt, as to whether the Poet was on the moral side of the question, or not, his most glowing pictures of the bad were read, as masterly portraits of what the bad really is; but when we discover, as in **CAIN**, that Byron dwells on the evil, as the portion he has himself chosen, in the walks of common life, the effect is from that moment completely changed.—The attempt to excuse Byron, by a comparison with Milton, has altogether failed.—The difference between the Poets, in what may be called their attachment to their Hero, is marked and distinct.

E E

BYRON assimilates himself with *Cain*, and appears standing by and lauding, as the man, the sentiments which, as the Poet, he puts into the mouth of the first murderer. MILTON displays the highest powers of intellect, and Poetry, in painting Satan; but he is never on the side of the Arch-enemy of our race. He puts into his mouth the expression of high efforts; but he never fails to shew us the fatal and lamentable weakness, which paralyses them all. In Byron there is no devotional tone—in Milton it pervades every verse and sentiment. MILTON lives, at this day, in greater veneration, than ever; Byron is already sinking; and will soon be utterly, and deservedly neglected. He has tempted the experiment of wandering out of himself, and tried the walks of the Drama. His success in this walk of writing would have never given him a name as a Poet, above that of his noble Compeer Lord Thurlow. But we cannot describe the complexion of his Lordship's late labours, as a Poet, and their probable and early fate, better than in the words of a writer, in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

The Quarterly Review, destined always to follow, is at last threatening a tremendous article on the sins of Lord Byron. Of course, not a syllable will be said, that can be suspected to impede the sale of a single sixpence worth of his works. Cain, which no one now reads, is to be made the scape-goat; and the genuine and productive mischiefs of his lordship, the Harolds and Don Juans, are to be slurred over by the committee of pens, which are to make havoc of unfortunate and forgotten Cain. This resolution is the work of grave remonstrances from the wigs and gowns, which have hitherto purchased their pamphlets and primers at Murray's.

Some impulse of the same kind is said to have awaked the dormant vigour of the *Edinburgh Review*; and persons on both sides of the Tweed have the credit of compelling the two great ostentatious instruments of candid criticism, to be,

for the first time these half dozen years, candid and critical.

The *Edinburgh Review* has, however, taken the lead. It has sent out a tardy, but a bold defiance, and giving Lord Byron sufficient honour for the spirit of his poetry, flagellates him for the offence of his insolent, ungenerous, and profane principles. This is done for once in plain language; and his lordship will probably feel, that the dexterous remotion of his person beyond the grasp of British Law, implies no impunity to his insults on the decencies, honour, and feelings of England. There are men in the world, who have so accurate a sense of their own deservings, that they think it a just argument against all law and all providence, that they have not been hanged. For such men, the discovery that the disgust of society is gathering against them, is so far a salutary interposition. It may stop them before they reach the summit of madness and impiety, and make their return not a direct violation of the laws of nature. The *Edinburgh Review* has had the merit of laying on this preservative lash; and it has probably crushed out, with the last trample of its heel, the whole brood of "Cains" which were threatened from Pisa! Shelley* will henceforth rave only to the moon. Hunt will sonneteer himself, and "urge tear on tear," in memory of Hampstead butter, and Chelsea bunnies; and Byron, sick of his companions, and ashamed of his career, will at length ask his demon, how it is that he has cast himself out of all the advantages that life lavished on him? Why he is an Englishman without a country—a Peer without a seat in Parliament—and, most momentous of all, a Christian without a religion? He has lived long enough to know, that to live as he has done, is to stuff himself with the husks and swinish refuse of life. Is an English nobleman to have no correspondent, but his bookseller? No friends but a vulgar group, already shaken out of English society? No objects but the paltry praises of temporizing reviews? And no studies but the shame and scorn of honourable literature? He is already perishing—his later productions are successively his worst—his miserable tragedies have shewn, that when he is not allowed to rant about himself, he can do nothing—he has decidedly failed in the noblest class of poetry—has

* Accounts have reached us of Mr. Shelley's death—He was unfortunately drowned, in the Mediteranean, while on a water excursion of pleasure with a friend—Ed.

shewn that he has no general grasp—no power over the living, generous heart—none of the mighty faculty of embodying character, and filling the mind with magnificent nature. That he is, then, not merely below Shakspeare, to whom all men are inferior, but below the whole tribe of the true poetic age of England,—a multitude of men of various degrees of mutual inferiority—but all habitually moving, in a superior region, to the highest flight of the noble lord.

This is truth; but of this the *Quarterly Review* will not whisper one iota; it will regret, and be surprised, and pained, and mortified; and will hope, and fear, and make its tale picturesque with accounts of his lordship's curls and complexion—the amount of his cabbage dinners—and the fare of his boat on the Brenta.

Henry Kirke White's Remains, by SOUTHEY.—The sympathy, which the fate of Kirke White excited in the literary world, has not yet altogether subsided—at least, so thinks Mr. Southey; and perhaps, he is right. Were it otherwise, the present volume would stand a chance of being read, only by the particular class of enthusiasts, to which it is more directly addressed; and to whose taste the Laureate has strenuously set himself, of late years, to minister.—The effusions of White's genius, with which we are presented, can scarcely be called literary performances of any merit; and their title to notice rests, rather on the good, and amiable character of their Author, than on their own excellence.

Speeches of the Right Honourable HENRY GRATTAN.—The name of GRATTAN is known to every one, acquainted with the history of Ireland, for nearly the last fifty years, as that of one of her warmest advocates, and her brightest ornaments. To the pious affection and industry of his son, are we indebted for the present volume, which contains the *Speeches*

of the Father, prefaced by a short Biographical Memoir. The tribute, paid to Mr. Grattan, although coming from a hand, that may well be supposed to be partial, had received the sanction of the public, long before his volume appeared. Placed in circumstances, requiring no ordinary vigour of mind, and no common degree of political rectitude, to act an honest and consistent part, Mr. Grattan pursued the undeviating path, which his conscience pointed out; and unawed by the voice of popular reprobation, when it was poured forth upon his public conduct,—and uncorrupted by its plaudits, when they followed him, in an equally copious stream—he was one day the object of the fondest idolatry of his countrymen—he was the next, rejected and despised by them—denounced in 1798, as the enemy of his country, he was soon after deified, as its saviour.—Thus it was his fortune to be sometimes the object of popular adoration, and at other times to be traduced, as the betrayer of his country's liberties.—The city, which in 1812 chose him with one voice, to represent them in Parliament, would have stoned him to death in 1818.—The close of his life, however, bore testimony to the general sense of its rectitude, in the grief that followed him to his grave; and the Statesman, who had alternately floated, and sunk, in the stream of popularity, was forgotten in the friend, whose simplicity of character had charmed every one, that had the happiness to know him; and whose varied powers in the walks of philosophy, poetry, and politics, had given a zest to his social converse, which rendered it eagerly sought by men of all parties in the state.

The eloquence of Mr. Grattan in

its general character, was glowing, animated and enthusiastic. It par-took largely of Irish faults; and was more marked by striking antitheses, than by continuous, and systematic reasoning. Unable to resist the besetting sin of his countrymen, he trusted more for effect, to figurative and metaphorical diction, than to the eloquence of reason, and close argument. His early were less tinctured with these faults, than his later speeches; and it is to be regretted, that so few of them should have been preserved. If we look to their effect on the welfare of his country, we must pronounce him without hesitation one of her greatest benefactors—He appeared at a period, when Ireland displayed a lamentable paucity in literature; when her manufactures languished, and her commerce had almost dwindled to nothing. These he contributed to restore, in a greater degree, than any of his contemporaries; and it was his peculiar merit, to effect this revolution, at a time, when the theatre was occupied, on one side, by violence and power—on the other, by servitude and sedition.—The first great step in his career was the introduction of his celebrated Declaration of Irish Rights in 1790, and he made on this occasion one of the most brilliant speeches, to be found in the present volumes—But the most lasting monument to Mr. Grattan's fame is found in his exertions, in behalf of the Irish Catholics. An enemy to the union of Ireland with England, he advocated the cause of the Catholics, as an effectual bar to this union; and his often repeated exclamation, "The day you reject the Catholic Question, that day you vote the Union," came afterwards to be often recollected. On the Union

taking place, he became a Member of the Imperial Parliament, and distinguished himself, as an Orator, and a Statesman, as he had done, in that of his native country.—The latter hours of his life were devoted to the cause, in which he deemed the happiness and future prosperity of Ireland to be involved—*Catholic Emancipation*; and contrary to the advice of his physicians, he came to London to support it in his place in Parliament; and a few days after his arrival expired on the 4th June 1820—finishing an honourable course of public service by what may be regarded a species of patriotic self-martyrdom.

The three Perils of Man, by JAMES HOGG.—We have long been admirers of Mr. Hogg's talents, and sincere well wishers to him. By his preceding works he has established a reputation, which the one now before us will not, as we think, diminish. His beauties are peculiarly his own; his faults are rather the faults of his situation than of the man; a natural, unaffected style, and a variety of incident are the most prominent and attractive features of this author's works. It is with regret, that we observe these beauties obscured by occasional coarseness. But in this instance, allowances ought to be made for the remarkable circumstances, in which Mr. Hogg has been placed. With no advantages of birth or education, he has, by the unassisted force of native intellect, brought himself into the favourable notice of the public. Our limits do not allow of our giving any account of the work; but to those of our readers, who have found pleasure in the perusal of Mr. Hogg's former productions, (and we think few have not found pleasure in them,)

we may venture to promise a considerable gratification, in the perusal of this romance.—[*European Magazine, July.*]

Necker's Voyage en Ecossee.—This work of Necker gives a flattering, and high-wrought picture of the social virtues, high genius, profound learning, spirited independence, and generous hospitality of the inhabitants of Scotland.—He enters the lists against the writers, who deny to the Scotch all the good qualities, which they claim, with the zeal and enthusiasm of a knight of chivalry; and defends them with great vigour of declamation—we cannot say, with much originality of genius, or very deep insight, into their peculiar and distinguishing character. He has not gone very far into a knowledge of the real circumstances, to which the Scotch owe the peculiar bent of their literature and philosophy; and his work, however flattering to national prejudices, must be admitted, to be not the very first-rate authority: his style is agreeable, though somewhat ardent and artificial; and he seems more adapted to collect, than to arrange and classify, the *materials*, on which the mind should work, that attempts to paint the manners of a people, and account for the character, by which they are distinguished from other nations. His descriptions of scenery and manners is, however, accurate upon the whole; and he has collected and put together a great number, and variety of observations, displaying throughout his volume, a very amiable and candid disposition—a laudable desire to please, and entertain, and a generous and gentlemanlike spirit. His work will, therefore, be perused with pleasure, by all who take any interest,

in what concerns the north side of the Tweed; and may afford amusement and instruction to readers of a more general description. Mr. Necker visited Scotland in the years 1806, 1807, 1808, although his Voyage, did not appear until 1821.

A Voice from St. Helena, by BARRY E. O'MEARA.—The subject of this work, which is written in the unassuming, but natural form of a Diary, must render it generally interesting to every class of readers. Its authenticity rests in part on a notice, at its commencement, which bespeaks the confidence of Napoleon, that Dr. O'Meara would narrate his sentiments, while an exile in St. Helena, with truth and candour. How far Napoleon himself adhered to the same rules, in the various conversations he held with his Surgeon, may perhaps be more reasonably questioned; but there seems no reason to suspect, that the sentiments put into the Ex-Emperor's mouth by his Biographer, did not escape his lips. The work reminds us of Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson; and considering the History and Acts of its subject, is unquestionably the best form, which could have been adopted. It must also be admitted, that independently of the notice referred to, and the attestation of Mr. Holmes, the agent of Napoleon in this country, Dr. O'Meara's book, carries in itself the strongest internal proofs of its authenticity—There are so many anecdotes related, which could have been told by Napoleon alone—so many peculiar phrases, which none but the Ex-Emperor would have made use of—and such a variety of singular disclosures, that it is quite impossible to conceive them, to have been made to O'Meara by

any one else. The only circumstance, likely to startle a reader, as to the genuineness of the work, is the extreme communicativeness on the part of Napoleon, which it bespeaks; and the facility of intercourse, which he appears to have granted to his Surgeon. We have hitherto been led to believe, that he systematically avoided this intercourse; and in his exile, forgot not the high eminence, on which he once stood. But as 'no man is a hero to his valet-de-chambre,' it may not be inconsistent with his general haughtiness and distance, to believe, that he had his moments of relaxation with his Physician; and of these moments Mr. O'Meara has availed himself liberally; and the world is much indebted to him, for the very curious volume, which he has given us.

We must refer our readers to the Work itself, to form any opinion as to its merits; and the reliance to be placed on what O'Meara delivers, as the sentiments and explanations of Napoleon, on many of the great political events, which agitated Europe, while he swayed the sceptre over France. We shall content ourselves with the following characters of several of his most noted Generals—Drawn by the pencil of Napoleon himself, they cannot fail to be read with interest.

MURAT.—“There were not I believe two such officers in the world as Murat for the cavalry, and Dronet for the artillery. Murat was a most singular character. Four and twenty years ago, when he was a captain, I made him my aide-de-camp, and subsequently raised him to be what he was. He loved, I may rather say, adored me. In my presence he was as it were struck with awe, and ready to fall at my feet. I acted wrong in having separated him from me, as without me, he was nothing. With me, he was my right arm. Order Murat to attack and destroy four or five thousand

men in such a direction, it was done in a moment; but leave him to himself, he was an imbecile without judgment. I cannot conceive how so brave a man could be so lache. He was no where brave unless before the enemy. There he was probably the bravest man in the world. His boiling courage carried him into the midst of the enemy, couvert de pennes jusqu'au clocher, and glittering with gold. How he escaped is a miracle, being, as he was always, a distinguished mark, and fired at by every body. Even the Cossacs admired him, on account of his extraordinary bravery. Every day Murat was engaged in single combat with some of them, and never returned without his sabre dropping with the blood of those whom he had slain. He was a paladine, in fact a Don Quixote in the field; but take him into the cabinet, he was a poltroon without judgement or decision. Murat and Ney were the bravest men I ever witnessed. Murat, however, was a much nobler character than Ney. Murat was generous and open; Ney partook of the canaille. Strange is it to say, however, Murat, though he loved me, did me more mischief than any other person in the world. When I left Elba, I sent a messenger to acquaint him with what I had done. Immediately he must attack the Austrians. The messenger went upon his knees to prevent him; but in vain. He thought me already master of France, Belgium, and Holland, and that he must make his peace, and not adhere to demi-measures. Like a madman, he attacked the Austrians with his canaille, and ruined me. For at that time there was a negotiation going on between Austria and me, stipulating that the former should remain neuter, which would have been finally concluded, and I should have reigned undisturbed. But as soon as Murat attacked the Austrians, the Emperor immediately conceived that he was acting by my directions; and indeed it will be difficult to make posterity believe to the contrary. Metternich said, Oh, the Emperor Napoleon is the same as ever. A man of iron. The trip to Elba has not changed him, nothing will ever alter him: all or nothing for him. Austria joined the coalition, and I was lost. Murat was unconscious that my conduct was regulated by circumstances, and adapted to them. He was like a man gazing at the scenes shifting at the opera, without ever thinking of the machinery behind, by which the

whole is moved. He never however thought, that his secession in the first instance would have been so injurious to me, or he would not have joined the allies. He concluded that I should be obliged to give up Italy and some other countries, but never contemplated my total ruin." Vol. ii. p. 94—97.

"MOREAU," said he, "was an excellent general of division, but not fit to command a large army. With a hundred thousand men, Moreau would divide his army in different positions, covering roads, and would not do more than if he had only thirty thousand. He did not know how to profit either by the number of his troops, or by their positions. Very calm and cool in the field, he was more collected and better able to command in the heat of an action, than to make dispositions prior to it. He was often seen smoking his pipe in battle. Moreau was not naturally a man of a bad heart; *Un bon vivant, mais il n'avait pas beaucoup de caractère.* He was led away by his wife and another intriguing Creole. His having joined Pichegru and Georges in the conspiracy, and subsequently having closed his life fighting against his country, will ever disgrace his memory. As a general, Moreau was infinitely inferior to Desaix, or to Kleber, or even to Soult. Of all the generals I ever had under me, Desaix and Kleber possessed the greatest talents; especially Desaix, as Kleber only loved glory, in as much as it was the means of procuring him riches and pleasures, whereas Desaix loved glory for itself, and despised every thing else. Desaix was wholly wrapt up in war and glory. To him riches and pleasure were valueless, nor did he give them a moment's thought. He was a little black looking man about an inch shorter than I am, always badly dressed, sometimes even ragged, and despising comfort or convenience. When in Egypt, I made him a present of a complete field equipage several times, but he always lost it. Wrapt up in a cloak, Desaix threw himself under a gun, and slept as contentedly, as if he were in a palace. For him luxury had no charms. Upright and honest in all his proceedings, he was called by the Arabs, "the justultan." He was intended by Nature for a great general. Kleber and Desaix were a loss irreparable to France. Had Kleber lived, your army in Egypt would have perished. Had that imbecile Menou attacked you on your landing with twenty thou-

sand men, as he might have done, instead of the division Lanusse, your army would have been only a meal for them. Your army was seventeen or eighteen thousand strong, without cavalry." Vol. i. p. 237, 238.

I asked his opinion of CLARKE. He replied, "He is not a man of talent, but he is laborious and useful in the bureau. He is moreover incorruptible, and saving of the public money, which he never has appropriated to his own use. He is an excellent reducteur. He is not a soldier, however, nor do I believe that he ever saw a shot fired in his life. He is infatuated with his nobility. He pretends that he is descended from the ancient kings of Scotland, or Ireland, and constantly vaunts of his noble descent. A good clerk. I sent him to Florence as ambassador, where he employed himself in nothing but turning over the old musty records of the place, in search of proofs of the nobility of my family, for you must know that they came from Florence. He plagued me with letters upon this subject, which caused me to write to him to attend to the business for which he had been sent to Florence, and not to trouble his head or mine with his nonsense about nobility; that I was the first of my family. Notwithstanding this, he still continued his inquiries. When I returned from Elba, he offered his services to me; but I sent him word, that I would not employ any traitors, and ordered him to his estates." I asked, if he thought that Clarke would have served him faithfully. "Yes," replied the emperor, "as long as I was the strongest, like a great many others." Vol. i. p. 400, 401.

CARNOT. "A man laborious and sincere, but liable to the influence of intrigues, and easily deceived. He had directed the operations of war, without having merited the eulogiums which were pronounced upon him, as he had neither the experience, nor the habitude of war. When minister of war, he shewed but little talent, and had many quarrels with the minister of finance and the treasury: in all of which he was wrong. He left the ministry, convinced that he could not fulfil his station for want of money. He afterwards voted against the establishment of the empire; but as his conduct was always upright, he never gave any umbrage to the government. During the prosperity of the empire, he never asked for any thing; but after the misfortunes of Russia, he

demanding employment, and got the command of Antwerp, where he acquitted himself very well. After Napoleon's return from Elba, he was minister of the *exterior*; and the emperor had every reason to be satisfied with his conduct. He was faithful, a man of truth and probity, and laborious in his exertions. After the abdication, he was named one of the provisional government; but he was *joue* by the intriguers by whom he was surrounded. He had passed for an original amongst his companions, when he was young. He hated the nobles, and on that account had several quarrels with Robespierre, who latterly protected many of them. He was member of the committee of public safety along with Robespierre, Couthon, St. Just, and the other butchers, and was the only one who was not denounced. He afterwards demanded to be included in the denunciation, and to be tried for his conduct, as well as the others, which was refused: but his having made the demand to share the fate of the rest, gained him great credit." Vol. i. p. 186—188.

TALLEYRAND—"Madame Talleyrand was a very fine woman, English or East Indian, but *sotte* and grossly ignorant. I sometimes asked Denon, whose works I suppose you have read, to breakfast with me, as I took a pleasure in his conversation, and conversed very freely with him. Now all the intriguers and speculators paid their court to Denon, with a view of inducing him to mention their projects or themselves in the course of his conversations with me, thinking that even being mentioned by such a man as Denon, for whom I had a great esteem, might materially serve them. Talleyrand, who was a great speculator, invited Denon to dinner. When he went home to his wife, he said, My dear, I have invited Denon to dine. He is a great traveller, and you must say something handsome to him about his travels, as he may be useful to us with the emperor. His wife being extremely ignorant, and probably never having read any other book of Travels than that of Robinson Crusoe, concluded that Denon could be nobody else than Robinson. Wishing to be very civil to him, she, before a large company, asked him divers questions about his man Friday. Denon, astonished, did not know what to think at first, but at length discovered by her questions that she really imagined him to be Robinson Crusoe. His astonishment and that of the company cannot be described, nor the peals of

laughter which it excited in Paris; as the story flew like wild fire through the city, and even Talleyrand himself was ashamed of it." Vol. i. p. 434—436.

"At one time I had appointed Talleyrand," said he, "to proceed on a mission to Warsaw, in order to arrange and organize the best method of accomplishing the separation of Poland from Russia. He had several conferences with me respecting this mission, which was a great surprise to the ministers, as Talleyrand had no official character at the time. Having married one of his relations to the Duchess of Courland, Talleyrand was very anxious to receive the appointment, in order to revive the claims of the Duchess's family. However, some money transactions of his were discovered at Vienna, which convinced me that he was carrying on his old game, and determined me not to employ him on the intended mission. I had designed at one time to have made him a cardinal, with which he refused to comply. Madame Grand threw herself twice upon her knees before me, in order to obtain permission to marry him, which I refused; but through the intreaties of Josephine, she succeeded on the second application. Afterwards forbad her the court, when I discovered the Genoa affair, of which I told you before. Latterly," continued he, "Talleyrand sunk into contempt." Vol. i. p. 446—447.

Barton's NAPOLEON and other Poems.—Notwithstanding the name of this work, the reader will be disappointed, if he expects any thing, like a character of the extraordinary individual, to whom it is principally devoted: It displays, indeed, considerable poetical powers; and abounds in excellent reflexions, on the immorality of going to war. Its object seems rather to promote the extension of universal benevolence, than to make us acquainted with the life and exploits of its hero, of which it must be admitted, that we know enough from other sources—The history of NAPOLEON ought, however, to furnish ample materials for such moral reflexions, as our author delights to indulge in. That he, to whom the slaughter of his fellow-creatures

seemed, for many years, a favourite pastime—who overthrew the greatest sovereigns, and dispensed crowns to his family and followers, as if they had been so many empty titles of honour—should himself die an exile, on a distant and barren rock, is indeed a tale; that well may be regarded, as bordering on romance; and teaches a lesson to future heroes and warriors, which, it is to be hoped, for the peace of mankind, will not be altogether overlooked—If the author before us has not made the most of this remarkable subject, he has at least done enough, to render his work interesting; and altho' it display singular inequalities in style, and vigour of writing, there are several passages, well conceived and wrought up. Its principal merit consists in the good principles, and affectionate feelings, with which it abounds; which, if they do not always appear in good poetry, have a better recommendation to our notice, that they are always such as one may be happy to avow, and to practise.

MEDICAL.—A treatise upon some of the diseases of India, under the very absurd name of *Morbus Oryzeus*, has been transmitted to this country from Calcutta, by Dr. Tytler. The new name has been imposed, upon a notion, that the symptoms are invariably occasioned by the employment of new, or diseased rice and food. This opinion, it appears, encountered considerable opposition, and even ridicule, from the bulk of practitioners in India. The author may, by possibility, be correct. We have seen repeated instances of grievous disorders produced by diseased corn, or poisonous seeds mixed with corn: for instance, gangrene of the extremities, by the seeds of the lolium

temulentum. Muscles, also, in this country, and many fish of intertropical climates, possess poisonous qualities; but the evidence, adduced respecting the rice, does not appear to us to be very conclusive. We find, indeed, in every page of the work, the positive assertion of the author; but it is so much the practice of speculators, to bend every fact to their own theory, that we are bound to look with extreme caution, into statements of this description.

So determined is Dr. Tytler, to make rice the cause of cholera, that some children are said to have contracted the complaint, by eating sweetmeats, into the composition of which rice entered. Yellow fever, too, if we can believe the author, is also one of the *morbi oryzei*, because one or two persons had something like it, having, very fortunately for the Doctor's hypothesis, previously partaken of rice for dinner. We propose, however, to give an analysis of the work, which will enable the reader to judge of the value of the evidence adduced. In the mean time, we may remark, as a singular circumstance, that, in a later essay*—an attempt nosologically to arrange those endemic diseases of India, which the author supposes to arise from noxious corn or rice,—no mention is made of the bad qualities of new rice, which constitutes the pervading doctrine of the former treatise.

The author's latest opinion may be fairly collected from the following quotation from the essay in question:

“In consequence of preceding heavy falls of rain, the seeds of the rice crops, which are cut in autumn, and are named in India Ouse, Ballum, Patcherry, Moongy, Sattée, and Rarha rice, and in

* London Med. and Phys. Journal, April 1822.

our price currents have the various appellations of coarse rice, cargo, and yellow Patna rice, become enlarged in size: their colour changes to black, red, dirty brown, and not uncommonly to a bright yellow, or light orange; and a putrid or fetid smell is perceived to be emitted from the bags, containing the produce of the autumnal harvest. Immediately beneath the husk, or paddy-shell, a thick, oily, and very acrimonious tunic is found, enveloping the surface of every grain: which covering is named *Kun* by the natives in the Upper Provinces, and *Koorra* by those in the Lower. Inferior animals, as well as man, become affected with various diseases, and some of them of the most terrible description, from the employment of grain of this noxious kind as food. In other countries, the farinaceous grains, particularly wheat and rye, are known to be often vitiated, in consequence of the presence of excessive rain, to which they may have been exposed, in the course of ripening. But an immense quantity of rice is annually vitiated; and being introduced into the markets, and disposed of for food, is the general cause, and source of some of the most grievous affections, to which animals, both men and quadrupeds, are liable."—*Lond. Med. and Phys. Journal*.

MEDICAL—A number of interesting results have recently been obtained by **PRÉVOST** and **DUMAS**, respecting the form of the globules of blood of different animals, and the effects of transfusing the blood of one animal into another. The following are their measures of the diameters of the globules:

	Of an Eng. inch.
Man, Dog, Rabbit, Pig, Hedgehog, Guinea-pig, Mus- carden.	$\frac{1}{3750}$ $\frac{1}{4175}$
Ass.	$\frac{1}{4275}$
Cat, Grey Mouse, White Mouse.	$\frac{1}{5000}$ $\frac{1}{5450}$
Sheep, Horse, Mule, Ox. .	$\frac{1}{7200}$
Chamois, Stag.	
She-goat.	
But while the globules of blood in	

different animals vary in size, they vary also in form. In the mammalia they are all spherical, while in birds they are elliptical, and vary only in the lengths of their greater axes. They are likewise elliptical in all cold-blooded animals. They found also that the colourless globule, which exists in the centre of the particles of blood, has the constant diameter of $\frac{1}{7.00}$ of an inch in all animals, and whatever be the form of the globule, which contains it.—In their experiments on the transfusion of blood, they obtained many interesting results. When animals were bled till they fainted, they died when they were left alone, or when water and serum of blood, at the temperature of 100° Fahr. was injected into their veins. If, on the contrary, the blood of an animal of the same species was injected, every portion of the blood thrown in re-animated the exhausted animal; and when it had received as much as it lost, it began to breathe freely, to take food, and was finally restored to perfect health. When the injected blood was from an animal of a different species, but whose globules had the same form, though a different size, the animal was only partially relieved, and could seldom be kept alive for more than six days, the animal heat diminishing with remarkable rapidity. When the blood of an animal with spherical globules is injected into a bird, it usually dies under the most violent nervous affection, as if under the influence of the most intense poison; and this takes place, even when only a small quantity of blood has been lost. In a great number of cases, cats and rabbits were restored for some days, by the injection of the blood of cows and sheep, even when the

injection of the blood was not made till twelve, or even twenty four hours, after the blood was extracted from the latter. The blood was kept in a fluid state in a cool place, either by taking away a certain quantity of fibrine, or adding 1000th part caustic soda. When the blood of the sheep was injected into ducks, they died after rapid and strong convulsions.

MEDICAL. — Experiments have been made by a Dr. Ranken*, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, upon dogs bitten by the Cobra de Capello, to determine the remedies, proper to be employed in similar cases. The style of the paper, and the experiments themselves, are very juvenile; nor have the latter been performed to an extent, and with an accuracy, to warrant the conclusions, drawn from them by the author. The author sets out by stating, that he has seen about twenty persons, who had been bitten, "and were evidently affected, yet recovered on taking the volatile alkali: but in none was the kind of serpent satisfactorily ascertained. He never saw a person cured, whom he knew to be bitten by the hooded snake." Now, having the evidence of twenty cases of recovery from the volatile alkali before his eyes, it seems a little surprising, that he should have commenced his experiments with another medicine; yet we find that he began with the oil of turpentine. The author then illustrates the principles, which influenced his practice. "Having observed the venom to produce at first violent excitement, which soon causes extreme depression, I had formed an opinion, after Mr. Williams, that the cure must consist in the

counteraction of some powerful stimulant. Further experience has tended to confirm this doctrine; and, in consequence, the remedies employed in these experiments are all of that class. On the same principle, too, I accounted for the inefficacy of the alkali, as administered by Fontana, for whose accuracy and candour I entertain much respect. He exhibited it as soon as the animals were bitten: in other words, a strong stimulus acting simultaneously, instead of counteracting the poison, was made to assist in it, exhausting the power of life; and, having seen men recover, when the medicine was given after they had been visibly infected, I conceived that the curative process, or counteraction, ought not to commence till then. The three first dogs are therefore treated in conformity with this theory." The puerility of the author is abundantly shown by these assumptions. Volatile alkali is not a stimulant, in the ordinary sense of the term: it will produce a disagreeable impression upon the nose and upon the fauces; but taken into the stomach in as large a quantity as can be swallowed, it has no effect upon the circulation.

In the first set of experiments, three dogs, about fifteen minutes after the bite, were severally treated, one with one drachm of spirit of turpentine; another with one drachm of spirit of ammonia, (what is this spirit?) a third had the same quantity of spirit of ammonia, with an ounce of alcohol, poured down their throats, as soon as the symptoms of poison appeared, and died in less than an hour. A fourth case was bitten on the neck, like the two preceding, by the snake, which had killed the first and third, besides a pigeon, and left to his fate.

* *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, April 1822.

The object was to discover how long he would live, without any remedy. Some slight symptoms came on, but went off shortly; and I have frequently heard since that he is still living." Other dogs

were treated with arsenic, or spirit of ammonia. In one dog, excision of the part bitten was tried, with success. [*London Med. and Phys. Jour.*]

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

(Concluded from p. 123.)

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, the time was at length arrived, when the Court of Directors had thought fit to call on the Court of Proprietors to express their opinion on the civil administration of the Marquis of Hastings. They had summoned the Proprietors on that day, to lay before them the joint expression of their thanks and their regret; or rather, he ought to say, of their grief and their gratitude, for such seemed to be the order and succession of their feelings, as recorded in their resolution. They had summoned the Proprietors, to sympathize in this expression; and they had farther added the expression of their anxiety, that this declaration of their grief and their gratitude should be promulgated in India, before the Marquis of Hastings shall have left its shores. One ground for that anxiety he could fully appreciate and well understand; but how it came to be so strangely introduced between these resolutions, nay, to stand prominent, not only as the preamble, but as the sole reason given for returning their thanks, did, he confessed, puzzle his conjectures. If it arose from belief that the arrival of this expression of their grief and their gratitude on the shores of India was necessary to enable the Noble Marquis to descend with dignity and with grace from that throne, to which his talents and his virtues had given its real strength and its true splendour; if the Court of Directors thought their testimony necessary for such a purpose, then would he say, he hoped without offence, that in his opinion they had greatly miscalculated both their own and their officer's position. If they thought that, at this time of day, the thanks of the Court of Directors could command from their Indian countrymen an indiscriminating praise, which "waited not on the judgment," they were, he feared, some quarter of a century behind the intelligence and the intellect of the day.

Was the moral improvement and elevation of their fellow-subjects in India (the work of their own improved system), unmarked, or overlooked by them on this occasion? He did think, at all events, that the expression of that anxiety on such an occasion, was, to say the least of it, but a very simple part of their proceedings. What must be the interpretation which any individual of the Indian public—what interpretation could even the Marquis of Hastings himself, if he read their resolution over a second time, put on this expression of their anxiety? Why, it must be considered as an admission, that they had heretofore been slow and neglectful to declare their acknowledgment of that ability, which had been acknowledged and applauded in every part of the East. The thanks of the Court, to be effectual, ought to be fitly timed as well as fitly directed; and he conceived, that those who had now so tardily introduced this proposition, were open to the reproach of not having fitly timed it. He had, on more than one occasion, felt it to be his duty to call on the Court of Directors to pass judgment on the civil conduct of their Governor General. It was a judgment for which, on the part of the Noble Marquis, he had a right to call. He had purposely abstained from going farther, than to protest against their extraordinary silence. He was told, on those occasions, that there were no documents on which the Directors could come to a decision. He therefore demanded now, where were those documents? Had they arrived? and, if they had, why were they not produced? He found no allusion made to them in the resolutions of the Court of Directors; but, if they were in existence, why were they not laid before the Court? Why were not the Proprietors apprized of those documents, and of their contents? But, instead of any allusion being made to

them, or any evidence or symptom of a calm deliberation, of a mature inquiry, he found nothing but a naked vote, passed too *in terms* on the spur of an occasion. The Directors said, they wished to pass and promulgate this vote *before* the Marquis of Hastings shall have left India. He knew not how that was, but from its terms there were some who might think that, instead of wishing to pass it *before*, they were desirous to pass it *because* he was about to leave India. Certainly the resolution might bear that interpretation; and this he would say, that that man must be a most injudicious, indiscreet, and unbending enemy indeed, who would not lend himself to such a proceeding, at such a moment; because it was an approved maxim of policy to build a bridge of gold, nay, an arch of triumph, for a retreating foe. He, therefore, most deeply regretted that this resolution was laid before the Proprietors only at the present day. Their cold regrets, and their halting thanks, might (if favoured by the elements) still find the Marquis of Hastings on his Indian throne; but they would be lost in the ardent applause, the clamorous gratitude, and the sincerer sighs of those who had seen with their own eyes, and felt in their own families, the blessings of his paternal government. He had felt it his duty to the Court of Proprietors, a duty which, though painful, he owed to them, to say thus much, in order to vindicate them from any participation in that extraordinary indifference which appeared to have prevailed in the Court of Directors, towards the merits of the nine years administration of their Governor-General. He thought the Court of Directors were chargeable with this neglect, as being the parties to whom all information on the subject was necessarily communicated. It certainly was no reproach to the Proprietors, if, in the course of what had been pleasantly called a seven years' transition from the blessings of war to the distresses of peace, their minds were directed to the consideration of various subjects, which distracted their attention from what was passing in India. But this excuse did not apply to the Directors; from them they had a right to expect an anxious attention to the interests of the Company, and to the character of their Government; from them, therefore, they had a right to expect a prompt notice of the conduct of the Governor-General. It was, he confessed, with pain that he felt

it necessary to introduce such observations, and to make such a preface to the support which he deemed it proper to give to the thanks, however inadequate, which were now offered to the Marquis of Hastings. Those thanks were brought forward, he conceived, most tardily, and in a manner that conveyed little honour on those with whom they originated. The proceedings of the Court of Directors ought to have been calculated to lead, instead of slowly following in the rear of public opinion. It was unquestionably more pleasing to turn to the merits of the Marquis of Hastings, rather than to descant on the indifference which he had shewn to have been manifested towards those merits. It would be entirely unbecoming the occasion, for him to conjecture what were the minute causes which created that strange indifference towards the Noble Marquis. If it were an important duty to punish and correct misconduct, sure he was that it was a duty, equally incumbent on them—in a moral sense, indeed, it was an engine of good ten times more powerful in their hands—to take care that upright, honourable, and beneficial government was rewarded with due praise, and was not passed over with cold indifference. He thought the Court of Proprietors could not be justly charged with such indifference; and he protested, in their name, lest the Indian public, their enlightened countrymen, should take up what he considered would be a fatal opinion, namely, that they, the Proprietors, were indifferent to the exemplary good conduct, not merely of the Governor-General, but of all those who were placed in authority in our Indian Empire. The proceedings which had of late years taken place in India, were destined to make that country, which had in former times been a subject of national reproach, a point to which every Englishman might refer with pride and with pleasure. He might, when contemplating the improved condition of the people, exclaim, "It is British education and British humanity that have effected so much for the happiness of India." (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped in God that the sentiments he expressed would be echoed by the Court of Proprietors, and that they would shew they were keenly alive to the merits and conduct of the authorities who ruled in India. Their constant and superintending vigilance would, he was confident, be found the best stimulus to their continuing to act in the manner they had

hitherto done. It would not surely be expected, that, in commenting on the merits of the illustrious person, the cessation of whose government they were met that day to deplore, he should minutely detail all his achievements. He might here be permitted to say, that it would not perhaps be one of the least ill effects produced by the tardiness with which the Directors had bestowed the praise so justly due to the Noble Marquis; it would not be one of the least evils created, by keeping in abeyance and by smothering the merits of the Governor-General, until they started up under their feet, and assailed every man, not as a Proprietor only of East-India stock, but in his private station—it would not, he repeated, be one of the least evils attendant on such conduct, that they had not met in that Court the moment they heard he was coming home, in order to give him their thanks for the past, and to express their intreaties that he would continue to administer the government of that country, over which he had so long and so ably presided. He lamented the tardy course that had been pursued for this reason, and he thought it a most substantial ground for objecting to that course. But, let it not be supposed that, with the return of the Noble Marquis, he apprehended the benefits of his government would cease; if he thought so, deep indeed would be his regret. No, his wise policy would be followed: for the time, he was sure, was far distant, when the acts of the Marquis of Hastings would cease to be viewed, each in their several departments, as the object of distinct and separate admiration; as the best example for those whose duty it would be to appreciate his merits, and to accelerate the accomplishment of his views. It could hardly be expected, that he should attempt to arrest the attention of the Court, by recapitulating the various important features of the government of the Noble Marquis, or by endeavouring to trace, through its multifarious and intricate paths, the working of that master spirit, which, to use the words of the Hon. Chairman, had, as if by magic power, grasped, in a moment, the widest extent, and fathomed the depths of their best and dearest interests. He would not point out particular instances as worthy of particular notice, when he called on the Proprietors to look at, to admire, and to applaud all that had been done by the Noble Marquis. He knew

of no testimony, after all, which could so decidedly prove the excellence of a Government, as the flourishing state of the country governed; and, therefore, he called upon the Proprietors to consider and appreciate the state of their Indian empire at that moment. If he were told, that it was difficult to bring it home to their eyes, within such a scope as would enable them to satisfy their judgment, he would appeal to that which was really the best evidence,—“universal opinion,” on the subject. He would appeal to their fellow-countrymen in India. He would ask them to name the statesman, in whose hands they would confide their property, to whose care they would commit their families, to whose direction they would commit their country, with all its honour and character, in a time of difficulty, of contending elements, and conflicting interests?—They would point to the Marquis of Hastings. He would call upon the army, to select the guide, to direct and to combine their energies, that united the greatest humanity with the highest military prowess; that military prowess, distinguished too by a calmness of judgment which enabled him to turn every circumstance to advantage; that humanity which led him to weep over the least unnecessary shedding of blood? The answer would be, the Marquis of Hastings. He would appeal to the members of their civil institutions in India, to the friends of learning, of science, and of the arts, to those who were the ornaments of social life, to name the presiding and tutelary genius in whose protection they universally confided, who was peculiarly fitted to mark their progress and appreciate their maturity; and he would be answered, with one universal voice, with the name of the Marquis of Hastings. He stated this, fearless of contradiction; and every day would more and more prove, that he did not take a visionary view of the subject. Was he to be asked for a proof of the statesman-like ability of the Marquis of Hastings; was he to be called on to shew that his conduct, as Governor-General, was rather a subject of eulogium than of complaint; in such case, he would claim as his own all those recorded grounds on which the Court of Directors, the Court of Proprietors, and the two Houses of Parliament, had thanked the Marquis of Hastings for his military conduct as Commander-in-Chief. He would claim as his own the

sentiments delivered in that Court, on the occasion of those thanks, as the many proofs which now challenged the Company to erect a monument of political fame to his Lordship as Governor-General, who, he would venture to predict, would be considered hereafter as the greatest statesman that ever ruled in India. He would claim those sentiments from their own records. He begged to remind the Court, that he, at the time of which he spoke, entertained the same feelings that he now expressed. His was not a querulous tone, taken up on the sudden; he appealed to the recollection of gentlemen, whether, on that occasion, not only himself, but his Hon. Friend near him (Mr. Hume), had not claimed for the Marquis of Hastings, as Governor-General, that judgment which, for some strange reason, which he did not choose to investigate, and on which he would offer no conjecture, was at that time withheld from the Noble Marquis. What were the terms in which they had twice offered him their thanks for his military conduct, and in which they had afterwards agreed to a grant of money, which was equivalent to a third vote of thanks? It would be recollected by the Court, that, before any thanks were offered to the Marquis of Hastings, the Court had been called on to vote its approbation of the conduct of Sir D. Ochterlony. It was remarked, at the time, by him and others, that it was a strange thing to come forward with a vote of thanks to an inferior officer, for a solitary act, when the Marquis of Hastings was himself in the field. He and his friends had then stated, that, as a matter of decency, thanks should be previously voted to the Noble Marquis. They were, however, answered, that thanks so voted would take in all the circumstances of the war—and, therefore, they were withheld. Now, he would ask, were the terms in which they had thanked, at a subsequent period, the Marquis of Hastings, for his military conduct, the same which they had adopted in thanking Sir D. Ochterlony for his military achievement? Certainly they were not. The thanks to the Marquis of Hastings ran thus: "That the thanks of this Court be presented to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Knight of the Garter, for the great and signal wisdom, skill, and energy, so eminently displayed by his Lordship, in planning and conducting the late military operations against the Pindarrees, of which the happy result

has been the extinction of a predatory power, establishing itself in the heart of the empire, whose existence experience had shewn to be alike incompatible with the security of the Company's possessions, and the general tranquillity of India." And then came that piece of hypocritical cant, against which he had entered his solemn protest on that occasion, being perfectly convinced that it was due to the honour of the Court, and to the feelings of their fellow-subjects in India, to abstain from that sort of side-wind censure, which may perhaps have been formerly deserved by their Governments, but which was now entirely unjust. The subject of India has, thank God, ceased to be what it was formerly, namely, the mere foundation on which parties in this country might build their attacks on each other. That state of things had faded away, before the good sense and improved feeling of the people; and the time had arrived, when they could dare to exercise a fair judgment on the affairs of India, and view our conquests there, without the canting habit of reproach to the country, or to those by whom they had been achieved. But, what did the next paragraph of this vote of thanks set forth? It said, "That this Court, while it deeply regrets any circumstances leading to the extension of the Company's territory, duly appreciates the foresight, promptitude, and vigour, by which the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, by a great combination of political and military talent, dispersed the gathering elements of a hostile confederacy amongst the Mahratta states against the British power in India." These were thanks, be it observed, to the *Commander-in-chief*, not to the *Governor-General*. And what was the language with which the Chairman introduced the resolution to that Court? He stated, that "The papers which had been laid before the Proprietors afforded proofs the most manifest of the ability, foresight, and wisdom, with which the Noble Marquis had met the exigencies of the times." If these observations applied to mere military skill, he did not understand them. Again, the Hon. Chairman observed, "that the details and dispatches to which he had adverted, furnished ample reason for satisfying every unprejudiced mind of the absolute and decided necessity of the Pindarree war." What, he would ask, had that to do with thanks to a military man, who could not, in that capacity, exer-

cise any opinion as to the justice or necessity of the contest? Here it was quite evident that the Governor-General, and not the Commander-in-chief, was, as he ought to have been, alluded to. The whole of the proceedings connected with the Pindarree war, were described as displaying "consummate ability, skill, energy, and foresight;" and then, "O most lame and impotent conclusion!" you vote thanks to the Commander-in-chief! This farce was commented on, at the time, with great justice and propriety, as every way unworthy of the Court.—He now came to another instance of political cant, which had been adopted elsewhere by a distinguished public character. He thought it was necessary to speak out on this occasion; and, lest the person to whom he alluded should hereafter stand a chance of being treated as ill as the Marquis of Hastings had been, he would endeavour to open his eyes, and shew him whom he had to deal with; although he did not doubt but that individual possessed sufficient ingenuity to prevent himself from being subjected to similar treatment. Mr. Canning moved the thanks of the House of Commons to the Marquis of Hastings, and, in doing so, he set out with saying, "This vote, I wish the House to understand, is intended merely as a tribute to a military conduct of the campaign, and not, in any wise, as a sanction of the policy of the war." Who was it that gave the Right Hon. Gent. the cue to hold such language as this? He would answer, the Court of Directors. He charged it on them; and he blamed the Right Hon. Gent. for having followed in their train, and thus assumed the garb of their instrument on such an occasion. For he would shew, from the Right Hon. Gentleman's own speech, that he did not like the task which had been imposed on him, and that his own good sense condemned the course he was taking. The Right Hon. Gent. went on to say: "I do not wish the policy of the war to be discussed on this occasion. The political character of Lord Hastings' late measures forms no part of the question upon which I shall ask the House to decide. In agreeing to the vote to which I trust they will agree this evening, they will dismiss altogether from their consideration the preliminary observations with which I introduce it." What was the meaning of this? Why should the Right Hon. Gent. introduce preliminary observati-

ons, which, when they came to decide on the proposition, were to be studiously forgotten? The Right Hon. Gent. next observed: "I approach the subject, Sir, with the greater caution and delicacy, because I know with how much jealousy the House and the country are in the habit of appreciating the triumphs of our arms in India." The late Speaker, he recollected, had declared, upon one occasion, that he was quite shocked, quite horrified, at the exposition of certain corrupt practices in the House of Commons—practices at which their ancestors would have started with indignation. Now the jealousy of the House of Commons, with respect to the "triumphs of our arms in India," he took to be precisely such another figure of speech, literally meaning nothing. That "jealousy" was, in truth, a cant phrase, with which, some thirty or forty years ago, party and political characters, who had no other stock in trade, were in the habit of gambling. At that time India was made the scapegoat, to draw the attention of the people from what was doing at home. But that was no longer the case; and he complained, that while the general intellect of the day was rapidly gaining ground, the Court of Directors appeared to stand still. If it were otherwise, they surely must have perceived that this affectation of jealousy was nothing but mere political cant, the creature of a period long gone by. It did appear to him most extraordinary, looking at the words used by Mr. Canning, that he should have called on the House to abstain from any decision with respect to the policy pursued by the Marquis of Hastings. His expression was, "I am confident, that, in the present instance (and I verily believe on former occasions, which are gone by) a case is to be made out, as clear for the justice of the British cause, as for the prowess of the British arms." And, having made out that case, he declined calling for a vote on the policy of the war, although he admitted that the justice in which it was commenced was as great as the prowess with which it was conducted. What he most particularly complained of was, that the vote of thanks contained nothing about the justice of the war, which formed a very prominent feature of the Right Hon. Gent.'s speech; so that those who read the former, and who did not see the latter, might be led to a false conclusion. He had eulogized the Noble Marquis more for the jus-

tice of the war than even for the able manner in which it was conducted; and the only way in which he could ride out of the difficulty in which he was placed, the only mode by which he could avoid demanding an acknowledgment of the sound policy that had distinguished the administration of the Marquis of Hastings, was by alluding to the jealousy of the House of Commons. There was sufficient to be found in the virtue and talent displayed by their countrymen in India, to uphold their character for justice; and the Company were not to be told, when those honourable men had performed deeds highly beneficial to the country, that the jealousy of the House of Commons was interposed between them and their just reward. The Right Hon. Gent., in moving thanks to the Marquis of Hastings, felt the absurd position in which he was placed most strongly. He could not detail the history of the Pindarree and Mahratta war, without acknowledging the statesman-like policy of the Marquis of Hastings, although he called on the House to dismiss from their minds the consideration of that policy. For his part, he (Mr. D. Kinnaid) looked upon it to be a war of talent, rather than of military prowess. Statesmanlike ability, wonderful foresight, and decisive energy, formed the principal features of that war. Such a systematic combination of foresight and energy left but little opportunity for fighting, except on a few occasions, where a necessity, which it was impossible for the wisdom of man to guard against, happened to arise. The very circumstance of the Pindarree force being composed of predatory marauders, without baggage, without artillery, who, in a moment, disappeared in all directions; who, to use a very good figure, by which Mr. Cauning had illustrated the subject, were as a globe of quicksilver, which, having dispersed for a moment, under the pressure of the finger, reunited as soon as that pressure was withdrawn; the very nature of that force rendered it extremely difficult to strike a decisive blow at them. Scindia was known to be intriguing with them; he had promised to support them in his territory, and, if necessary, to provide for their retreat. We were bound by treaty not to enter the Rajpoot states for the purpose of intercepting them; and, had we made the attempt, Scindia would no doubt have complained of a violation of our treaties, which he would turn into an excuse for

his own treachery. The Marquis of Hastings foresaw all this, and made suitable arrangements to meet every difficulty. He gave Scindia to understand that he was aware of his intrigues, and he compelled that Chief to enter into a new treaty, engaging him to assist the British power against the Pindarrees. Meer Khan, who had also determined to join in hostilities against the Company, was put down with equal promptitude. By one vigorous and decisive effort, the Marquis of Hastings actually obliged him to disband his army, consisting of fifty battalions, and to give up no less than one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon. All this was effected without the knowledge of the Pindarrees. They were ignorant that their friends had been detached from them, and when the Noble Marquis took the field against those predatory hordes, he found them inclosed in the net which his wisdom had prepared for them. All this time, not a cannon was fired; all this was effected by the mastery of genius, not by the strength of the sword. What happened beyond this? Why, some of our allies proved treacherous. Now how could that treachery be met and discomfited? That surely must be the work of the Governor-General; to trace the dark designs of faithless allies was not the duty of the Commander-in-Chief. The Marquis of Hastings had ascertained that the Peishwa was treacherous; he knew not, indeed, the moment when the explosion would burst forth, but he was perfectly prepared to send assistance to those who were likely to suffer by it, because he was convinced that it would happen. In these important proceedings, he was undoubtedly assisted by men of talent. He was not a Briareus; he had not a hundred arms to meet every exigency in person in every quarter. His efforts were seconded by men of congenial minds; by individuals, who, as had well been remarked, had, in the performance of the duties that devolved on them, become heroes as well as statesmen. But, was it a reproach that he was served by able men? Ought their talents to detract from his merits? He would, on the contrary, say, that however great the skill displayed by individuals employed in different situations under any particular Government, the total amount of talent was always in proportion to the mastermind that guided the whole machine. (*Hear, hear!*) Such a man as the Marquis of Hastings

must be well served, because he would countenance no man that did not serve him well. Mr. Canning felt this, when he was going through the history of the war, and detailing, not the mere military prowess by which it was distinguished, but the statesmanlike skill which was displayed in all the proceedings to which it gave birth. It was not a little remarkable, that as truth was the strongest incitement to the exertion of eloquence, so it was that Mr. Canning was most eloquent when describing the matchless bravery of English soldiers; of men, whom he characterized as a band of heroes, rather than an army of their fellow-subjects. Here, indeed, he was eloquent: but he felt himself embarrassed when he came to speak of the Marquis of Hastings. When he touched upon his conduct, in a political point of view, it was not so much to praise him, as to apologise for him. Speaking of the new treaty entered into with Scindia, he said, "whether, in this respect, Scindia acted under the impulse of fear, or was persuaded by arguments addressed to his interest and ambition, the prudence of the Governor-General is equally conspicuous; it detracts nothing from military skill to have been aided by political sagacity." The Right Hon. Gent. should have reversed the sentiment; he should have said, "it detracts nothing from political sagacity to have been aided by military skill." (*Hear, hear!*) The strange apologies which the Right Hon. Gent. had made, for going into the history of the origin of the war, ought to have been withheld, if it were determined not to call for a vote on the policy which had been pursued, and then the rest of the speech would have been proper, since it would have applied to the other officers, as well as to the Commander-in-Chief. Now, with all submission to his Learned Friend, those votes of thanks, with which he had prefaced his resolution for the military conduct of the Marquis of Hastings, if they were really thanks for military services only, had nothing at all to do with the great subjects which were that day under discussion, and which referred to the civil conduct of the noble Marquis. He conceived that the manner in which the question had been brought forward would prove a lasting hint to future Governor-Generals; and he thought it right, therefore, at the present crisis, when a new Governor-General was going out, that they should shew that a disposition existed, at least in the Court of Proprietors,

to reward merit wherever they found it. Perhaps it would be thought much more proper, if he had confined himself solely to the praise of the Marquis of Hastings; but he would put it to the Court of Proprietors, whether he had not been speaking for the interests of his fellow-countrymen in India, for the population of that great empire, for the character of English honour, all over the world, when he entered his protest against the cant which had been used in thanking the Noble Marquis. He would not detain the Court with any detail of the military operations that had taken place in India, such a detail appeared to him to be unnecessary; but he entreated the Proprietors (and he wished the Court of Directors had taken the same notice of the subject as Mr. Canning had done in his speech) not to be too ready to condemn aggressions in India, as it was called. While Mr. Canning deprecated aggression, he, looking to the peculiarity of our situation in India, exclaimed, "would to God that we could find, or rather that we could long ago have found, the point, the resting place, at which it was possible to stand! But the finding of that point has not depended on ourselves alone." One point, the conduct of the Marquis of Hastings with respect of the press in India, he had omitted to notice; but he the less regretted the omission, as he observed that there was a Gentleman present (Col. Stanhope), who would handle it much better. He thought that the conduct of the Noble Marquis, in removing the restrictions from the press, entitled him to the gratitude of mankind. He cared not for what had since occurred, when he recollected that the Noble Marquis had deliberately, at the council table, sanctioned the removal of those restrictions. Urged on, perhaps, by women and priests, he might have committed himself with an individual; but he would appeal from the Marquis of Hastings, thus wrought on, to the Marquis of Hastings at the council table. He had there done an act which his subsequent conduct could not affect, he had granted a boon to the people of India which demanded their warmest gratitude.

Col. Stanhope having risen with Mr. Hume, observed, that he would willingly give way to the Hon. Gent., but since no one would attend to him after having listened to such an orator, he must take advantage of his start. They were met here for the purpose of freely and boldly discussing the conduct of the Marquis of Hastings' government, and passing their

judgment on it. Having been acquainted with that Noble Lord from his infancy, having traversed the wide seas with him, and lived long under his roof, and under his government, he should know something of his private and his public character. They had heard, indeed, that eminent men were most admired at a distance : hence, it had become a piece of kingcraft, or of priestcraft, to keep those exalted personages from the public view. Was this wisdom? He knew not; but this he did know, that the Noble Lord was not of that stamp. He was most admired by those who knew him best. There were no hidden vices lurking about his bosom. Neither intimacy, nor passion, nor adversity, nor exaltation, that sad corrupter of the human mind, could lead him from the plain path of duty. He might throw wide open the portals of his heart without reserve, and secure the esteem of the rigid moralist or the stern patriot; his whole ambition was to do good, and his pleasure seemed to emanate from that pure source. With Bolingbroke, he might say, "there are superior pleasures in a busy life, which Cæsar never knew; those, I mean, which arise from a faithful discharge of our duty to the Commonwealth. Neither Montaigne in writing his Essays, nor Des Cartes in building new worlds, nor Burnet in fancying an antediluvian earth, no, nor Newton in discovering the true laws of nature, and a sublime geometry, felt more intellectual joys than he feels, who bends all the force of his understanding, and directs all his thoughts and actions to the good of mankind."

Col. S. would now speak of the free press established by Lord Hastings: an act that must destroy the superstition and despotism of thirty centuries; an act of such importance, that he defied any one to point out that individual who had effected any measure calculated to produce so much benefit to mankind. It had been said, indeed, that Lord Hastings had broken in upon that freedom, by threatening Mr. Buckingham with banishment. He admitted it, and would not condescend to mitigate this act, by commenting on Mr. Buckingham's indiscretions, or by representing them as calculated to ruin the press, or by comparing this threat, these mere words, with the acts of former governments. Besides, were he to speak of Mr. B.'s errors, he should think it his duty also to mention his great talent and rare merit. Lord Hastings had been censured

for bringing a criminal information against Mr. Buckingham, or, in other words, for putting in force a law in Hindostan against Mr. B., to which every man was subject in this boasted land of freedom. Had not Cobbett, Horne Tooke, G. Wakefield, Burdett, and other eminent men, suffered under this law, and was Mr. B. to be free from its influence? He wished to God he was. But what said Sir E. H. East, the Chief Justice? These were his words: "The government of the country, with the advice and sanction of the authorities at home, had established that liberty, and he conceived that a free press, or the liberty of publication without a previous censorship, was calculated to produce much good. The licentiousness of the press had been carried to an alarming excess at home: here it was necessary that it should be a great deal more guarded and cautious; and if this were done, and free discussions were carried on without public danger or injury to individuals, it might be one of the greatest blessings. But if, on the contrary, it was not exercised with temper and discretion, it might become a source of much mischief in a country circumstanced as this is; and he like throwing fire-brands where gunpowder lay scattered around us." Col. S. here observed, that the sound of gunpowder in a court of justice was awful indeed: but analyze this powder, and they would find that it was composed of extortion and oppression; and the object of a free press was to destroy this matter. "The surest way," says Bacon, "to prevent seditious, is to take away the matter of them: for if the fuel be laid, it is difficult to say whence the spark shall come that may set it on fire." Suppose, said Col. S., that your governor had become corrupt under despotic sway, and that the legions of Russia were on your frontier with a free press, directed by their cunning, and emitting sparks in all directions, what would be the consequence? Why, that you would be blown into another sphere. Col. S. here observed, that Sir E. H. East, though a high Tory, and though he had been cruelly mauled by the Calcutta press, was an avowed enemy to the censorship. Mark, too, that he had expressed this opinion in a British Court of Justice. Col. S. next referred to the opinion of Mr. Fergusson; he, Col. S., meant the gentleman who was imprisoned for attempting, with Lord Thanet, the rescue of A. O'Connor, and who had constantly been engag-

ed against the government in India. In his pleading in Mr. Buckingham's case, he said: "In the extensive field which the Advocate General had gone over, he had said there were not less than twenty libels, and he (Mr. Ferguson) did not mean to assert that there might not be libels or libellous matter in the passages he had in view; he admitted that many of them were indiscreet, imprudent, and even improper publications. That learned gentleman had told their Lordships, that it was three years since the boon of the liberty of the press had been bestowed on India. He would tell them, however, that it was three years since the restrictions formerly illegally imposed on that liberty had been removed by a statesman, and a friend of India, characterized by the liberality and magnanimity of his sentiments, who had thus conferred an inestimable blessing on this country, which would cause him to be remembered with gratitude by future generations; for if there was any one blessing likely to be more productive than another of great and lasting benefit to India, it was certainly that liberty of discussion, through the exercise of which every suggestion for its improvement and the advancement of its interests might be brought into the field of fair and open argument, and, if proved to be advantageous, adopted for the general good. He was ready to admit that the liberty of the press was subject to some evils, although he regarded it as the greatest blessing that could be conferred on society; but he knew of no boon that could be granted, which was capable of producing so many beneficial effects as this, by its bringing into discussion, and to the notice of the Government, an infinite number of subjects connected with the interests of this immense empire over which its sway extended, and with the amelioration of the condition of our Indian subjects." These passages were reported by Buckingham, and recorded in his Journal. As an instance of the usefulness of the press, Col. S. would now mention a work lately published by a native named Brissa Mohuna, on the polytheism of the Hindoos, and which was in wide circulation. "This work," said an able critic, "is argumentative in a high degree, interspersed with observations, which for keenness of satire would not have disgraced the pen of Lucian. But there is nothing more cheering, than the frequent appeals this Brahmin makes to reason. It is long before mankind bring the errors of their

ancestors to the test of reason. When this is done, the work of improvement is fairly begun!" The practical effects of the press were strongly marked at the last festival at Jagernaut; there were so few pilgrims present there, that they were unable to drag the car. The Brahmins called in other aid. They then moved the car, but all their fervent eloquence could not persuade any one to be pounded to death under its ponderous wheels. They now talk of removing it to a more central situation: they may save themselves the trouble, for the press once fairly at work, will drive it forth with a force superior to that of a steam engine.

Col. S. had only to state in conclusion, that he highly approved of the resolutions of the Hon. Court of Directors, and of those proposed by the Hon. Proprietor. Col. S. then moved two additional resolutions:

1. "That the thanks of the Court were due to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, for the lasting benefit which he had conferred on British India, by numerous institutions founded for the instruction of all ranks and persuasions of people under the British Government in India.

2. "That it was the opinion of that Court, the Marquis of Hastings had conferred a permanent benefit on British India, and the surrounding world, by the abolition of the previous Censorship, and the establishment of a Free Press, limited, as all civil institutions should be, by mild and wholesome laws."

The Resolutions were handed in to the Chair, but as no Member of the Court came forward to second them, they, of course, fell to the ground.

Mr. Hume, in the course of a long speech, remarked, With respect to the conduct of the Noble Marquis, in relation to the liberty of the press, which had called forth so many eulogies, he gave the Noble Marquis full credit for what he had done. He never read, in any public speech, or public document, sentiments that did more honour to British feeling, than were to be found in the answer of the Noble Marquis to the Madras address, on the subject of the liberty of the press. His Lordship thus expressed himself: "My removal of restrictions from the press has been mentioned in laudatory language. I might easily have adopted that procedure without any length of cautious consideration, from my habit of regarding the freedom of publication as a natural right of my fellow-subjects,

to be narrowed only by special and urgent cause assigned. The seeing no direct necessity for those invidious shackles, might have sufficed to make me break them; I know myself, however, to have been guided in the step by a positive and well-weighed policy. If our motives of action are worthy, it must be wise to render them intelligible throughout an empire, our hold on which is opinion. Further, it is salutary for supreme authority, even when its intentions are most pure, to look to the control of public scrutiny; while, conscious of rectitude, that authority can lose nothing of its strength by its exposure to general comment; on the contrary, it acquires incalculable addition of force. That Government which has nothing to disguise, wields the most powerful instrument that can appertain to sovereign rule. It carries with it the united reliance and effort of the whole mass of the governed; and let the triumph of our beloved country, in its awful contest with tyrant-ridden France, speak the value of a spirit, to be found only in men accustomed to indulge and express their honest sentiments." Such were the sentiments of the Noble Marquis on the liberty of the press. He spoke of it, not with reference to the government of India alone, but with reference to every government that could lay claim to the principles of freedom; and he considered it a most valuable document, as it recorded the wise and liberal views of the Noble Marquis on this important subject. He regretted, however, than, in the case of Mr. Buckingham, the Noble Marquis had been induced to threaten that he would exert, against that individual, the authority which, as Governor-General, was placed in his hands; it was contrary to the fine feelings which usually actuated him, and it must have been some partial and temporary forgetfulness of that feeling, which occasioned the correspondence that had occurred in Mr. Buckingham's case. He could not agree with the Hon. Proprietor (Col. Stanhope), when he said that the indiscretions of Mr. Buckingham excused the conduct of the Marquis of Hastings. (*No! no! from Col. Stanhope.*) The Hon. Proprietor had asked, whether the Noble Marquis was more to blame for taking those legal steps, which were open to every individual, than any other person would be? He (Mr. Hume) would answer "No." On the contrary, if any thing injurious were written against the

Government, it was his duty to have adopted legal steps. He would ever be found the supporter of the liberty of the press, but he would not be the advocate of its licentiousness. Public opinion, expressed by public writing, was an alchemic, by the operation of which, sooner or later, truth would be extracted; but, for that purpose, it was necessary that discussion should be general, not partial. The previous correspondence, in the case of Mr. Buckingham, he disapproved of; it shewed, as he might be allowed to express it, the *malus animus*, to open such a correspondence, instead of at once directing the proper authorities to commence legal proceedings. But he did not think that the indiscretion which he had committed ought to be excused, as the Hon. Proprietor (Col. Stanhope) contended, on account of Mr. Buckingham's conduct. (*No! no! from Col. Stanhope.*) He was sure the Marquis of Hastings was sorry, from his heart, that he had so committed himself; if he could judge from the honourable sentiments which the Noble Marquis had so deliberately expressed, he could not entertain a doubt that, when he calmly reflected on his conduct, no man would be more ready to regret the course he had taken, than he himself would be. But it was right, that, as in this great country, the law should in all cases supersede arbitrary authority; therefore he condemned the making use of any threats. And here it would not be improper to observe, that the hostility which was manifested before the proceedings at law took place, was very little to the credit of their civil officers. His Hon. Friend (Mr. D. Kinnaird) had praised, with much truth and propriety, the talents and virtues of their civil servants, generally. He (Mr. Hume) had frequently borne his testimony to their merits; but, he regretted to say, that some of their civil servants at Calcutta had lent themselves as parties to the establishing of an abominable paper, called *The John Bull*, for the purpose of putting down Mr. Buckingham; but in that object they had completely failed. It was unworthy of public men to have recourse to such base means. He would have the press free and unfettered, leaving its licentiousness to be dealt with by the law, convinced as he was that no public man need be afraid of its operation.

Some of the words in his Learned Friend's resolution went, he thought, beyond the proper point; but as unau-

mity in that Court was important, he would not oppose the motion. He agreed in the main body of the resolution, because he thought the Noble Marquis deserved their thanks for the manner in which he had performed his various and most arduous duties; he thought, indeed, that he deserved the thanks of the country, and he hoped he would receive them.

Mr. *Lowndes* had heard, with great pleasure, the speech of the Hon. Proprietor (Col. Stanhope), because it had given him useful information with respect to India, and particularly as to the extreme ignorance of the people. He doubted, however, whether the introduction of the press amongst them would be beneficial. The liberty of the press, he feared, did not much increase the virtues of the heart, and it might have the effect of eradicating those good qualities, which the Indian population possessed, in a very high degree, beyond the comprehension of many who called themselves Christians, and of substituting vices in their room. He always understood that a more benevolent race of people did not exist than the people of India; and why should they introduce amongst them that which might give them a wrong bias, when nature guided them to a right one? Those people knew what was most conducive to their happiness; and, though less learned, they were more contented than those who enjoyed the liberty of the press; they were more contented in following the dictates of nature, than others were, who pursued the fallacies of art.

He continued, If they could not restrain the press in England, he hoped they would restrain it in India. They saw its licentious practices in this country every day; and if such a principle were extended to India, it would perhaps produce liberty, but certainly a liberty the Company would not like, that of kicking their government out of doors. He most perfectly believed that the people in India were as happy as any people under the sun, because they were well-governed; but, if the liberty of the press were established there, various opposite leaders would spring up, and the ambition of the chiefs would destroy the happiness of the people. He would give his assent to this vote, because, as the Court of Directors were unanimous, it was clear as the sun at noon-day that the Marquis of Hastings deserved those thanks.

Mr. *R. Jackson* remarked, There was one point introduced in the course of the discussion, on which he was at issue with some of his Hon. Friends, and he was anxious that the question should come to a fair decision; he alluded to the danger that might be apprehended from what was called the liberty of the press in India. (*Hear, hear!*) He loved the liberty of the press; he was nurtured and bred in the constitutional principle, that a free press was a great blessing; but, in his opinion, it was quite visionary to imagine that the press of a colony could be conducted, without danger, in the same free manner in which it was conducted in the mother country. (*Hear, hear!*) As Mr. Buckingham had been alluded to, he would shortly notice his conduct. When the Marquis of Hastings had abolished the previous censorship of the press, he substituted certain regulations, one of which was, that the constituted authorities should be treated with respect. To show how much this person regarded those regulations, he would read a word or two from his newspaper. When it was understood that the Governor of Madras, the supreme authority there, the highest authority after the Governor-General, was to remain in office, what did Mr. Buckingham do? He (Mr. Jackson) saw his Hon. Friend (Mr. D. Kinnaird) smile; and he owned his smiles rather alarmed him, because they indicated that he thought on this subject with some degree of levity. Mr. Buckingham, however, published his paper, with a broad black margin, as a sign of general mourning, when he announced that the supreme authority of that Presidency was to continue in power. In one of the numbers of his publication there was the following passage: "The very marked indulgence which his Lordship in Council is pleased to exercise towards me, in remitting on this occasion the exercise of the power vested in him by law, will operate as an incentive to my future observance of the spirit of the instructions issued before the commencement of the Calcutta Journal, to the Editors of the public prints in India, in August 1818, of which I am now fully informed, and which I shall henceforth make my guide." A little afterwards, when Mr. Buckingham had forgotten the observance of these resolutions, he said, alluding to a speech of the Marquis of Hastings, in which he spoke generally of the press: "Every thing tends to confirm me in my opinion, that I had

rightly interpreted the wishes and sentiments of the Governor-General on this important subject, and scarcely a day passed, *without my breaking the letter of these Regulations, which I conceived to have no longer existence.*" Here Mr. Buckingham founded his law on a supposed construction of the speech of the Noble Marquis, leaving out of sight that which was the real rule of conduct laid down, namely, the declaration of the Governor-General in Council. He then went on to own, that "scarce a day passed without his breaking the letter of those regulations." (*Hear, hear!*) He first promised profound obedience to those regulations, and next declared that he broke them every day, although it was supposed that the peace of that society depended on their being strictly adhered to. The advocates for a free press in India might be right, and he might be wrong; but all must agree that it was a most serious question. By a legislative enactment, it became the duty of the Company's chief servants in India, when they found that the conduct of any unlicensed individual was dangerous to the safety, or obnoxious to the peace of the community, to send that individual to some part in the United Kingdom. The Legislature had expressly authorized and enjoined the governing powers so to act. Now what was the accusation against the Marquis of Hastings with regard to Mr. Buckingham! It was, in fact, that he did not make use of the power which he might have exercised towards him: but, instead of sending him home (and in not doing so, many persons thought he allowed his feelings to outrun his judgment), he sent him to take his trial before a jury of his country. Could any man act more liberally? And yet fault was found with him even for this! (*Hear, hear!*) If so extensive a liberty of the press as that now contended for were granted, he feared that they ran a most dangerous risk. If, instead of acting in the summary way directed by the Legislature, they were obliged to wait proceedings according to the legal forms observed in the parent state against those charged with libel, they would be giving opportunities to mischievous individuals, during the five or six months which must elapse before they would be brought to trial, to poison and pervert every mind in the settlement, and Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay would have their crops of Carlines, to write down the most hallow-

ed principles of the country. (*Hear, hear!*) It was, therefore, a matter of sober and serious consideration, when persons who, like Mr. Buckingham, let their pens run riot against all characters and all persons, political and religious (for he had not spared the Lord Bishop of the presidency), whether time and opportunity should be allowed for practices so dangerous in any, but particularly in a colonial community? It would be for the Directors soon to determine what should be the measure of the liberty of the press in Calcutta. (*Hear, hear!* from Col. Stanhope and Mr. D. Kinaird.) It might turn out that his Hon. Friends, who were so perfectly satisfied with their own opinions, and who thus expressed their feelings with no ordinary energy of voice and gesture, would in the end, if the system were encouraged, perceive that they had formed a hasty and erroneous judgment. Instead of crying "*hear, hear!*" he had expected that they would adduce something like argument, something like historical deduction, in support of their sentiments. He was ready to meet his Hon. Friends on this question, whenever they pleased; and he hesitated not to say, that, if a strict eye were not kept on the press in India, they would there have literary incendiaries spring up like mushrooms, to the manifest hazard of their best interests, as well as the comfort and happiness of their settlements. His Hon. Friend (Col. Stanhope) looked to the liberty of the press for putting down forty-eight thousand prophets; now he would in the tone of admonition, call on his Hon. Friend to take care that he did not, at the same time, put down the forty-eight thousand Europeans which maintained India for their country! If his Hon. Friend was anxious to get rid of those prophets, he (Mr. Jackson) was equally anxious that, in making the attempt, he should not also get rid of the British power in India. (*Hear, hear!*) The wisdom of all law was, to govern without offensively interfering with the feelings and prejudices of those over whom you ruled. In that point of view, also, this proposed freedom of the press became a subject of vast importance; and he thought the sentiments of his Hon. Friends, with respect to it, were hasty and undigested; they were, he conceived, dangerous to go abroad, and therefore dangerous to be uttered in that Court without animadversion; he protested, therefore, against the sentiments which

they avowed, and should they, at any time, come before the General Court, in a formal manner, he would, when the regular means of discussing their propriety was afforded, endeavour to point

out their dangerous tendency.

The question was then put, and carried unanimously; after which the Court adjourned.—[*Asiatic Journal*.]

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JUNE 24.—A petition was presented by the Earl of Carnarvon, from the farmers attending the market at Romford, complaining of the prejudicial effects of Mr. Peel's bill.—The Earl of Liverpool protested against the doctrine, that the distress of the agricultural interest was attributable to Mr. Peel's bill.—The Earl of Lauderdale concurred with Lord Liverpool.

JUNE 25.—The Earl of Liverpool moved the second reading of the Naval and Military Pensions' Bill; and described the operation of the bill, which was, to relieve the public from a considerable immediate expense, and to spread that expense over a period of forty-five years.—The Marquis of Lansdown exposed the inconsistency of the operation of the measure with the operation of the Sinking Fund.—The Earl of Lauderdale expressed a similar opinion.—Lord King contended that, until the nine millions due to the Bank were paid, we had not a shilling of real Sinking Fund; and urged a further reduction of taxation. The bill was then read a second time.

JULY 2.—Earl Grey relinquished his notice of a motion, for an enquiry into the state of the country, not on the ground, that enough had been done in the way of reducing the public expenditure and taxation; but because he despaired of effecting any beneficial result.—After much discussion, and several divisions, the Marriage Act Amendment Bill was passed; the last division being, for the passing of the bill, 41; against it, 18; majority, 23.

JULY 5.—A debate took place on the motion for the commitment of the Corn Importation Bill.—Earl Bathurst dwelt on the importance of the measure, as a protection against a glut of foreign corn, in the event of the ports being opened.—Lord Erskine opposed the bill; and moved to postpone the commitment for three months.—Lord Dacre thought it would be better to postpone it.—The Earl of Harrowby observed, that if their Lordships refused to legislate on this

subject, until the removal of every possible objection, they might postpone their proceeding for a century.—The Earl of Carnarvon replied, that there was no period at which Parliament had proceeded to legislate under the disadvantage of such a total ignorance as at that moment.—On a division, the numbers were,—for Lord Erskine's amendment, 19; against it, 37; majority, 18.

JULY 10.—Earl Bathurst moved the third reading of the Corn Importation Bill.—The Earl of Lauderdale moved to postpone the third reading for three months.—On a division, there appeared for the amendment, 16; against it, 32; majority, 16.—The bill was then passed.

JULY 15.—The Marquis of Lansdown adverted to the seizure by officers acting under the Spanish Government, of a British ship, carrying on trade with South America; and asked whether, if his Majesty's Ministers had not yet come to the determination of formally recognizing the Independent Governments of South America, they had not, at least, adopted measures for the protection of our commerce with those States, in order that our merchants might not be liable to have their vessels seized under any orders from the Government of Old Spain?—The Earl of Liverpool replied, that with respect to the British ship which had been seized, a strong remonstrance had been sent to the Government of Spain, demanding a remuneration for all the loss which the owners had sustained by that illegal act. To this remonstrance there had not yet been time for receiving an answer. As to the question of the formal recognition of the *de facto* Independent States of South America, it involved a number of considerations. Such a measure must necessarily be preceded by a negotiation with the government of Spain.—The Marquis of Lansdown, feeling all the advantages which must result to this country from the formal recognition of the Independent Governments of South America, expressed his disappointment, that no such preliminary negotiation as that alluded to by the noble Earl, had been entered into.—The

Earl of Liverpool intimated, that such a negotiation had been commenced.

JULY 16.—The Earl of Carnarvon took the opportunity of the motion for the third reading of the Small Notes Bill, to express his regret, that this seemed to be the only measure to be expected, during the present Session, for the relief of agricultural distress. He ridiculed the notion, that that distress was occasioned by superabundant produce, and attributed it partly to the pressure of taxation; but, principally, to the diminution of the circulating medium, occasioned by the bill of 1819.—The Earl of Liverpool maintained, that the distress of agriculture did not proceed from the measure alluded to by the noble Earl, but that it was attributable to a variety of causes, all growing out of the change occasioned by the cessation of the late war.

JULY 17.—Earl Grosvenor observed, that as this country had interfered with other powers with regard to the slave trade, he trusted there would be no hesitation, in interfering with regard to that most atrocious slavery into which the Greeks were forced by the Turks. The cruelties which had been committed by the latter were a disgrace to the age. Seventy or eighty Greeks, held as hostages at Scio, had been put to death in the most dreadful manner, and ten or twelve had been murdered at Constantinople. It was reported, that the lives of those unfortunate individuals had been guaranteed by the English ambassador at Constantinople. If so, it unquestionably became the duty of our government to interfere; and, to ascertain the fact, he moved for copies or extracts of any dispatches from the British minister at Constantinople, respecting the hostages of Scio executed at Constantinople and at Scio.—The Earl of Liverpool opposed the motion, as entirely unprecedented. He admitted that the execution of the Sciot hostages was a most flagitious act; but he denied that we had any right to interfere with the conduct of the Turkish government, whose subjects they were. With respect to the contest between the Turks and the Greeks, he could assure the House that the British government preserved the strictest neutrality on the subject.—Lord Holland denied that the motion was unprecedented. The noble earl had given no answer to the enquiry of his noble friend, whether or not the safety of the unfortunate persons, who had been massacred

at Constantinople, had been guaranteed by any British authorities.—The Earl of Liverpool replied, that he had no hesitation in declaring, that no such guarantee had ever been given. The motion was then negatived.

JULY 19.—The Earl of Liverpool moved the second reading of the Irish Insurrection Bill, expressing his regret that circumstances rendered a renewal of the measure necessary.—The Marquis of Lansdowne strongly recommended the adoption of such a system, as, by healing the evils which Ireland endured, might render similar measures unnecessary.—Lord Ellenborough coincided in opinion with the noble Marquis.—The Earl of Limerick and Lord Redesdale defended the conduct of his Majesty's government.—The Earl of Darnley reprobated the disgraceful scene which had taken place in Dublin on the 12th.—The Earl of Liverpool assured the noble Earl, that the noble Marquis at the head of the Irish government had been exceedingly anxious to prevent the proceeding alluded to.—The Earl of Donoughmore and Lord Rawdon supported the bill on the ground of its necessity.—Lord Holland could not consent to grant such enormous and frightful powers, even to the noble Marquis at the head of the Irish government, in whom he had the greatest confidence.—The bill was then read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUNE 26.—Mr. Creevey moved for the repeal of the Pension Bill; and proposed eight resolutions, descriptive of the various abuses that existed under the present system of granting pensions; and expressive of the opinion of the House, that the Ministerial Pension Bill ought to be repealed forthwith.—Mr. Banks considered, that the present mode of rewarding public servants was one of the least expensive that could be pursued, and moved the order of the day.—Mr. Bennett, as an instance of abuse, quoted the pension of 3000*l.* which had been granted to Lord Sidmouth, a man just as much calculated to fill a ministerial situation as one of the doo-keepers of the House.—The Marquis of Londonderry said, he regarded with indignation the disgusting language, in which the hon. member for Shrewsbury had spoken of his noble friend.—The House divided, for passing to the order of the day, 143 —for the motion, 42—majority, 101.

JUNE 27.—Mr. Wilberforce moved an

address to his Majesty, conjuring him to renew his remonstrances to foreign courts on the subject of the slave trade. The hon. gentleman stated, that although the Cortes of Spain had, most creditably to themselves, passed a law inflicting a severe penalty on any one who should be found dealing in slaves, yet that the trade was still carried on by the Portuguese; and, which was still worse, by the French to an enormous extent.—The Marquis of Londonderry did not oppose the motion, which was agreed to.

JUNE 28.—In answer to a question from Mr. W. Smith, the Marquis of Londonderry said, that Government were not in possession of the details respecting the ten or twelve hostages of Scio, who had been executed at Constantinople. Great barbarities had been committed by both parties; although he did not mean to say, that that fact justified the recent event at Constantinople.—Sir J. Mackintosh asked, if any dispatches had been received from our ambassador to the Ottoman court, on the subject of the persons recently murdered by the barbarous tyrants of Constantinople.—The Marquis of Londonderry replied, that none of the persons lately executed at Constantinople, stood in such a relation to the British Government as to justify our interference on the principle of protection; although our ambassador had certainly interfered on the principle of humanity.—On the report of the resolution for diminishing the amount of the salt duties being brought up, Mr. Curwen moved as an amendment, "that the duties, payable on British salt in Great Britain and Ireland, should cease and determine." A division took place—for the amendment, 92—against it, 104—majority, 12.

JULY 1.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the budget, and observed that the revenue was rapidly improving, and that the public credit was in the most satisfactory state.—Mr. Maberley exposed the inconsistencies of his Majesty's Government with respect to the Sinking Fund, and strongly recommended a further reduction of our expenditure.—Mr. Ricardo contended, that the real efficient Sinking Fund amounted only to 1,400,000l.—Mr. Hume declared, that the statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were entirely visionary. The resolutions were agreed to.—Mr. Secretary Peel then moved the commitment of the Alien Bill, which was opposed by Mr. Hobhouse, as involving principles that must lead to

an infringement of the liberty of the state. On a division there appeared, for the Speaker's leaving the chair, 142—against it, 60—majority 82.

JULY 2.—Mr. Hobhouse moved three resolutions, the last of which went to declare the expediency of taking off the tax on houses and windows.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave the motion his decided opposition. The House divided—For the motion, 59—against it, 146—majority, 87.

JULY 5.—Sir J. Mackintosh asked his Majesty's Ministers, if they had received an authentic copy of the Ukase of the Emperor of Russia, claiming as Russian dominions the N. E. coast of Asia, and the N. W. coast of America, being an extent of coast of five thousand miles?—The Marquis of Londonderry replied, that a copy of the Ukase had been received, and that his Majesty's Government had addressed a note to the Russian ambassador, stating that they could not accede to the principle of the Ukase, but offering to enter into a friendly explanation on the subject.

JULY 8.—Mr. Goulburn moved, that the house should resolve itself into a Committee on the Irish Insurrection Bill.—Sir R. Wilson opposed the motion, adverted to several acts of extreme oppression, which had taken place in Ireland; pointed out a number of grievances of which the Irish had to complain, especially the system of tithes; and concluded by moving an instruction to the Committee to investigate the causes of the present distress of that country, with a view to its removal without the adoption of any unconstitutional measure. This proposition was negatived, the numbers being 17 in its favour; 135 against it; majority 118.

JULY 9.—Mr. Courtenay called the attention of the House to two publications, which he had no doubt they would consider breaches of their privileges. The one was a letter to J. Abercromby, M. P. by John Hope, Esq. commenting in very strong terms on the speech which that hon. gentleman had recently made in that House, with respect to the conduct of several individuals in Scotland; the other was a correspondence between Mr. Abercromby and Mr. Menzies, on the same subject, which had been published in the Courier. Having read the offensive paragraphs in these publications, he moved, that they were breaches of the privileges of the House. The motion was agreed to; Mr. Hope, and Mr. Menzies, were ordered to attend at the

bar of the House on the 17th, and Mr. Abercromby was ordered to attend forthwith.

JULY 10.—Mr. Nolan obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws respecting the poor. The hon. and learned gentleman stated, that the principal object which he had in view, was to bring back the system of the poor laws to the intention of the statute of Elizabeth.—Mr. Western again called the attention of the House to the evils which had resulted from Mr. Peel's bill, and moved eighteen resolutions, embodying his opinions on the subject.—Mr. Richards contended, in opposition to the hon. member for Essex, that the bill of 1797 had been the cause of the evils which the country had endured, and that the bill of 1819, was the remedy.—Lord Milton was of opinion, that the only advisable measure was the reduction of taxation to a large amount. The resolutions were negatived without a division.

JULY 12.—Mr. Abercromby appearing in his place, Mr. Courtenay moved, that he should be enjoined not to prosecute any quarrel against any person or persons, arising out of the publications which the House had pronounced breaches of privilege. The motion having been agreed to, the Speaker accordingly so enjoined Mr. Abercromby.

JULY 15.—Sir J. Mackintosh presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Lees, Ashton-under-Line, in Lancashire, expressing their horror at the murder of their Christian brethren, the Greeks, by those inhuman barbarians the Turks, and praying for the interference of the House. The hon. and learned gentleman observed, that for himself he could not help entertaining a wish, that the powers of Europe would make a simultaneous effort in favour of that brave and persecuted people.—Mr. Hutchinson, and Mr. Wilberforce declared their strong sympathy in the cause of the unfortunate Greeks. The Marquis of Londonderry said, that Ministers had done their utmost to recommend pacific and conciliatory measures to the Turkish government; at the same time he regretted to observe, that there were as many acts of ferocity and cruelty perpetrated on the one side, as on the other.—Sir R. Wilson urged the repeal of the foreign enlistment bill, to enable the Greeks to receive assistance from the subjects of this country.—Lord A. Hamilton contended, that the conduct of England towards the Greeks was not creditable to her as a nation.—On the

motion for going into a Committee of supply, Mr. Hume called the attention of the House to the large sums levied by the Consul General of the Brazils, and his Vice Consuls, very much to the detriment of trade. The Marquis of Londonderry admitted that the facts were strong; but thought that the hon. gentleman's statement must be exaggerated.

JULY 17.—Mr. Brougham presented a petition from Mr. John Lawless, of Belfast, complaining of the outrages consequent on the Orange processions, which had been permitted in Ireland on the 12th inst. Mr. Spring Rice, Sir J. Mackintosh, Mr. Hutchison, and Mr. Brougham warmly condemned such processions.—Mr. Goulburn, and Sir G. Hill, concurred in reprobating the practice, but declared that great provocation had been given by the other party.—In pursuance of the order of the House, Mr. Hope appeared at the bar, and, in an address to the House, justified his conduct; at the same time expressing his regret that the course, which he had felt it imperative upon him to pursue in vindication of his honour and character, had led to an act which was an apparent violation of the privileges of the House. After some discussion, Mr. Hope was recalled to the bar, and told by the Speaker that, as he had expressed his regret at what had occurred, the House, under all the circumstances of the case, had determined not to proceed any further. Mr. Menzies then appeared, explained his conduct, and was also discharged from further attendance.—Sir J. Mackintosh asked his Majesty's Ministers, whether any representation had been made to Spain, which related to the recognition of the independence of South America by Great Britain? The Marquis of Londonderry replied, that unless he were to give a detailed answer, which could be done only on a specific motion, what he said on the subject would be liable to misrepresentation.

JULY 18.—A considerable discussion took place on the motion by Mr. Wilmot, for the House to go into a Committee on the Canada trade bill. On a division, the numbers were, for the motion, 48; against it, 14; majority, 34. The bill then passed through the Committee.

JULY 19.—The motion for the third reading of the Alien bill produced a long debate. On a division, there appeared in favour of the third reading, 75; against it, 32; majority, 43.

[*European Mag.*]

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

GREECE.—Though the provisional seat of government is fixed at Corinth, it has been resolved, that Athens is to be the capital of all Greece. The national arms is supported by a Minerva, with the attributes of wisdom. The colours are a light blue and white, united by a cross. The orthodox religion is proclaimed the religion of the state: all other religions, however, are tolerated and protected. To be a citizen, it is necessary to be a Grecian by birth, and of some Christian communion. A foreigner may become a citizen, by an act of naturalization, provided he profess some Christian ritual. The legislation will be provisionally founded on the laws of the ancient emperors of France, but the present commercial and military codes of France are proclaimed to be the national laws. The colours of the King of France, will form a part of the arms of the Greek union. These resolutions have been adopted, according to the terms made use of, in the act of the Congress, as a testimony of grateful remembrance of the protection, which the consul of France extended to all the Greeks at Patras, in 1821; and have been signed by the president Maurocordato, the vice-president Mauromichale, and the secretary Theodore Negri. A resolution has been entered into to establish immediately, at Athens, schools, museums and libraries; so that the blessings of learning and liberty will soon be extended over this ancient country of arts and civilization.

A journal, called the Grecian Trumpet, which was originally published at Calamata, is now being published at Corinth.

A collection of the acts of the senate of Peloponnesus.—A collection of all the patriotic proclamations and acts of this senate, which have appeared from the commencement of the heroic struggle of the Greeks, against their oppressors, has been translated from the original modern Greek into French, by Mr. Mustoxydi, a learned Greek of the city of Corfu. It is said that this translation, which has been transmitted to Paris, will be shortly published.

Population.—The Peninsula contains about two millions of souls; the Morea and Negropont, one million; the Islands, one million; making a total of four millions. Of these the Greeks may be computed at not less than three millions, the rest being composed of Turks, Mussulmen, Albanians, Jews, and the mixed descendants of Romans, Venetians, Neapolitans, and other Europeans, known generally by the name of Franks.—The population of the Seven Ionian Islands, now under British rule, has been estimated at 200,000, the majority of them Greeks. Of these Corfu may contain from 60 to 70,000; Cephalonia, 60,000; Zante, 40,000; Santa Maura, 18,000; Ithaca and Cerigo, each 8,000; and Paxo, 3 or 4,000.—*European Mag. July.*

A Russian document, bearing the stamp of authority, has been published in some of the Continental Journals. It declares, first, that the cause of the Greeks, being one of rebellion and insubordination, can never be espoused by the Emperor Alexander, without a departure from the principles, to which he pledged himself at the Congress of Vienna; and, secondly, that peace being no less the interest,

than the wish of his Imperial Majesty, he has accepted the mediation of friendly powers, for the adjustment of the differences, subsisting between the Russian, and Ottoman governments.

SOUTH AMERICA.—News has been received at Lisbon, from Rio Janciro, and Pernambuco, announcing the independent feeling of the people, and adding that, although no actual declaration of independence had been made, yet that virtually the Brazils were no longer under the controul of the mother country. At Lisbon, the King seems to leave the direction of public affairs, entirely at the disposal of the Cortes.—*European Mag. July.*

COLUMBIA.—From an accident, a variety of documents relating to the organization of the new Government in Columbia have been delayed on their way to this country; but through the politeness of a correspondent, we are now enabled to make such extracts from them, as we deem interesting to the British public. The substance of some of them has already reached this country, through the United States; but in so mutilated and vague a form, that we have considered it expedient, to make proper translations from the originals. The decree for the gradual abolition of slavery is particularly interesting, and worthy of imitation.—*Times.*

“PROCLAMATION.

“Columbians!—The book of the law, which I have the glory to offer you as the expression of your own will and the sanctuary of your rights, establishes for ever the destinies of Columbia—Your Representatives, sensible of the sacred origin of their authority, have retained the greatest share of power to the Sovereign, who is the people; and to the depositaries of the public force, they have granted the gratifying faculty of doing you good without their being able to injure you.

Columbians!—The general Congress has bestowed on the nation what it stood in need of—a law of union, equality, and liberty. Out of many tribes it has formed one family—it has consulted one common centre for all—it has ordered that the residence of the Government shall be in Bogata, convenient for all.

“Venezuelians!—Your patriotism and your victories are pledges to Columbia of your firm adhesion to her laws, as well as of the glorious possession of your own repose.

“Condinamarqueanas —The Supreme Government being placed amidst you, Columbia expects you will preserve it unhurt as a deposit confided to your virtue.

“Quiteneans!—The noise of your chains has moved the Liberating Army, and it is now marching on to the Equator. Can you doubt obtaining your freedom? And when free, can you hesitate to embrace those who hold out to you independence, a country and laws?

“Columbia!—The law directs that the Vice-President of Columbia shall be the head of the State, whilst I am a soldier—He will be just, beneficent, watchful, upright, and the deserving leader of Columbia. I pledge myself he will promote your happiness, &c.

“Cucuta. (Signed) “BOLIVAR.”

“ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

“The general Congress of Columbia considering—1. That the last Congress of Venezuela strongly recommended that of Columbia to take into consideration the state of the slaves existing in the territory of the Republic.

“That in conformity to the principles of reason, justice, and policy, a really just and philanthropic Republican Government cannot exist, if it does not endeavour, among all classes of the State, to rouse the degraded, and relieve the afflicted.

“3. In short, that an object of such great importance for the Republic ought to be realised, by gradually abolishing slavery; so that, without endangering public tranquillity, or destroying the rights really possessed by proprietors, it may be managed in such a way that the whole of the inhabitants of Columbia may be free in a few years, has been induced to decree as follow:—

“Art. 1. The children of all slaves shall be free, which may be born subsequent to the day of the publication of this law in the provincial capitals, and a such their names shall be inserted on the

Civic Register of the Municipalities and on the Parochial books.

" 2. The owners of slaves shall be strictly bound to educate, clothe, and support the children of slaves who may be born after the publication of this law; but they, in return, shall be held to indemnify the masters of their parents for the indispensable expenses of their education and support, by their labour and service which they are to perform till they have passed their eighteenth year.

" 3. If, previous to attaining the age above mentioned, the parents, relations, or other persons should wish to take the child or youth, born of a slave, from out of the possession of the master of the mother, they shall pay the latter at a fair rate for the support received by the child, which shall be done either by agreement among the parties, or the prudent decision of the Judge.

" 4. When the time comes that through the attainment of the 18th year the youths quit the power of the masters of their mothers, the said masters shall be bound to inform the Junta, of which mention will be hereafter made respecting the conduct and proceedings of the said youths, in order that they may contribute, with the Government, to their being put to useful trades and professions.

" 5. It shall not be lawful to sell any slaves intended to be taken out of the province in which they are, or separating mothers from their children; a prohibition that is to exist till the children have attained the age of puberty.

" 6. The sale of slaves out of the territory of Columbia is peremptorily prohibited, as well as their exportation for the purposes of sale. Any one who infringes this regulation, shall within four months be obliged to restore the slaves so exported; and in case of not complying with this restitution, the refractor shall pay a fine of 500 dollars for each slave, which shall be applied to the fund of manumission.

" 7. The importation of slaves is totally prohibited, and no one shall be allowed to bring more than one slave as his personal attendant, whom it shall not be lawful to sell in the country. On his arrival at any port in Columbia, the introducer shall be informed of the obligation he is under of exporting the same, and therefore entering into the necessary bonds. Slaves introduced contrary to the prohibition of this law, shall by the Act itself be deemed free.

" 8. A fund shall be established for the manumission of slaves, composed, 1st, of Three per cent. imposed, for this deserving object, on the fifth of the property of persons dying and leaving legitimate descendants; 2d. Three per cent. imposed on the third of the property of persons dying and leaving legitimate ascendants; 3d. Three per cent. on the whole of the property of persons dying and leaving collateral descendants; and, 4thly, Ten per cent. on the total property of those dying leaving foreign heirs.

" 9. For the collection of these funds, in the chief place of each Canton, a Junta of Manumission shall be formed, composed of the first Judge of the place, the Vicar, and in default thereof the Curate, two inhabitants, and a Treasurer of responsibility, who shall be named by the Provincial Government.

" 10. The Junta being formed, they shall select a Commissioner in each province, who shall take account of those who die, and the property left by them, in order that the tax in support of the manumission of Slaves may be properly collected; of which the Treasurer is to take charge, so as to be able to render in of the same an account when required.

" 11. The Treasurers of the Manumission Funds shall annually present their accounts to the principal Ministers of the Provincial Treasuries.

" 12. Annually, on the 25th, 26th and 27th December, devoted to national festivities, the Manumission Junta of each district shall liberate the slaves they are able, with the funds in their possession. Their value shall be paid to the masters, according to a price set on them by skilful persons; the most respectable and industrious being selected for Manumission.

" 13. When there are no slaves in the canton or province, the funds shall be destined, by the head of the department, to the Manumission of Slaves in other provinces; when the President of the Republic shall point out the slaves who are to be manumitted with the said Funds.

" 14. The contribution spoken of in Article 8th shall cease by the circumstance of there being no more slaves in the whole of the territory of the Republic; and no authority shall be allowed to apply the smallest portion of its proceedings to any other purpose.

" 15. All those slaves, and offspring of slaves, are irrevocably and perpetually

declared free, who having obtained their freedom by virtue of laws and decrees of the various Republican Governments, were afterwards returned to slavery by the Spanish Government. The respective Judges shall see this freedom realized, on due proofs being exhibited to them.

“Palace of the Congress.”

“ACT OF CONGRESS RELATING TO
RATES PAYABLE UPON IMPORTATION.

“1. The duties upon entry, formerly known under various denominations, shall for the future be consolidated into one only, with the appellation of Duty on Importations.

“2. The following are subjected to duty of 15 per cent:—iron in bars, sheets of tin and copper, paper and medicines of all sorts, and surgical instruments, rigging, pitch, tar, cables, cordage, and anchors.

“3. The following pay a duty of 17½ per cent:—Every species cotton, woolen, linen, hempen and worsted goods, with the exception of such as are subjected to a higher duty in the following articles.

“4. The following pay a duty of 20 per cent:—umbrellas, hats of beaver, wool, or silk, wax, or sperm, manufactured or in paste, wines, vinegar, and oils of all sorts, gold or silver watches, and laces, saddles for men or women, every species of earthen-ware, either of Europe or Asia, chrystals, and glass ware of every kind.

“5. The following pay a duty of 22½ per cent:—Jewels and precious stones, tanned skins, laces of thread or silk, worked handkerchiefs, artificial flowers, dress feathers, looking glasses, essences, preserves and distilled waters, the spices of India or elsewhere, fruits preserved, dry, or in liquid, olives, capers, and every species of preserves.

“6. The following pay a duty of 25 per cent:—Men and women's shoes, boots, every species of household furniture and ready made clothes, utensils and moveables of copper, bronzed, iron, steel and tin, tallow in paste or manufactured, flour, salt provisions, and every species of foreign eatables.

“7. The following pay a duty of 25 per cent:—Spirits and other foreign liquors, whether of grape, sugar-cane, or whatever other original extraction.

“8. All other species of merchandise, spirituous liquors, or effects not expressly comprehended in the foregoing articles, pay an importation duty of 20 per cent.

“9. The said duties shall be levied according to the valuation established in the regulation approved of in Carthage-na, 22d April, 1818, and Supplement, until such alterations as are necessary may be made.

“10. The proportion of duties established in the foregoing articles apply only to the cargoes of national vessels.

“11. Cargoes imported in foreign vessels, belonging either to neutral or friendly Powers, will pay 5 per cent. more upon all the duties on importation above mentioned, unless any thing to the contrary be established by particular treaty.

“12. A reduction of 7½ per cent. shall be made upon the duties of importation in national vessels, and 5 per cent. on foreign vessels, on their proceeding direct from the ports of Europe to those of Columbia, observing the proportions established in the Articles 10 and 11.

“13. The reduction or discount shall be made on the ratio of so much per cent. from the sums payable for merchandize and articles of commerce, established from Art. 2. to Art. 8.

“14. All former duties, regulations, and laws, opposed to the tenor of this, are revoked and annulled.

“This law shall take effect from the 1st January, 1822.

“Rosario de Cucuta.

“COSTILLO, V. P.

“GAUL, Minister of Finance.

The following are exempted from payment of duties:—

“Art. I. All printed books in whatever language, maps, geographical charts, philosophical apparatus and instruments, engravings, pictures, and statues, collections of antiquities, busts and medals.

“2. Sets of agricultural implements, plants and seeds, machinery and utensils for the purpose of improving the soil to prepare or work plains.

“3. Machines or utensils that in any manner contribute to facilitate the extraction or working of gold, silver, platina, quicksilver, copper, iron, steel, and other metal ores and minerals.

“4. All machines or utensils that may help to better the navigation of our lakes and rivers, or conduce to promote our domestic manufacture of woollen or cotton.

“5. Instruments, utensils, and laboratories belonging to native or foreign Professors of any liberal or mechanical

art, arriving in the ports of the Republic to settle in the territory and exercise their profession.

" 6. The machine and apparatus for printing types, and printing ink.

" 7. Gold, silver, and other precious metals in coin or uncoined.

" Rosario de Cucuta, 21st Sept. 1821.

" CONTILLO, V. P.

" GAUL, Minister of Finance."

MISCELLANEOUS.

KING'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Aug. 6, 1822.—This town is crowded to excess, and each succeeding moment brings with it a fresh influx of visitors. The principle of nationality, always strong in the breasts of Scotchmen, was never more strikingly displayed than on the present occasion. They all appear anxious to enhance the character of their country, by rendering his Majesty's reception worthy the distinction in which they have long been held as a people sincerely devoted to their Sovereign. In the principal streets lodgings cannot be procured for any money, and in the less fashionable quarters they bear a price enormously disproportioned to the usual rate.

So great is the curiosity of the Scotch public to witness the Royal procession, that it has completely triumphed over their well known habits of prudence and economy. It is a fact, that a person living up four pair of stairs in the High-street has let out three windows for seven guineas, and a price infinitely greater has been offered in more favourable situations.

There is to be a great ball given by the Nobility attending the court, to his Majesty, in the Assembly Rooms. On this occasion, it is reported, that no gentleman is to be allowed to appear in any thing but the ancient Highland costume, with the exception of those in uniform. Mr. Hunter is preparing a most magnificent dress of the royal tartan for his Majesty: and every one who has ever seen the King must be anxious to contemplate his fine person in this noblest of all British costumes "The Grab of Old Gaul."

On one of the days of his residence amongst us, the King is to be present at a great entertainment given in the Parliament House by the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh. It is right that gentlemen should be aware, that no one can go to such an entertainment, otherwise than in a court-dress. The King's table is already prepared in horse-shoe form, under the great window of the Parliament-House. At this table a select company of about thirty will sit. His

Majesty under a canopy in the centre, with the Lord Provost on his right hand. It is calculated, that not more than 200 or 250 can be accommodated easily at this dinner; so that few invitations beyond those to persons immediately attached to the King, or holding high offices, can be looked for. The new Library of the Advocates will form his Majesty's own withdrawing room. The rest of the company will be received in that of the Writers to the Signet, which is immediately below.

It is much to be regretted, that it has been found quite impossible to have any gallery for Ladies to witness this banquet.

It is said that on his Majesty's table this day, every old Scotch dish is to have a place, such as sheep's head, haggis, hotch-potch, &c. Many gentlemen, who hold their lands under tenures of table service, have already given in their claims to be allowed to acquit themselves on this occasion. One gentleman of the Crawford family is, it is said, to present an ancient silver basin and ewer for his Majesty's hands after dinner, this being the feudal tenure on which his barony is held.

It is said that the Earl of Hopetoun, the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Melville, and some other distinguished characters, who reside within a convenient distance of town, will each have the honour of receiving a short visit from his Majesty. The several corporations and public bodies are preparing to address his Majesty, and some of the trades have resolved to march in procession on the day he makes his public entry.

STATE OF THE COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, AND REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

London, August 4.—The present Session of Parliament is about to terminate with more happy auspices, than any one since the conclusion of the war; and, unless the course of things, or to speak more reasonably, the inscrutable purposes of Providence, shall have ordained another issue, than belongs in ordinary to such circumstances, as are now before us, the country, we truly think, before the expiration of another year, will have made a

most considerable advance to the recovery of its ancient welfare. Upon the close of every Session, the ordinary question is,—What is the condition of the country, —What the present earnest, and what the future promise, of the great component parts of our national welfare,—our Commerce, our Manufactures, and our Agriculture?

As respects our Commerce, the answer is, as compared with former years, greatly in favour of the present. In every part of the world our Commerce is regaining its original ascendancy, and assuming that solid and respectable character which belongs to a permanent, in distinction to a temporary trade. During the war, we possessed in every sense of the word, a monopoly; and, therefore, almost commanded our own prices. Our trade was large, and what, in any other state of things, never accompanies a large trade, our profits were high. Wages followed the rate of profits, and money becoming abundant, and proportionately cheap, was circulated through every branch of mercantile, manufacturing, and agricultural industry; every one had wherewithal to buy, and every one bought in abundance. This state of things necessarily ceased with the war, and with the monopoly which it gave.

But it has been succeeded by another kind of trade and commerce; namely, by the return of that description of commerce, which the superiority of our capital, our machinery, our ingenuity, our industry, and our knowledge of trade, must always command. But, in this kind of trade, as the competition of others is always in the field against us; and as we still more, perhaps, compete with each other, we are compelled to abate much of our former monopoly rate of profit; or, in plainer terms, we are compelled to satisfy ourselves with that natural profit, to which free competition will reduce all commerce. Our profits, therefore, are assuredly much lower than they were, but our trade is so much the more permanent. The opening of South America, and the understood intention of his Majesty's Government to recognise the independence of Chili, Buenos Ayres, Peru, and Columbia, have laid the basis of a very large extension to our actual trade with those parts; and there is no apprehension in any thinking mind, that the Americans can materially interfere with our interests in those quarters. They can neither supply the Independent provinces with manufactured

goods, nor purchase her raw produce. The former they must first procure from us before they can sell to the Columbians; and the purchase and encouragement of the latter will interfere with the just claims of their own planters and agriculturists.

But, if such be the condition of our Commerce in general, the same principle, and the same observations, apply equally to our Manufactures. Our Manufactures are supported by the home and by foreign demand. Our home supply of course increases in the proportion of our population—the more people, the more clothing; and whatever may be the reduced rate of wages, it cannot be pretended that the reduction of prices in manufactured goods has not fully kept pace with this reduction of wages. There is no pretence, therefore, for asserting, that the demand for our manufactures, as regards the supply of ourselves, has been affected by this cause. Indeed, the direct contrary is the known fact, and is established to be so by the returns of the woollen and cotton factories.—But as the cessation of the war monopoly has of course lessened the foreign demand, and as our stocks and machinery are daily accumulating upon us, there has necessarily been the same reduction of profits in manufactures as in commerce. As regards the actual foreign demand at present, it is daily, we understand, improving, and more particularly in woollens, cottons, and silks,—the last, a new but most promising staple of our Commerce. America (the United States,) having in a great degree recovered from her own recent commercial revulsion, has resumed her trade with us in a demand steadily increasing with her own increasing culture and population; whilst the Brazils have exhibited such a determined spirit of independence, as will render nugatory the attempts of the Portuguese Cortes to restore the ancient colonial monopoly. Still more importantly, however, are our manufactures assisted by the unexpected progress of the East India Private Trade, which in three years has nearly quadrupled its former amount, and which, under the measures now in progress, may, and indeed must, produce still more important consequences.

As regards our Agriculture, we understand from various sources of information, that the harvest does certainly not exceed an average crop,—that the quality is good, but not abundant; and that the continuance of the present unsettled weather, rain and sunshine, is becoming

alarming. In the southern counties, the price begins already to look up, and there is a general expectation of a rise. We state this conclusion as the direct result of the accounts before us; but if we may venture our own judgment, we do not ourselves anticipate any rise exceeding a fluctuation of from three to six shillings a quarter between now and next Ladyday. We found this opinion upon causes and estimates more complicate than mere Agricultural information; but we think it will be found correct. Upon the whole, however, rents having fallen, and poor-rates having become reduced, the condition of the farmer is certainly improving; and one more reduction in rents (which must come) will re-establish Agriculture upon the same firm basis as Commerce and Manufactures; namely a less cost of production, proportioned to the lessened market, and diminished means of the general buyer.—*Bell's Mess.*

CHRISTIAN SOCIETIES.—The Anniversary meetings of the under-mentioned Religious and Benevolent Institutions established in London have just been celebrated. The annexed statement shows the income of each for the last year:—

£. s. d.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.....	26,883	0	1
Church Missionary Society.....	32,975	9	7
British and Foreign Bible Society.....	103,802	17	1
Prayer Book and Homily Society.....	2,056	15	8
Missions of United Brethren.....	7,192	18	5
Society for the Conversion of Jews.....	11,220	2	11
Hibernian Society.....	5,372	5	6
Sunday School Union.....	1,762	4	5
Naval and Military Bible Society.....	2,040	4	2
London Missionary Society.....	29,437	0	0
Religious Tract Society..	9,261	3	0
African Institution.....	1,124	2	0
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge	50,822	3	3

CRIMINAL CODE.—Several plans are under consideration, and, it is said, likely to be adopted, with the view to deter from crime, and improve the administration, of our criminal code. The expense of transporting convicts to New South Wales, and the idea which had been disseminated of the excellence of the climate and other circumstances in that

colony (holding out inducements to the guilty to commit acts liable to the punishment of transportation), have rendered some change in this respect highly necessary. Well known cases have occurred, in which the principal object of the offender has been to get sent to Botany Bay; and thus, instead of dread, the law only inspired hope, and instigated the vicious to delinquency. It has been proposed to substitute for this, exile to Bermuda, and the employment of the convicts on the large Government works undertaken at the island. The expense will be greatly diminished, and the prospect of incessant labour, on fortifications and other public designs, will hold out no bonus for the commission of burglaries and robberies. Another important matter will be, that the punishment awarded by the law will certainly visit the crime. The chances of escape, so numerous at present, will be annihilated, and the sentence will be executed as pronounced, without depending on contingencies and accidents. Another of the alterations contemplated is also, in our opinion, well devised to strike a salutary dread into the minds of youthful culprits, and effectually to punish the depredations of this lamentably numerous, desperate, and depraved class. The project is to free society from these pests, to interrupt their progress to the scaffold, and to combine punishment with an opportunity of reforming, by sending juvenile offenders to our Settlements on the coast of Africa, there to be regimented and disciplined, and, if possible, converted into useful members of the commonwealth. Cut off while young from vile habits and associations, their morals may be improved, and by being inured to the climate so fatal to persons more advanced in years, colonization in these parts may be effected in a manner not to distress humanity. Upon the whole, from what we have learnt concerning these plans, we consider them to be eminently calculated to diminish crime, purge the metropolis of its greatest nuisances, and ultimately benefit the guilty themselves.

THE WELLINGTON TROPHY.—The grand colossal statue of *Achilles* is now placed upon its lofty pedestal in Hyde Park, and excites the admiration of thousands of all ranks and descriptions. The statue presents an imposing appearance. The figure is upright, holding a shield in one hand, while the other is indicative of an offensive intention, but as yet displays

no weapon; the head is uncovered, and the armour is placed on the right side, rather inclining to the back of the statue. The pedestal displays the following appropriate inscription in large letters of gold:

To Arthur Duke of Wellington,
and his Brave Companions in Arms,
this Statue of Achilles,
Cast from Cannon taken in the Victories of
Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo,
is Inscribed
by their Countrywomen.

PRESERVATION FROM LIGHTNING.—Sir H. Davy, in his fourth lecture at the Royal Institution, recommended the following means of escaping the electric fluid during a thunder-storm. He observed, that in countries where thunder-storms are frequent and violent, a walking cane might be fitted with a steel or iron rod to draw out at each end, one of which might be stuck into the ground, and the other end elevated eight or nine feet above the surface. The person who apprehends danger should fix the cane, and lie down a few yards from it. By this simple apparatus, the lightning descends down the wire into the earth, and secures him from injury.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—It is remarkable that England does not produce one useful vegetable which it can call its own; we have imported every thing of the kind, from the luxurious Pine, down to the humble Potato. The following list of the earth's productions, with the countries from which they originally came, may, perhaps, be new and interesting to such of our readers as have not considered the subject:—Rye and Wheat were first imported from Tartary and Siberia, where they are yet indigenous; Barley and Oats, unknown; but certainly not indigenous in Britain, because we are obliged to cultivate them; Asparagus was first imported from Asia; Crosses from Crete; Cauliflowers from Cyprus; Chervil from Italy; Cabbage and Lettuce from Holland; Fennel from the Canary Islands; Garlic

from the East; Gourds from Astrachan; Horse-radish from China; Kidney-beans from the East Indies; Lentil from France; Potato* from Brazil; Rice from Ethiopia; Shalot from Siberia; Tobacco from America; Sugar was originally brought from India, by the introduction of the plant *Saccharum Officinarum*.—"Arabia," says Pliny, "produces *Saccaron*, but the best is in India. It is a honey collected from the reeds; a sort of white gum, brittle between the teeth; the largest pieces do not exceed the size of a hazel nut, and are only used in medicine." Sugar was first made from these reeds in Egypt; from thence the plant was carried into Sicily, which, in the 12th century, supplied many parts of Europe with that commodity, and from thence, at a period unknown, it was probably brought into Spain by the Moors. From Spain it was planted in the Canary Islands, and in the Madeiras, by the Portuguese. This happened about the year 1500. Afterwards the reed was carried to St. Domingo, and to the Island of Hispaniola; about the year 1623, into the Brazils. Sugar was then a most expensive luxury, and used only in feasts or for medicinal purposes. Nor are we less indebted to other and distant countries for our finest flowers:—The Jessamine came from the East Indies; the Tulip from Cappadocia; the Daffodil from Italy; the Lily from Syria; the Tube Rose from Java and Ceylon; the Carnation and Pink from Italy—to which may be added the Elder Tree, imported from Persia; and many others might be mentioned.

* This plant, the '*Solanum Tuberosum*' of Botanists, also grows wild in the environs of Lima, in Peru, and fourteen leagues from Lima, on the coast; it has been found wild in Chili. It is cultivated by the Indians of both countries, who call it *Papas*. It grows spontaneously among the rocks at Monte Video, and in the forests near Santa Fe de Bogata; the wild plants, however, produce very small roots of bitter taste.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.—On Thursday the 26th of December a Special Meeting of the Members of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's Apartments in Chouringhee, the Most Noble the President in the Chair.

At this Meeting Dr. MURRAY was elected a Member of the Society.

A letter was read from Colonel W. FRANKLIN, transmitting for inspection

and elucidation, an ancient coin, supposed to be of Jayne fabrication, and found in the neighbourhood of Bhaugulpore.

A curious suit of Native Armour was received from Dr. R. TYTLER for the Museum.

The Secretary, in conformity with instructions received from Mr. LUSHINGTON,

the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, laid before the Meeting a number of duplicate Coins and Drawings, forming part of the collections of the late Colonel MACKENZIE, to be deposited with the Asiatic Society, and to be ultimately transferred to the Society, if the originals now under despatch reach England in safety, and the Hon'ble Court of Directors approve of the transfer. The coins, of gold, silver, and copper, are in number six hundred and sixty nine. These are Oriental, and mostly from the Deccan. There are also thirty two Mahomedan silver coins, and twenty eight Greek and Roman. The Drawings are very numerous, and chiefly represent Hindoo sculptures, and architectural antiquities, specimens in natural history, botany, &c.

A letter was read from AUGUSTUS VON HAMMER, of Vienna, presenting a copy of his *Geography of Constantinople and the Bosphorus*, in German, and the 13th and 14th numbers of the *Jahrbuch*, a Quarterly Review. Mons. LAMOUROUX, Professor at Caen, in Normandy, also transmitted a copy of a work composed by himself, entitled *Resume d'un Cours Elementaire de Geographie Physique*.

A letter was read from Mons. REMUSAT, Secretary to the *Société Asiatique de Paris*, soliciting the establishment of a mutual correspondence for the advancement of science and Oriental literature. In furtherance of this suggested plan of co-operation, the President proposed the presentation of a copy of the *Researches to the French Society*, which was unanimously agreed to. The same letter announced the election of Mr. H. H. WILSON as an Honorary Associate of the Institution, for rendering a most important service to the Asiatic literature, by the composition and publication of his *Sanscrit Dictionary*. Mons. REMUSAT communicated a plan of the *Société Asiatique* and various Tracts, and presented a copy of a Chinese Grammar compiled and written by himself.

Professor RASK, of Copenhagen, presented a Danish and English Dictionary for the Library, and Mr. CONOLLY, his Philanthropic Vocabulary.

The Museum has received the following additions since the last meeting: Models of a Mosque—a Nepaul Temple, a Granary, and an Ekka, or Chukra Garee—a frame for making Tallow Candles, and a Wheel for grinding or cutting stone.

At this Meeting the Secretary read a paper, written by himself, on the Hindoo

Drama. We can only at present furnish our readers with a few general remarks on this interesting subject. The Hindoo Drama is an object of peculiar interest in the literature of this country. It might be anticipated, that it would at least throw considerable light on the manners and notions of the people, at a period when those had suffered no admixture from foreign influence, and would therefore assist materially in illustrating the past condition and History of India. From the specimens published these anticipations have not only been confirmed, but it has been found, that the dramatic compositions of the Hindoos, are possessed of other claims upon our attention, and that in delineation of character, fertility of incident, and high poetic tone and feeling, they are calculated to afford as much entertainment as information. The specimens of the Hindoo Drama hitherto published are far from being sufficiently extensive to satiate curiosity, or to convey a precise notion of the character of that class of Literature, to which they belong. They indicate however a considerable variety in that character, and the Mythological pastoral *Sacntala*, translated by Sir William Jones, the metaphysical morality of the *Prabodha Chandroday* or *Rise of the Moon of Intellect*, translated by Dr. Taylor, and the domestic drama *Mricchakatika*, from which extracts have at different times appeared in this Gazette, are evidently of very different tendency and structure. The original writers on this subject indeed enumerate no fewer than 28 different classes of Dramas: the enumeration it is true multiplies species unnecessarily, and comprehends many compositions which we should scarcely consider to be dramatic; but it conveys an idea of the richness of the field, and the imperfect manner in which it has hitherto been explored. A comprehensive description of the particular varieties detailed by the Hindoo Critics, is not yet in our power; perhaps it never will be, as the original works are no longer procurable; their study and preservation having been neglected for some centuries at least, and the greater number having consequently perished. A few of the most celebrated remain, and from these possibly a sufficiently correct valuation of the whole may be formed. Mr. WILSON has it in contemplation to publish a translation of some of these; but in the mean time, it may not be unacceptable to the Society, to be made

acquainted with an additional example or two of the merits of the Hindoo Drama.

One of the most celebrated Dramatic writers amongst the Hindoos is Bhavabhati. He was unquestionably prior to the 12th century of the Christian era, and most probably lived about the eighth. Of one of his dramas, the *Malati Madhava*, a brief analysis was given by Mr. Colbrooke in the 10th volume of the *Researches*, from which it was evident, that the work well deserved a more intimate acquaintance. Another of his plays is the *Uttara Ram Charitra*, the history of Rama's family, subsequent to his recovery of Sita, and subjugation of Lanka as detailed in the *Ramayana*.

Subjects taken from their mythological history were naturally of the highest interest to the Hindoos themselves. To us however they are least attractive, because they not only introduce us less to the national manners of ordinary society, but they require a previous knowledge of persons and things to an extent, for which the mere European reader is wholly unprepared. These are the objections to *Sacotala*; and the same prevail, though in a less degree, to the *Uttara Ram Charitra*: it is therefore less likely to be of general interest, than many other pieces, although it abounds, beyond most Hindoo Dramas, in poetry and passion.

A play of more universal interest, the conduct of which is entirely free from mythology, is the *Mudra Racshasa*, the Seal or Signet of Racshasa. This Drama has been introduced to public knowledge by the late Colonel Wilford, in consequence of its connexion with the *Sandroccottos*, or more correctly, as discovered by the same scholar, and by Schlegel, the *Sandroccoptos* of the Greeks, and Chandragupta of the Hindoos, the contemporary of Alexander and Seleucus, by the latter of whom Megasthenes was sent to Chandragupta, after his accession to the throne of Pataliputra. This drama is therefore of great historical interest. Its own date, however, is most probably comparatively modern: its age is not precisely known, but there is reason to place it about the time of the Mahommedan conquest of Upper India by Khoosloo-Deen. The plot however is founded on much older traditions, the story occurring in several of the *Puranas*, if not in all, and the general concurrence of the Greek and Hindoo accounts, therefore, is still striking and satisfactory.

Mons. JOMARD, of the French Institute, has published some remarks on a German work by AUGUSTUS BOCKH, called an Explication of an Egyptian contract upon Papyrus, in the Greek running hand, of the year 104 before the Christian era. The pamphlet containing these remarks was laid before the meeting; and as it is now in our possession, we shall offer a concise account of the curiosity which it describes. The Contract was procured by M. JEAN D'ANASTASY, Swedish Consul at Alexandria, from Upper Egypt. A facsimile of the Papyrus was sent to the academy at Berlin. The original appears to have been deposited in a Theban Mummy, and its astonishing preservation for twenty centuries is supposed to be owing to perfumes, and the dryness of the tomb in which it remained so long. The length of the Manuscript is about twenty two inches, and about five feet wide; on the left there is a sort of seal, representing a bearded head with a helmet, according to the custom of the Greeks. This is the most curious document that has been found in Egypt, regarding the knowledge of civil customs in that country. It does not in fact go higher than the administration of the Greeks, but it conveys the probability of the ancient usages having been preserved. Mons. JOMARD, however, differs in opinion from M. BOCKH, who infers from the contract, that the Greek language, was at the period in question, employed universally throughout Egypt, even in private transactions. But Ptolemais being a city of Greek origin, and founded by the Ptolemies, to succeed the ancient capital, it is not perhaps surprising, that in designing to introduce the use of their language in every part of the country, all the administrative documents should be written in the same idiom, to the exclusion of the national language. The inhabitants of Ptolemais might have been constrained to draw up all their deeds in the language of the conqueror, as those of Holland, and other countries, were compelled to do during the administration of the French.

The Contract, which is written upon Papyrus, *en grec cursif*, and nearly illegible, has been deciphered by Mr. M. BOCKH, BURTMAN and BEKKER. The object of it is the sale of a piece of land, at Ptolemais, a city of Upper Egypt, under the Lagides. M. BOCKH supposes it to have been found in the tomb of the purchaser, named Nechoutes. The

co-vendeurs are in number four, whose personal description is given in great detail, their profession, the quarter where the ground is situated, its nature and extent, and boundaries. There is also the personal description of the purchaser, and the price of the property. The principal vender only is of a black colour. The three others who are subordinate are yellow, or tawney; the purchaser is also of a yellow colour. The women are the only persons who have a name and surname, and the latter seems to belong to the Egyptian language.

Traduction Littérale du Contrat.

" Sous le regne de Cleopatre et de son fils Ptolemee surnomme Alexandre, dieux Philometores, Soteris, en l'an 12e qui est aussi le 9e, sous le pontife (residant a Alexandrie), d'Alexandre, et des dieux Soteris, et des dieux Adelphes, et des dieux Evergetes, et des dieux Philopatores, et des dieux Epiphanes, et du dieu Philometor, et du dieu Eupator, et des dieux Evergetes; sous l'athlophore de Berenice Evergete, et la canephore d'Arsinoe Philadelphie et de la deesse Arsinoe Eupator, dans Alexandrie; a Ptolemais en Thebaide; sous les pretres (des deux sexes), de Ptolemee Soter, qui sont a Ptolemais; le 29 du mois de tybi; sous Apollonius prepose de l'*Agoranomie*, durant ce mois, pres de l'administration chargee des fonds de terre nus, dans le Tathyrites.

" A vendu *Pamonthes*.. de couleur noire, long de corps, de visage rond, nez droit, ainsi qu' *Enachomneus*.. de couleur jaune, aussi de visage rond, nez droit; et *Semmonthis Persinei*.. de couleur jaune, de visage rond, nez un peu aquilin, bouffie; et *Melyt Persinei*..... de couleur jaune, de visage rond, nez droit; avec leur maitre *Pamonthes* co-vendeur; tous quatre de la corporation des *Petolitistes*, parmi les ouvriers en cuirs memnoniens; d'un fonds de terre nu, a eux appartenant dans la partie du sud (*du quartier*) des Memnoniens, un espace de cinq mille cinquante coudes d'etendue; les voisins (*tenans et aboutissans*) du sud, la rue Royale; du nord et du levant, le fonds de *Pamonthes* et *Bokon Ermios* son frere, et les terres communales; du couchant, la maison de Tephis, fils de Chaloma; passant au milieu..... (*tels sont les*) voisins de toutes parts.

" A achete (*le champ*) *Nechoutes* petit..... (*ici un sobriquet*), de couleur jaune, agreable, de visage long, nez droit, une cicatrice au milieu de front;

(pour le prix de) 601 pieces de monnaie de cuivre: les vendeurs etant les courtiers et les garans de ce que est relatif a cet achat.

" A Accepte *Nechoutes*, l'acheteur."

Ici des signatures.

a la marge de droite.

" En l' an 12^e qui est aussi le 9^e, le 20 (les *unites manquent*) de *Pharmuthi*, sous la..... sous laquelle *Di....* etait prepose aux contributions (*diazraphus*); *Chotteuphes*, prepose en second (*hypographeus* ou *hypogrammateus*); *Heracleides*, controlleur de l' achat (*antigraphus*); *Nechoutes* petit (*ici le sobriquet*), un fonds de terre un de 5,050 coudes.. situe dans la partie du sud (*du quartier*) des Memnoniens, qu'il a achete de *Pamonthes*, et aussi d' *Enachomneus*, lequel a signe avec ses sœurs; pour 601 pieces de cuivre. (*Ici des caracteres embrouilles peutetre les initiales des noms des co-vendeurs.*)"

We have preferred giving the French verbal translation, under the impression that a further version of the text into English might affect its peculiarity.

In an historical point of view it is remarkable, that the principal functionary is a Greek, and not an Egyptian. Other Greek names occur in the Registry, which shows that after two centuries the conquerors still continued to occupy offices of public trust. The same fact is among others confirmed by the Rosetta Stone.

But M. JOMARD thinks, that the most important passage in the document relates to the division of Castes. We may see here a corporation of workers in leather, with an under division which is called *Petolitistes*. Two women form part of the corporation. These labourers appertain to the grand class of artisans, which, according to Plato, Diodorus and Strabo, was one of those which composed the population of Egypt. Diodorus, in separating the people of Egypt into five classes, the Priests, Warriors, Shepherds, Artisans, and Labourers, appears to have given the true division of Castes.

Mons. JOMARD, in concluding his remarks, observes that he has no doubt the Contract of Ptolemain will one day obtain the same celebrity as the Rosetta Stone.

After the regular business of the meeting was concluded, W. B. BAYLEY, Esq. one of the Vice-Presidents, read an Address, unanimously adopted by the Members of the Society, to the Most Noble the Marquess of HASTINGS, on the occa-

sion of this being the last time his Lordship would occupy the President's chair. The Address expressed the feelings of sincere regret of the Members for the loss they were about to sustain, their deep sense of the liberal motives which induced his Lordship to take a personal interest in their proceedings, and their grateful acknowledgments of the punctual attention and condescending kindness which uniformly characterised his Lordship's discharge of the functions of President of the Society.

It was observed, that the dissemination of knowledge is, in all cultivated Societies, the worthy occupation of talent and power. To the mind that is liberalised by studious enquiry, and elevated by expanded views, the researches of the scholar, and the speculations of the philosopher, cannot be without their effect upon the improvement of society and the happiness of mankind. It would argue an indifference, wholly unworthy of the rank which our native country holds in the scale of refinement, if the British Residents in the East could disregard the opportunities that are offered to their acceptance, of familiarising themselves with the Languages, Literature, Antiquities, and Religion of Asia, the birth-place and cradle of the human race. The determination to embrace these opportunities has ever marked his Lordship's administration, and has been evinced, not only in the countenance shewn to the Society, but in the aid and approbation offered to enterprising travellers, in the encouragement given to useful publications, and in the reform or foundation of literary establishments. The districts of Western Hindoostan, and the lofty chains of the Himalaya have been successfully explored, the Arabic College of Calcutta and the Sanscrit College of Benares have both received renovated activity, and schools scattered throughout the Empire, supply to early youth the sources of improved instruction. It is no less a theme of admiration than of acknowledgment to European scholars both in this country and in the West, that the *Kanoos*, the *Boorhani Katia*, and the only *Sanscrit Dictionary* yet published, works so essential to the acquirement of the three great languages of Asia, should all have issued from the Calcutta Press, during the period of his Lordship's Government. The Museum of the Society may be regarded as of his Lordship's creation, and as having grown up under his care. Ac-

knowledgments and thanks were also offered, where they are alike due, for those proofs of attention which the Museum has experienced from the Marchioness of HASTINGS.

Before taken a final leave the members of the Society, who were unwilling that the connexion, that has so long been their pride and pleasure, should be utterly dissolved, proposed still to consider his Lordship an Honorary Member, hoping that the name of the Marquess of HASTINGS, might long continue to shed lustre upon the Asiatic Society.

In replying to the Address, his Lordship expressed himself with great warmth and feeling; and regretted that he had not personally contributed any thing to the literary stock of the Society. He had, however, contemplated the execution of a work, and had made some progress in it, but more important and pressing avocations interrupted the leisure required for its full consideration. The subject related to the languages of the East, and he proposed to trace their affinity and peculiarities in India, Persia, and thence to the countries of Europe. His Lordship recommended the curious enquiry to others who could command more time for study, and took leave of the Society with an emphatic Farewell.

SUPREME COURT.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1823.

The first Sessions of the Supreme Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at Fort William in Bengal, for the present year, commenced this-day. A few minutes after ten the two Judges, Sir Henry Blosset and Sir Francis Macnaghten, took their seats on the bench with all the solemnities and ceremonies usual on those occasions. The Court was unusually crowded, and the Bar more fully attended than we have yet seen it.

After the Grand Jury were called over, and they had retired and appointed Mr. Pelegrine Treves their Foreman, the Honorable Chief Justice addressed them in a very neat and appropriate Speech, the substance of which, as nearly as we could collect, is as follows:—

His Lordship, in giving his charge to the Gentlemen of the Jury, would detain them but a very few moments, especially as he felt convinced it was perfectly unnecessary to instruct them in their duty: they were already sufficiently acquainted with the weight of the charge intrusted

to them, from their known ailities and character, from their practice and experience; he consequently deemed it superfluous to caution them. His Lordship assured them, that their exertions should be met on his part by an undeviating attention to the cases they might bring before him; it was his warmest wish to contribute to the happiness of the community at large by a strict adherence to his Judicial duties: it was his duty to watch over the peace and security of the Inhabitants of this Country, to pronounce judgement on those who had been convicted, and redress the wrongs of those who had been injured; yet in so doing he would take care, that not one word should fall from his chair, but such as had been maturely weighed and carefully digested.

His Lordship was glad to observe the small number of prisoners in the Calendar for this Session, but at the same time very sorry, that out of so small a Calendar the greater part of the culprits stood accused of the serious crimes of Murder and Robbery.—*Calcutta Journal.*

Extract of a Letter from Canton, dated 18th November, 1822.

“ On the first of this month a dreadful conflagration occurred at this place, of the desolating effects of which, there are few examples. It first shewed itself on the evening of the 1st inst. about ten o'clock, and towards midnight became so determined, that those the most removed from danger, began to be seriously alarmed.

“ Ten thousand houses, and 40 to 50,000 people are estimated to have been thrown out of employ. The Company is supposed to have lost 400,000£ sterling; Mouqua 150,000£ sterling; and other Merchants, their Honges and considerable property.

“ The Europeans having timely notice of the approach of danger, took precautions to get their property into boats, in front of the Honges; all of course suffered more or less on so disastrous an occasion; but the individual loss has been comparatively small, and much less than might have been expected.

Chemical Lectures. Mr. MACK delivered his first Lecture on Chemistry, on Tuesday evening the 24th Dec. at the Asiatic Society's Apartment in Chowringhee; and we are happy to add, that it was most numerous and respectably attended; the company amounting to nearly a hundred per-

sons, among whom it was gratifying to observe not a few Ladies, who, attracted by the love of science, assembled to partake of this intellectual entertainment. The Lecture being an introductory one, may have appeared to some dry and uninteresting, as it embraced elementary details which could not be illustrated by experiment; but the specimen they furnished of the Lecturer's abilities were such as to lead us to anticipate both pleasure and instruction from the succeeding part of the course. *India Gaz.*

Mission to Siam and Cochin China.—

The accounts published in several of the Calcutta newspapers, on the authority of letters from Singapore and Penang, respecting the reception and treatment of the British Mission at Siam, are now ascertained to be in many respects unfounded.—We are enabled to lay before our readers the following interesting narrative of the proceedings of the Mission, the leading facts of which, we believe, may be relied upon. It appears that so far from the Chief of the Mission or any other person being interrupted on an excursion of pleasure, no individual attached to the Mission ever received even an insulting expression from any class of the people during a residence of nearly 4 months. Neither does it seem to have been true that offence was taken at making drawings or sketches, as express permission was given for that purpose even within the palace itself, as well as for making use of the astronomical instruments belonging to the Mission.—The comparative account given of the reception accorded to the British Mission and of that to the Cochin Chinese Envoy, appears to have been equally unfounded.—In fact the reception of the British Mission was a distinguished one; for in consideration of the authority by whom it was deputed it was permitted, contrary to universal custom, to proceed to the capital in an armed ship, carrying all its guns, while the audience given by the King, was itself far more flattering than that granted to the Cochin Chinese Mission.—Long after the departure of the Mission, however, some unpleasant circumstances did occur, originating in causes to which we are strangers, but which we hear were totally unconnected with the Mission.

By the treaty entered into with the Siamese, the free admission of British commerce is stipulated, for an engagement entered into that the present duties

amounting generally to 8 per cent. shall never be raised, and a pledge given of cordial assistance from the Officers of Government.—The great object of Government was to secure such a free trade as is granted to the Chinese, but this could not be brought about without entering into such political relations with the Siamese, as are at variance with the known principles of moderation assumed by our Government.—[Govt. Gaz.

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of 30th January 1823.

	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Cotton, Jaloan, p.m.	14	0 a	14	8
Cutchoura,...	12	0 a	13	0
Grain, Rice, Patna..	2	2 a	2	4
Patchery, 1st,	2	4 a	2	8
Ditto, 2d,	1	12 a	1	14
Moongy, 1st,	1	7 a	1	8
Ditto, 2d,	1	6 a	1	7
Ballam, 1st,	1	6 a	1	7
Wheat, Dooda..	1	3 a	1	4
Gram, Patna, ..	1	3 a	1	5
Dhall, Urruhr,				
good,	1	7 a	1	8
Indigo, Fine purple				
and violet, ..	290	0 a	295	0
Ordinary ditto.	280	0 a	285	0
Dull blue.	260	0 a	270	0
Inferior purple and				
violet,	240	0 a	250	0
Strong copper, ..	275	0 a	285	0
Ordinary ditto..	230	0 a	240	0
Onde, fine,	250	0 a	260	0
Ditto, ordinary,	200	0 a	220	0
Saltpetre, Culmee, ..				
1st sort,	5	8 a	5	12
2d sort,	5	0 a	5	4
3d sort,	4	0 a	4	8

Indigo.—The market has been rather dull during the week—at the Exchange sale of the 28th instant, 68 chests were brought forward, of which about one half ordinary copper and violet, went off steadily at our quotations—several private sales in small parcels have been effected during the week at our quotations—the French and Portuguese are in the market, and large shipments going forward.

Cotton.—The transactions in this since our last have been very limited: our quotations are almost nominal. By late accounts from the interior, prices appear to have risen considerably. At Mirzapore, on the 21st of January, new Banda was stated at 19-2, and Cutchoura at 17-4 per local maund. At Jeagunge, on the 25th of January, old Banda was

stated at 15 to 15-4, and Cutchoura, at 12 to 12-2—sales during the last week 5,500 maunds, of which 2,000 maunds were for Calcutta, and the rest for Country consumption—stock 25,000 maunds.

Piece Goods.—The market continues depressed, and rather on the decline.

Grain.—The demand has been limited this week—Ballum Rice and Dooda Wheat have fallen about one anna per maund.

Saltpetre.—Has suffered a decline of about four annas per maund lately—the market heavy.

Sugar.—Dull, and heavy stock in the market—second quality Benares, we quote at a decline of two annas per maund.

Metals.—Tutenague and Spelter looking up, sales to a considerable extent have been effected this week.—Pig Lead also advancing; the transactions in it have been very extensive lately—Iron, Steel, and Copper, steady.

Europe Goods.—Piece Goods, the demand improving, and prices on the advance—Oilman's Stores and Confectionary very dull—Beer, a very heavy stock in the market—Brandy, looking up—Bottles, steady.

Freight to London.—May still be rated at £3 to £5-10 per Ton.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 19. Brig Rangoon Packet, P. L. Murat, from Rangoon 3d November.

20. Arab Ship Fyzul Currim, from Judda 7th August.

21. American Ship Two Catherines, Eleazer Elderkin, from Bucksport 4th July, St. Salvador and Mauritius 3rd November.

23. H. C. Ship General Hewett, Mr. Barrow Commanding Officer, from London 20th June, and Cape of Good Hope, 14th October.

24. Brig Sarah, D. Stirling, from Rangoon 6th December; and brig Nimrod, P. Gordon, from Port Jackson 19th August, Batavia 16th October, and Padang 8th November.

26. Ship Liverpool, James Green, from Covelong 18th Nov.

27. Ship Eugenia, A. Hogg, from China 1st Nov. and Singapore 24th ditto.

28. Ship Marquis of Hastings, C. J. Anderson, from Amboyne 15th June.

29. Ship Minerva, J. Bell, from Port Jackson 5th October.

30. Ship John Adam, J. Brown, from Cochín China 31st October, Singapore, and Penang 8th November.

Dutch Schooner Rembing, T. C. Ross, from Batavia, and Penang 6th Dec.

Jan. 1. H. C. Ship Thames, W. Havside, from London 20th July, and Portsmouth 3rd August.—Ship Sir Edward Paget, John Geary, from London, Portsmouth 3rd August, and Cape 2d Nov.

4. Ship Thames, John Litson, from London 28th June, and Madeira 30th July.

7. Ship Princess Charlotte, John McKean, from Liverpool 25th July.

8. Ship Princess Charlotte, John Lamb, from London 8th Feb. Valparaiso, and Cape of Good Hope 21st October.

10. Brig John Shore, J. Sutherland, from Penang 10th Dec.—Dutch Ship Krimbang Jattie, C. McLean, from Penang 9th Dec.

11. French ship Mercure, J. L. D. Chevalair, from Batavia 6th October.—French brig Enterprenant, D. Roguefeuil, from Bourdeaux 17th July, Bourbon, and Mauritius 18th Nov.

12. Ship Ann and Amelia, J. Short, from England 17th August.—Ship Good Hope, Captain Humphreys, from South America 7th June, and Singapore 6 Dec.—Ship Eliza, from Batavia and Penang.—Ship Bussorah Merchant, E. Hughes, from the Persian Gulph, and Bombay 9th Nov.—Ship Aram, J. Daniels, from Rangoon 1st Jan.—Ship Eleanor, E. Tabor, from Penang 27th Dec.—Brig St. Antonio, R. Spiers, from do. 24th do.—Brig Louisa, R. Harris, from Penang 30th Nov.

15. Ship Frances Charlotte, Jas. Wallace, from the Cape of Good Hope, 1st Nov.

18. Brig Ceneus, R. Fowle, from Madras 18th December.

19. Ship Duke of Bourdeaux, S. Moreau, from Bourdeaux, 1st Sept.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 18. Ship *Udny*, C. H. West, for Rangoon.

19. Ship Bengal Merchant, A. Brown, for London.—Ship Elizabeth, D. Robertson, for Bombay.—Ship Maitland, W. Kinsey, for Penang.—Ship Edward Strettell, R. Allport, for Madras.

20th. Ship Almorah, T. Winter, for Bombay and London.—Ship Mary Ann, C. Guizence, for Bourdeaux.—American Brig Herald, J. Wells, for Boston.

21. Ship Hashmy, J. J. Denham, for Penang.

23. Ship Lotus, J. R. F. Doveton, for London.—Ship Agincourt, Jas. Mahon,

for London via Bencoolen.—Ship Carron, Thos. McCarthy, for Bombay.—Ship Hyderdy, W. Humble, for Persian Gulph.—Ship Calcutta, J. R. Stroyan, for Liverpool.

26. Ship Matilda, J. Marchant, for Bourbon.—Brig Governor Phillips, T. L. Maingy, from New South Wales.—Brig Resistance, Chas. Fox, for Madagascar.—Brig Nelly, T. Lintner, for Madras.

28. Ship James Drummond, George Wise, for Banca.

29. Ship Moira, W. Humble, for London via Madras.

30. French Ship Venus, John Hoag, for the Persian Gulph.

Jan. 4. Ship Earl Kellie, P. Edwards, for Columbo.

6. Arab Ship Mellicket Bhur, for Judda.—Portuguese Ship Luz, S. Ramos, for Macao.

7. Ship Apollo, G. Tennent, for London via Madras.—Ship Indiana, Jas. Pearl, for Penang and Eastward.—French Ship Bordelais, Gallais, for Bourdeaux.—French Ship Zelies, F. Roleux, for the Mauritius.—Arab Ship Abassy, for Judda.

10. Ship Pallas, Hamilton, for New South Wales.

12. Ship Valetta, J. W. Phillips, for China.

15. Ship Wellington, G. Maxwell, for Penang, Malacca, Singapore and Batavia.—Ship Georgiana, R. Babcock, for Penang and Batavia.

16. Ship Alexander, R. Dickie, for Penang and Eastward.—Schooner Commerce, J. Chever, do. do.

17. Ship Larkins, H. R. Wilkinson, for London.—Ship Lady Raffles, J. Coxwell, for do.—Ship Catherine, W. Knox, for do.—Ship Fazerobany, Amber, for Muscat.—Ship Derria Beggy, Alley, for Mocha.—Ship Travancore, W. Fleming, for the Persian Gulph.

18. Ship John Taylor, G. Atkinson, for Liverpool.—Ship Cabrass, Werrigee, for Muscat.—Ship Fazarobany, Ally Pallowar, for Judda.—Ship Aliet Rohomany, Hussein, for do.

20. Ship George Cruttenden, Moor Mahomed, for the Malabar Coast.—Ship La Belle Alliance, W. Rolfe, for London.

ARRIVALS.

Per General Hewett, from London:—
Mrs. M. B. Baldock, Mrs. H. T. Barlow, Mrs. Cheap, Miss C. Cheap, Miss G. Cheap, Miss E. Fraser, Miss E. Fisher, Lt. Col. G. H. Murray, C. B.

16th Lancers, Lt. Col. G. Baldock, Captain Boulton, H. M. 41st Regt. Capt. Wm. Baron Osten, Capt. A. T. Byron, Capt. A. T. Ellis, Lieuts. C. A. Wortesley, A. A. McConely, T. L. S. Montieith, G. McDowell, H. P. Lovelace, A. McDougal; Cornets T. R. Smyth, G. A. Stewart, W. Osborne; Mr. A. M. G. Mallock, Asst. Surgeon, Vol. G. Spencer, 16th Lancers, Lieut. A. Davis, 11th Lt. Dragoons, Mr. F. Gouldsbury, Writer, Mr. F. W. Hardwicke, Mr. F. W. Anson, Mr. W. Steuart Montieith, Cadets; Mr. H. P. Saunders, Asst. Surgeon, Mr. C. Meade, Free Merchant, Capt. H. Beecher, Country Service; Non Commissioned Officers and Privates of 16th Lancers, 144; Women and Children of ditto, 56; Non Com. Officers and Privates of 11th Lt. Drags. 60; Women and Children of ditto 12.

From the Cape of Good Hope :—Mrs. Wemyss, Miss Wemyss, Chas. Bayley, Esq. Civil Service, and James Wemyss, Esq. ditto.

Per Liverpool, from Madras—Captain Jackson, A. D.C.; Captain Grant, 5th N. I.; Mr. J. R. Martin, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Wm. Rankin.

Per Eugenia, from Macao :—Mr. J. Russell, Country Service.—*From Singapore*,—Captain P. P. Morgan, N. I.; Alexander Robertson, Esq.

Per John Adam, from Eastward :—Mrs. Crawford, John Crawford, Esq. Agent to the Governor General, Capt. Dangerfield, Assist. to ditto; Ensign Rutherford; Doctor Wallich, Superintendent Botanical Garden; Mr. G. Finlayson, Surgeon; Mr. J. E. Reed, Draftsman; Mr. Hyde, Apothecary; Mr. S. P. Singer, Clerk.

From Singapore :—Mr. W. Storm, Merchant; Mr. Farquhar; Mr. Julius Paguet, Assistant to Dr. Wallich.

Per Princess Charlotte, from the Cape of Good Hope :—Mrs. Donnithorne and Child; Mrs. Henderson; Miss Rogers; James Donnithorne, Esq. Civil Service; Lieut. Col. Wm. Morison, C. B. and D. Henderson, Esq. Surgeon, Madras Establishment.

Per Ann and Amelia :—Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Royle, Mrs. Hake, Mrs. O'Halloran, Miss Royle, Col. Belli, H. M. 16th Lancers, Lieut. Hake, H. M. 16th Lancers, Lieut. T. O'Halloran, H. M. 44th Regt. Mr. O'Harlow, Mr. McGregor, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. P. Turner, Cadets. Mr. Ed. Turner, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Morley, Mr. McCallum, Free Merchants, Mas-

ter W. Hake, Miss Charlotte Hake, Miss Caroline Hake, Miss Emma Hake, Miss Ann O'Halloran, Mrs. Agnes Graham, and Sarah Mortimorn.

Per John Shore :—Mr. C. Grigg; and Mr. J. Taylor, of the country service.

Per Krimbang Jattie :—Mrs. Scott and child; Mr. Scott; Mr. Deans; Mr. Wilson; Dr. Vignalet.

Per Bussorah Merchant, from Bombay :—Lieut. Parlbay, H. M. 4th Light Dragoons; Mr. Vickers; Mr. Ogilvey; Aga Mald Serajee, his family and Servant; Chitta Sing, State Prisoner, his Wife and servants.

Per Brig St. Antonio, from Padang :—Captain Carter, Country Service.

Per Eliza, from Batavia, Singapore, Malacca, and Penang 25th Dec. 1822.—From Batavia : Mr. J. Colville, Mr. C. Thaysen, and Mr. J. C. Mackertish, Merchants.—From Singapore; Mr. C. Watts, Merchant.—From Penang : Mr. W. Lambie, Mariner.

Per Good Hope :—From Singapore :—Rev. Saml. Milton, Dr. M. Nish, from Otaheite.

Per brig Louisa :—Captain J. Mein.

Per Edward Paget, from London :—Mrs. Dashwood, Mrs. Turton, Mrs. Swagne, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Lowder, Mrs. Petrie, Mrs. Carroll, Miss Brown, Miss Johnson, Lieut. Colonel J. M. Johnson, B. N. I., T. J. Dashwood, Esq. Civil Service, Capt. D. Ross, B. M. Marine Surveyor Gen. Capt. Daniel Smith, Madras N. I. Capt. Robt. Wilkins, B. N. I. Lieut. Thos. Swagne, H. M. 44th Regiment, Lieut. Wm. Maxwell, H. M. 14th Regiment, Lieut. Henry Oliphant, B. N. I. Mr. Geo. Webb, and Mr. Morgan Powell, Surgeons; Mr. James Lawder, Surgeon for Madras, Thos. Turton, Esq. Barrister, Mr. George Fraser, Cadet B. N. C. Mr. Samuel Fenning, Cadet B. Artillery, Mr. John Bracken, Cadet B. N. I. Mr. John Fordyce, Cadet B. Artillery, Mr. Peter James Begbie, Cadet Madras Artillery, Mr. Alfred Jackson, Cadet B. N. I. Mr. J. W. Carroll, and Mr. Samuel Woodland, Free Merchants.

Per Thames.—Mrs. Showers, Miss Isabella Pennington, Mrs. Caroline Stewart, Miss Julia Maria Stuart, Captain Samuel Haulton, B. N. I. Coming Detachment, Lieut. John Thomas Law, Actg. Adj. Lieut. Peter La Touch, Lieut. John Crawford, Bombay Marine, Mr. John Hatham, Mr. James H. McDonald, and Mr. George James Cockson, Cadets of Artillery; Mr. Robt. Mc-

Murdo, Mr. Samuel R. Bagshaw, Mr. William Mitchell, Mr. C. S. Berbarie, and Mr. Thomas Seaton; Mr. Harry Chambers Guellard, drowned 14th November, Cadets of Artillery; Mr. John Hawkin, Free Mariner.

DEPARTURES.

Per H. C. ship Prince Regent, for London:—Mrs. Macwhirter, Dr. Macwhirter, Miss F. H. Macwhirter, Miss G. F. Macwhirter, Master J. P. Macwhirter, Mrs. J. G. Hope, and two Masters Hope, Miss J. Plowden, and Mr. E. Plowden, Miss M. Stewart, Masters W. and J. Cunningham; Margaret Fraser, Robert Nighland, Wm. Heakes, servants.

Per ship Bengal Merchant, for London:—Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Whyatt, Mrs. Shedden, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Wills, Mrs. Sumbolf, Mrs. Todd; T. Hutton, Esq. A. Dickson, Esq. H. C. M. S., W. P. R. Shedden, Esq. A. Jones, Esq. Captain Fuller, H. M. 59th Regt. Captain Blair, Artillery, Wm. Harris, Esq. Dr. Cock, H. C. service, Joseph Bidgood, and Bridget Bidgood, H. C. pensioners, Miss Mary Hutton, Masters James and Arthur Hutton, Misses Cecelia, Sarah Bell Porterus, and Eliza Dickson, Master John W. Harris, Misses Theresa Frances Cahell, Mary Jane Cahell, Catherine Neville Whyatt, Master George Neville Whyatt, Miss Sumbolf, Master W. Wills, Master Henry Innes; Mrs. Devenary, servant.

Pership Lotus:—Mrs. Thomas Colvin.

Per ship Gokonda:—Mrs. A. Barnes, Mrs. E. Millies, Mrs. C. Neish, Mrs. E. Watson, Mrs. S. Middleton, Mrs. H. Imlach, Mrs. B. Bryant,—J. Barnes, Surgeon, Ben. Establishment,—D. Creagh, George Watson, and James Gray.—Children; Misses Shum, Watson, Middleton, Bryant, and D'Aguilar.—Masters Larkins, Shum, two Creaghs, D'Aguilar, Vincent, Imlach, Watson, Bryant McDonald, and Neish.—Servants James Hallowell, Sarah Smith, Catherine Darling, and S. Hogarth.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th December, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. J. Parson, Mr. George Edward Mullins, to Miss Jane Clarissa Mullins.

On the 2d December, 1822, by the Revd. H. Williams, at the house of Captain J. H. Cave, Cawnpore, Lieut. Wm. G. Lennox, 22d Regt. Native Infantry, to Miss De Lavel.

At Futtighur, on the 18th December, 1822, by the Reverend H. L. Williams, A. B. Mr. Joseph Morgan, to Miss Amelia Cray.

At Futtighur, on the 18th December, by the Reverend H. L. Williams, Captain J. D. Parsons, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to Miss Maria Swetenham.

At Malacca, on the 18th November last, by the Reverend Mr. Humphreys, Edward Van Angelbeek, Esq. Deputy Secretary to Government, to Johanna, youngest Daughter of the Hon'ble A. Koek, Esq.

On the 30th November, at St. Mary's Church, in Fort St. George, (Madras,) by the Reverend Mr. Lewis, Captain R. Bower, 2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Sophia Hester Shaw, youngest daughter of the late J. Shaw, Esq. of Bengal.

At Madras, on the 6th December, at St. George's Church, by the Reverend W. Thomas, Senior Chaplain, A. Crawley, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Helen Jane, youngest daughter of the late Charles Maxtone, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

On the 30th December, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, John Poynton, Esq. to Elizabeth, second Daughter of the late Joseph Greenway, Esq.

On the same day, at the same place, Mr. Dawson, to Mrs. Harriet Rogers, relict of the late Captain Benjamin Rogers.

On the 1st January, Mr. William Preston, junr. to Mrs. Harriet Anna Lawrence.

On the 2d January, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, the Honorable James Ruthven Elphinstone, Civil Servant on this Establishment, to Clementina, eldest Daughter of the late Henry Abbott, Esq.

On the 6th January, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. D. Corrie, Daniel Johnson, Esq. of Jessore, to Sophia, Daughter of Mr. G. Cralliey, of Calcutta.

At Ghazeepee, on the 31st Dec. Lieut. J. W. J. Ousley, Interpreter, 14th N. I. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Revd. W. Palmer, H. C. Chaplain at Ghazeepee.

At Hyderabad, on the 10th of November, Major Robert Murray, of His Majesty's 30th Regiment, to Amelia Ann, eldest daughter of Samuel Brown, Esq. formerly Vice President of the General Post Office, London.

At Bombay, on the 25th November, by the Reverend S. Pyne, Chaplain of Baroda Camp, Mr. James Malone, Conductor of Ordnance, to Mrs. Mary Ann Saunderson, widow of the late Sub Conductor Saunderson, of the same department.

On the 8th January, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Henderson, Henry Sargent, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Miss Fanny Jane Palmer, fourth daughter of John Palmer, Esq.

On the 8th January, at the old Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Stephen Peters, to Miss Fanny Pellegrin.

At Barrackpore, on the 9th January, by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, A. M. at the House of Captain James Read, 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, Lieutenant W. H. Terraneau, Barrack Master 8th Division, to Miss Sophia Christiana.

On the 11th January, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Geo. Cromptey, Serjeant Commissariat, to Miss Sarah Eves.

On the 13th January, by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, William Popham Palmer, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service on this Establishment, to Miss Temperance Sophia Law.

On the 14th January, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, George Gowan Fraser, Esq. to Mrs. Matilda Davis.

On the 16th January, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. J. Parson, Captain Frederick Buckley, of the 18th N. I. to Miss Jane Cox, daughter of the late Capt. W. B. Cox, of the H. C. Military Establishment at Bencoolen.

On the 16th January, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Henry Cook, junior, Esq. to Jane, the third daughter of the late Captain R. Campbell.

On the 17th January, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr. J. Parson, Lieutenant Colonel James Nicol, Adjutant General of the Army, to Miss Harriet Jeffreys, sixth daughter of the Revd. R. Jeffreys, of Little Parnon, Essex.

On the 20th January, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, John Brown, Esq. of Tirhoot, to Charlotte, only daughter of John Dowling, Esq.

At St. Thomas's Church, (Bombay), on the 28th December, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, George Ogilvy, Esq. of the Medical Establishment of that Presidency, to Maria Augusta, second

daughter of the late John Grieve, Esq. of St. Petersburg.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th December, Mrs. J. N. Thomas, of Jessore, of a Daughter.

At Howrah, on the 24th December, Mrs. R. Baines, of a son.

On the 27th December, at Chander-nagore, the lady of Julien Loitard, junior, Esq. of a son and heir.

On the 28th December, at the house of Captain Heyman, the Lady of M. J. Lemarchand, Esq. of Ghazeeppore, of a son.

At Purtubghur, Oude, on the 18th December, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Rose, commanding at the station, was safely delivered of a daughter.

On the 30th October, the Lady of the Reverend T. Robinson, Poonah, of a son.

At Poonah, on the 28th November, the lady of Easign and Adjutant McCarty, of a daughter.

On the 21st November, at Chowke, near Malwar, the Lady of Captain Gray, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

At Madras, on the 4th December, the wife of Mr. W. W. Bready, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 5th of December, the Lady of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Grey, of a daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 2d December, the Lady of Captain Godfrey, Quarter Master of the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

On the 31st December, Mrs. J. W. Lowrie, of a son.

At Entally, on the 31st December, the Lady of Augustus Lasheore, Esq. of a son.

On the 1st January, the Lady of Andrew Black, of Cutchee-Cottah, Esq. of a daughter.

At Garden Reach, the Lady of Henry Hobhouse, Esq. of a son.

On the 2d January, Mrs. E. Spence, of a son.

At Bally Gunge, on the 3d January, the Lady of Cornet Worrall, of a son.

On the 4th January, Mrs. C. Carbry, of a son.

On the 5th January, Mrs. C. W. Lindstedt, of a daughter.

On the 5th January, the wife of Mr. W. H. Paine, of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on the 6th January, the Lady of George Webb, Esq. Surgeon in the Bengal Medical Establishment, of a daughter.

On the 8th Jan. Mrs. H. A. Elliott, of a son.

At Chinsurah, on the 5th January, Mrs. W. Van'thart, of a daughter.

At Burdwan, on the 30th December, at the house of J. R. Hutchinson, Esq. the Lady of the late Edward Uthoff, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, of a son.

At Ahmedabad, on the 5th December, the Lady of W. A. Jones, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.

At Madras, on the 11th December, the Lady of Æ. R. M'Donnell, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.

At Madras, on the 15th December, Mrs. J. S. Sherman, of a son.

On the 13th January, the Lady of John Templeton, Esq. of a son.

On the 14th January, the wife of Mr. Conductor Eaton, of a son.

At Bareilly, at her father's house, on the 24th December, the lady of Lieutenant Griffiths, of the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At the Sand Heads, Friday, the 27th December last, on board the Honorable Company's Floating Light Vessel Torch, Mrs. Elizabeth Bonnett, wife of Mr. J. Bonnett, of the Honorable Company's Marine, of a son.

On the 14th January, Mrs. C. C. Blackburn, of a daughter.

On the 15th January, the Lady of R. Fleming, Esq. of a son.

On the 18th January, Mrs. Seymour, of a daughter.

At Saugur, on the 27th December, the Lady of A. Garden, Esq. of a daughter.

At Jaulnah, on the 20th December, the Lady of Capt. Napier, Assistant Adjutant General, of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 29th ultimo, the Lady of Capt. J. W. Graham, of the 6th N. I. of a son.

At Poona, on the 4th December, the Lady of C. Kane, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 5th December, Mr. John Paul, senior.

On the 14th December, after a few hours illness from an attack of Cholera, David Turabull, Esq. late of Mirzapore, in the 54th year of his age.

At Sholapore, on the 12th November, Captain T. Hall, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment.

Same place, on the 13th November, Quarter Master Gromley, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment.

At Prince of Wales Island, on the 14th November, Mr. John Barrett.

In Bencoolen roads, on board the *Layton*, on the 25th September, William Jack, Esq. of the Bengal Medical Establishment.

At Allipore, on the 26th November, Mrs. C. Gabriel.

On the 4th December, at the Residence of William Patrick, Esq. John Taylor, Esq. 32 years.

At Fort William, on the 8th December, of the Cholera Morbus, Lieutenant William Keowen, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment, aged 30 years.

At Chunar, on the 29th November, Ensign Daniel Campbell, of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Ghazepore, in November last, Lieutenant James Hastings Toone, of the 6th Cavalry, and 2d in Command of Gardner's Horse.

At the house of Mr. P. Watson, in Durrumtollah, on the 23d December, aged 48 years, Mrs. Bailey, the Widow of the late Mr. Abraham Bailey, Indigo Planter at Dalnaghur, in Jessore, having survived her husband only 3 months and 18 days.

On the 18th ultimo, Master W. Poole, son of Mr. W. M. Poole.

At Belgaum, on the 18th December, John Whish, infant son of Major F. Whish Wilson, 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, aged a month and 3 days.

At Bombay, aged 30 years, on the 30th November, Christian, the wife of Mr. T. Boyce, of the Mathematics School.

On the 29th December, at Cassia Baggaun (Calcutta), Paul Kellner, Esq. formerly a Lieutenant in the late Wurtemberg Regiment, aged 55 years and 5 months.

On the 29th Dec. Mrs. Maria D'Souza, the wife of Mr. Andrew D'Souza, Printer.

On the 31st December, Mr. Gregory Fernandes, formerly of Bandel, after a lingering illness of 14 days, which he supported with resignation and fortitude, truly becoming a Spiritual Christian.

On the 1st January, Mr. Joseph Tirley, of the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 28 years and 10 months.

On the 1st January, Mrs. Rosalia De Cruz, wife of Mr. Edward DeCruz, aged 24 years and 9 months, leaving a disconsolate father and relations to bemoan her irreparable loss.

On the 2d January, at the residence of Hugh Forbes, Esq. Tank-square, the Honorable Francis, second son of the Rt. Hon. Hugh, Lord Sempill, in the 29th year of his age.

On the 5th January, Mr. Henry Hume, (late a Pensioner in the Hon. Company's Service), aged 72 years and 7 months.

At Bauleah, in Rajeshahy, on the 16th November, of a liver complaint, after an illness of 15 days, Mr. Charles Dugard.

At Dinapore, in November, Mr. Samuel Wettell.

At Kauntee, near Nagpoor, on the 25th December, after a very protracted illness, Major William Middleton, late Commanding the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, much and most deservingly regretted.

At Bombay, on the 12th December, Mr. John Goring, Organist, aged 60 years.

On the 3d January, Mr. Daniel Templeton, aged 58 years and 10 months.

On the 9th January, Mrs. Helena Sequeira, aged 78 years and 3 months.

On the 11th January, at the house of Mr. Reveenscroft, Mirzapore, Isabella Crosswell, aged 11 years and 8 months.

On the 20th December, at Bareilly, Mrs. Eliza McCutchan.

On the 13th December, near the village of Hewa, whilst on the march with his Battalion from Sholapoor to Poonah, Captain William Nash, of the 2d Batt, 10th Regt. N. I.

At Auruugabad, on the 8th December, of a bilious fever, Sarah, the wife of Captain John Morgan, of the 12th Regt. of Madras Native Infantry, and Major of Brigade to a Division of the Nizam's Troops.

At Madras, on the 20th December, Henry Hodgson, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, and one of the Commissioners for the settlement of the Debts of the late Nabob of the Carnatic.

Died at his House in Chowringhee, at 3 A. M. on the 20th January, James Jameson, Esq. a Surgeon on this Establishment and Secretary to the Medical Board. Mr. Jameson was too well known by his public and private character, to require any common-place eulogy in the columns of a Newspaper Obituary. Yet we may perhaps be pardoned for giving more than a simple notice of the death of a Gentlemen so long and well known in this Society. His attainments were great, not only as a public and professional man, but eminently as a classical and Oriental scholar, and an assiduous cultivator in the field of general literature. His principles and opinions were evidently embraced from conviction, and

with sincerity; and they were maintained with a consequent warmth of zeal. In the domestic relations of life, he was universally respected and beloved; and we believe few men have left more private friends to regret their loss than Dr. Jameson. His name is familiar to his professional brethren in Europe as well as this country, through his very clear and able Report on the Epidemic Cholera of 1817.

On the 18th January, Mrs. Charlotte Wills.

At Hoogley, on the 7th January, Mr. John Rostan, pensioner of Government.

On the 17th January, George, the Infant Son of J. L. Turner, Esq. aged 1 year and 25 days.

At Lucknow, on the 6th January, Mr. Thomas Friskney Hare, aged 61 years and 1 month.

At Delhi, on the 6th January, Major Robert Macpherson, of the 17th Regt. N. I. late Commanding the Palace Guards at Delhi.

On the 9th December, at Chinsurah, Master Alexander Keith, son of the late Reverend James Keith, aged 12 months.

At Madras, on the 24th December, Major General John James Durand, of the Honorable Company's Service.

On the 17th December, at Bangalore, Lieutenant Dowdall, Adjutant of H. M. 54th Regiment.

On the 23d December, 1822, at Thomas's Mount, Henry William, third Son of Thomas Boileau, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, aged one year and fourteen days.

At Madras, on the 22d December, the Infant Son of Mr. G. Vanderwart.

At Chittledroog, on the 8th December, Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Thomas Casey, 2d Battalion 14th Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Nellore, on the 21st December, Captain Edward Bond, of the 2d Battalion 15th Regt.

At Cannanore, on the 9th December, the Infant daughter of Lieutenant C. J. Punder, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment.

At Secundrabad, on the 18th December, of a fever, Ensign Vanderzee, of H. M. 39th Regiment, much regretted by the whole of his Brother Officers.

On Board the Fairlie, on the passage from Bengal, Lieut. Briscoe, Mrs. Byers, Master Nicholas and Master Wiggins, died at Sea, and Major Hext at Gravesend.

At Sea, on the 4th of November, on board the H. C. Cruiser Mercury,

of a bilious fever caught at Bassadore on his return from Persia, Mr. Richard Hitchings, aged 20 years.

At Bushire, on the 9th November, Robert Green, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Bussorah Residency.

ADMINISTRATION TO ESTATES.

Mr. Edward Griffith—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Samuel Salter, Esq. H. C. civil service—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Mrs. Theresa Maria Atkins—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Ensign Robert Williams, H. M. 87th Foot—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Mr. Abraham Bailey—J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq. one of the Members of the firm of Messrs. Alexander and Co. and Mr. Peter Watson, Executors.

Mr. John Foster, late of Malacca—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Mr. Patrick Carnegie Forster, late of Penang—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Mrs. Massey Williams—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Mr. Simon Fraser, late of Saharunpore—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Dempster, late of Patna—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Mrs. Elizabeth Clara Dunsterville—Mr. Francis De Rozario, Executor.

David Turnbull, Esq. H. C. Medical service—David Clark, John Smith, and Henry Mercer, Esqs. Executors.

Mr. Charles George Mullins, late an Interpreter to the Court of Requests—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Temperature at Calcutta for January.

		THERMOMETER.					
		Outside in the Sun.			Inside.		
1823.		8 A.M.	Noon.	4 P.M.	8 A.M.	Noon.	5 P.M.
Jan.							
W.	1	61	93	77	67	70	71
Th.	2	66	101	75	67	70	71
F.	3	63	102	75	67	70	71
S.	4	65	98	75	68	71	71
S.	5	66	100	75	68	70	71
M.	6	63	100	75	67	70	71
T.	7	63	96	76	66	71	71
W.	8	63	103	83	67	70	70
Th.	9	61	103	83	64	71	70
F.	10	62	97	83	66	68	71
S.	11	62	100	82	66	68	71
S.	12	63	103	82	66	69	72
M.	13	63	103	82	65	71	71
T.	14	70	103	82	70	71	71
W.	15	69	103	82	70	71	71
Th.	16	67	104	82	70	74	71
F.	17	67	103	85	70	74	73
S.	18	68	103	85	70	72	73
S.	19	61	100	82	68	70	71
M.	20	61	100	82	68	70	71
T.	21	62	100	82	66	70	70
W.	22	63	100	82	67	70	70
Th.	23	62	105	81	66	72	70
F.	24	67	104	82	70	75	73
S.	25	63	105	84	68	74	73
S.	26	63	95	74	68	70	71
M.	27	63	94	76	68	69	71
T.	28	63	94	76	67	69	71
W.	29	63	104	78	67	71	73
Th.	30	63	101	77	67	70	72
F.	31	63	100	78	67	71	72

Dispensary, Old Court House Street.

FORT WILLIAM;—JAN. 13,
1823.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Most Noble the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, K. G. &c. &c. has by a Letter bearing date the 9th January, 1823, formally resigned the Office of Governor General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and whereas The Honourable JOHN ADAM, Esq. has succeeded to the Office of Governor General of the Presidency aforesaid, under the Provisions contained in the Act of the 33d year of the Reign of His late Most Gracious Majesty King George III.—

It is hereby Proclaimed, that the said Honourable JOHN ADAM, Esq. did on the day of the date hereof, take charge of the said Office of Governor General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

By Order of Government,

C. LUSHINGTON,

Actg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 13. JAN. 1823.

FORT WILLIAM;—JAN. 13,
1823.

His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir EDWARD PAGET, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, having been appointed to be Commander in Chief of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces in India, and a Member of the Supreme Council of Fort William in Bengal, His Excellency has this day assumed the Chief Command of the Forces, and has taken the prescribed Oaths and his Seat in the Supreme Council, under the usual Salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor General in Council,

C. LUSHINGTON,

Actg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 19TH DECEMBER, 1822.

Mr. H. Wood, Accountant General.

Mr. C. Morley, Deputy Accountant General and Accountant to the Military Department.

Mr. W. H. Oakes, Sub-Accountant General, Accountant to the Revenue and Judicial Departments, and Civil Auditor.

Mr. C. T. Glass, Accountant to the Commercial and Marine Departments, and Auditor of the Commercial Accounts.

Mr. J. A. Dorin, Head Assistant in the Office of Accountant General.

THE 31ST DECEMBER.

Mr. J. Trotter, Mint Master at Calcutta.

Mr. W. Belli, Collector of Nuddea.

Mr. P. Y. Lindsay, do. of Mymensing.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 27TH DECEMBER.

Mr. Edward Barnett, Commercial Resident at Hurripaul.

Mr. James William Grant, Commercial Resident at Malda.

DECEMBER 31st 1822,

Mr. Francis Whitworth Russell, Import Warehouse Keeper.

FORT WILLIAM; 28th Dec. 1822.

Mr. Hans Sotheby, Agent to the Governor General at Moorsheadabad.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM; 2d Jan. 1823.

Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

FORT WILLIAM; 31st Dec. 1822.

Captain St. John Blacker, to be First Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior.

Captain G. Fielding, to be Second Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

13TH JANUARY, 1823.

Mr. Charles Lushington, Private Secretary to the Governor General.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

JANUARY 14, 1823.

Mr. C. B. Elliott, Register of the Zillah Court of Sarun.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

13TH JANUARY, 1823.

Mr. Charles Sweedland, a member of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Charles Bayley, Commercial Resident at Benares, Goruckpore, Mow and Azimghur, and Agent for the Provision of Opium at Benares.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

JANUARY 15, 1823.

Mr. George Tod, Second Commissioner for the Settlement of the Debts of the late Nabob of the Carnatic.

Mr. F. W. Russel, Third Ditto Ditto.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT,

JANUARY 15, 1823.

Sir Harry V. Darell, Bt. Import-Warehouse-Keeper, and Naval Store-Keeper.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM; 28TH DEC. 1822.

The Governor General in Council was pleased in the Territorial Department, under date the 19th instant, to appoint Mr. Charles Morley, Accountant to the Military Department, vice Mr. Henry Wood.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets of Artillery and Infantry are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors:

ARTILLERY.

Mr. William Charles James Lewin, date of arrival in Fort William 23d December 1822.

INFANTRY.

Mr. James Stephen, date of arrival in Fort William 21st December 1822.

Mr. Mungo William Gilmore, ditto 21st ditto ditto.

Mr. Ker Baillie Hamilton, ditto 24th ditto ditto.

Mr. Frederick Wilson Hardwick, ditto 25th ditto ditto.

Mr. William Stuart Menteath, ditto 25th ditto ditto.

Gentlemen Cadets Lewin, Stephen, Gilmore, and Hamilton, together with

Mr. George Cox, admitted to the Service by General Orders of the 20th instant, are promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant and Ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their Commissions for adjustment hereafter.

The undermentioned Ensigns are to rank from the dates expressed opposite to their names respectively:

Ensign John Halket Craigie, 22d Oct. 1822.

Ensign George Downie Cullen, 25th ditto ditto.

Ensign James Stephen, 29th ditto ditto.

Ensign Mungo William Gilmore, 6th Nov. ditto.

Ensign George Cox, 6th ditto ditto.

Ensign Ker Baillie Hamilton, 14th ditto ditto.

FORT WILLIAM; 28TH DEC. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments.

Captain John Cheap, of the Corps of Engineers, to be a district Barrack Master, vice Reid resigned the Service. This appointment to have effect from the date of the dispatch of the Ship on which Major Phipps may embark for Europe.

Brevet Captain Anthony L. Swanston of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Second in Command of the Mharwarrah Local Battalion, vice Monke appointed to Gardner's Horse.

Lieutenant J. W. Patton, Barrack Master of the 4th or Ghazeepore Division, is transferred to the 1st or Dum-Dum Division, and Captain Cheap, (new appointment) posted to the former Division of the Barrack Department.

FORT WILLIAM; 28TH DEC. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Adjutant General of the Army to be a member of the Clothing Board.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col.

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 24th Dec. 1822.

Lieutenant Crommelin, of Artillery, is directed to proceed to Dacca, to relieve Lieutenant Vanrenen appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion of Artillery. Lieutenant Vanrenen will proceed to Dum-Dum as soon as relieved.

Ensign F. Knyvett, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is directed to join

and do duty with the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment at Agra until further orders.

Riding Master Wrenn, lately doing duty with the Governor General's Body Guard, is directed to proceed and rejoin the 7th Light Cavalry, on the expiration of his present leave of absence.

Ensign F. V. McGrath, of the 10th Native Infantry, is posted to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

Ensign G. M. Sherer, is removed from the 22d to the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, and posted to the 2d Battalion of the Corps. Ensign Sherer will continue to do duty with the 1st Battalion of his Regiment until further orders.

Captain C. R. Skardon and Lieutenant Stuart Corbett of the 20th Native Infantry are posted to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

Captain Seppings is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment, in the room of Captain Manley, who is posted to the 2d Battalion.

Captain Seppings and Lieutenant Corbett will join the Division of the 1st Battalion at Barrackpore.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Gardner's Horse.

Lieutenant Henry Monke of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry to be 2d in Command, vice Toone deceased.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 28th Dec. 1822.

Captain H. P. Carleton, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, is appointed a Member of the General Court Martial of which Major-General Dalzell is President, in the room of Captain W. W. Davis, of the 6th Native Infantry, who is permitted to proceed in progress to join.

The following Officers are attached to the Corps of Pioneers:

Lieutenant G. Gordon of the 9th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. Ludlow of the 3d ditto ditto.

Ensign B. Bygrave of the 3d ditto ditto.

Ensign A. Arabin of the 1st ditto ditto.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 30th Dec. 1822.

The undermentioned Ensigns and Cadets lately arrived, are appointed to do duty with Battalions as follows, and directed to join:

Ensign Cox, 1st Battalion 23d Regiment Native Infantry, at Barrackpore.

Ensign Gilmore, ditto ditto ditto.

Ensign Hamilton, 1st ditto 10th ditto.

Ensign Stephen, 2d ditto 11th ditto.

Gentleman Cadet Ross to the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry, at Saugor.

Deputy Superintending Surgeon James McDowell is directed to do duty with the Berhampore Division, vice Superintending Surgeon Alexander Russell, who is an Officiating Member of the Medical Board.

Division Orders under date 13th December by Major General Sir D. Ochterlony, Bt. G. C. B., Commanding the Western Division of the Army, placing Captain P. Jeremie, of the 2d Battalion 2d Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Resident of Malwar and Rajpootana, are confirmed.

Major Warden's appointment on the 17th Instant, of Lieutenant C. F. Urquhart to act as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 27th Regiment during the absence of Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Hayes, appointed to officiate as Fort Adjutant of Allahabad, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon H. Guthrie is posted to the 1st Battalion 30th Native Infantry at Batool, and Assistant Surgeon J. J. Paterson to the 2d Battalion 22d Native Infantry at Nagpore.

Captain J. J. Gordon, of the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed a Member of the General Court Martial of which Major-General Dalzell is President, the services of a Field Officer from the Artillery at Dnm Dum from the paucity of Officers of that rank not being available for the duty.

Ensign W. R. Mitford, of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the Raingurh Battalion until further orders, and will proceed and join the Head-Quarters at Hazarechaug at his earliest convenience.

JAS. NICOL,

Adj't. Gen. of the Army.

FORT WILLIAM; 28th Dec. 1822.

The Governor General in Council directs the publication in General Orders of the following Extract (Para. 7.) of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under date the 26th June, 1822, for general information.

Para. 7. "Having learnt from His Majesty's Secretary at War, that Subaltern Officers of King's Regiments returning to England, have been allowed an advance of Pay at rates superior to those which are issued in this Country

to Subalterns proceeding to India, Passage Money being in both cases allowed to them, We think it necessary to advise you that the Rates of Pay authorized for Subalterns during the Voyage both to and from India, when Passage Money is allowed to them, are for Lieutenants 4s. 8d. and for Ensigns 3-8 per diem."

FORT WILLIAM; 31st Dec. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Lieutenant Andrew Goldie, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Pay Master of Native Pensioners, and Adjutant of Native Invalids at Allahabad, vice Sanderson resigned.

Gentleman Cadet of Infantry Frederick Walpole Anson, is admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors—date of arrival at Fort William, 24th Dec. 1822.

Lieutenant Colonel N. Cumberlege, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

FORT WILLIAM; 31st Dec. 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments.

Assistant Surgeon Donald Campbell, to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Mirzapoor, vice Turnbull, deceased.

Assistant Surgeon A. R. Jackson, M. D., to be Deputy Apothecary at the Presidency, vice Campbell.

Mr. Henry Forster, late Local Lieutenant in the Rohillah Cavalry, to be Second in Command of Skinner's Horse.

The following Appointments made by the Governor General, are notified in General Orders.

Assistant Surgeon W. W. Hewett, M. D., to be First Garrison Assistant Surgeon, vice Jackson, appointed Deputy Apothecary at the Presidency.

Assistant Surgeon William Graham, M. D., to be Second Garrison Assistant Surgeon, vice Hewett.

FORT WILLIAM; 2d Jan. 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extracts from General Letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in

the Military Department, dated the 17th and 24th July 1822, be published in General Orders :

General Letter, dated 17th July 1822.

Para. 10. We have permitted James McGregor, M. D., to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment—his rank will be settled at a future time.

11. The undermentioned Officers have our permission to return to their duty upon your Establishment : viz.

Lieutenant Colonel Uday Yule, C. B.
Captain John Duncan.

Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant Robert B. Wilkins.

No. 4—1821.

His Lordship in Council further directs that the following List of Rank of Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry, appointed for the Bengal Establishment, be likewise published in General Orders.

Rank of Cadets appointed for the Bengal Cavalry and Infantry proceeding by the following Ships; viz.

For the Cavalry.

George John Fraser, Sir Edwd. Paget, sailed 13th July 1822.

For the Infantry.

Frederick Bennett, Warren Hastings, sailed 8th June 1822.

Henry Beaty, Winchelsea, sailed 10th June 1822.

William Stuart Mentreath, General Hewitt, sailed 15th June 1822.

William Biddulph, Marchioness of Ely, sailed 15th June 1822.

Frederick Walpole Anson, General Hewitt, sailed 15th June 1822.

Frederick Wilson Hardwick, General Hewitt, sailed 15th June 1822.

William Souther, City of Edinburgh, sailed 25th June 1822.

John Ross, Coldstream, sailed 1st July 1822.

Alfred Jackson, Sir Edwd. Paget, sailed 13th July 1822.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, }
19th July, 1822.

(Signed) WM. ABINGTON.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, }
London, the 20th July, 1822.

(A true Copy),

(Signed) J. DART, Secy.

FORT WILLIAM, 4th JAN. 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion :

17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign William Joseph Phillott, to be

Lieutenant, from the 1st January 1823, in succession to Reid, resigned the Service.

Major George Becher of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

FORT WILLIAM; 4TH JAN. 1823.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Hezekiah Clark, to the Civil Station of Goruckpore, vice Graham.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 2d Jan. 1823.

The following temporary Appointments made by Colonel Adam, C. B. Commanding Nagpore Subsidiary Force in Division Orders under date the 13th ultimo, are confirmed.

Lieutenant Rawlins of Artillery to act as Adjutant and Quarter-master, and Assistant Surgeon Corbyn, proceeding on general leave, to assume Medical charge of the relieved Companies of Artillery under Command of Captain Marshall during their progress to the Presidency.

Assistant Surgeon Toke to the Medical charge of 1st Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon Corbyn.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 4th Jan. 1823.

Lieutenant Richard Burney, of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon James Innes, M. D. is directed to do duty with the Artillery at Dum Dum.

Captain C. C. Chesney is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General Hardwick, Commandant of Artillery, from the 1st instant, vice Hyde appointed to the Horse Artillery.

Captain G. Bolton, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, is directed to join the Detachment of that Corps now in Fort William and under orders to proceed to Nagpore.

JAS. NICOL,

Adj. Gen. of the Army.

FORT WILLIAM; 7TH JAN. 1823.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon, are admitted to

the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their Appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors:

The Cadets of Artillery and Cavalry are promoted; the former to the rank of Second Lieutenant, and the latter to that of Cornet, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Artillery.

Mr. Samuel Watson Fenning, date of arrival in Fort William, 2d January, 1823.

Mr. George James Cookson, date of arrival in Fort William, 2d January, 1823.

Mr. John Hotham, date of arrival in Fort William, 3d January, 1823.

Mr. James Horsburgh McDonald, date of arrival in Fort William, 3d January, 1823.

Cavalry.

Mr. George John Fraser, date of arrival in Fort William, 1st January, 1823.

Infantry.

Mr. Samuel Robinson Bagshawe, date of arrival in Fort William, 2d January, 1823.

Mr. Thomas Seaton, date of arrival in Fort William, 2d January, 1823.

Mr. John Bracken, date of arrival in Fort William, 2d January, 1823.

Mr. Alfred Jackson, date of arrival in Fort William, 3d January, 1823.

Mr. Cortland Skinner Barberie, date of arrival in Fort William, 3d January, 1823.

Mr. Robert McMurdo, date of arrival in Fort William, 3d January, 1823.

Medical Establishment.

Mr. Morgan Powell, date of arrival in Fort William, 2d January, 1823.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jeremiah Martin Johnson, of the 15th Regiment N. I. date of arrival in Fort William, 1st January, 1823.

Lieutenant Henry Oliphant, 8th Regiment N. I. date of arrival in Fort William, 1st January, 1823.

Brevet-Captain Robert Bateman Wilkins, 21st Regiment, date of arrival in Fort William, 3d January, 1823.

Surgeon George Webb, date of arrival in Fort William, 3d January, 1823.

His Lordship in Council in pleased to promote the undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets of Infantry, to the rank of Ensign, to fill existing Vacancies, leaving

the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Mr. Frederick Bennet.
Mr. Henry Beatty.
Mr. William Stuart Menteath.
Mr. William Biddulph.
Mr. Frederick Walpole Anson.
Mr. Frederick Wilson Hardwick.
Mr. William Souter.
Mr. John Ross.
Mr. Alfred Jackson.

FORT WILLIAM; 13TH JAN. 1823.
Extract from the Proceedings of Government, in the General Department, dated the 13th January, 1823.

FORT WILLIAM; 13TH JAN. 1823.
PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, K. G. &c. &c. has, by a Letter bearing date the 9th January 1823, formally resigned the Office of Governor General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and whereas the Honorable John Adam, Esq. has succeeded to the Office of Governor General of the Presidency aforesaid, under the Provisions contained in the Act of the 33d year of the Reign of His late Most Gracious Majesty King George III.

It is hereby proclaimed, that the said Honorable John Adam, Esq. did, on the day of the date hereof, take Charge of the said Office of Governor General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

By Order of Government, Fort William, the 13th January 1823.

(Signed) C. LUSHINGTON,
Actg. Chief Sec. to Govt.

Ordered, that a Copy of the foregoing Proclamation, announcing the Succession of the Honorable John Adam, Esq. to the Office of Governor General of the Presidency of Fort William, be read at the head of the Troops, in the Garrison of Fort William, under a Salute of 19 Guns, and three Volleys of small Arms.

Ordered, also, that the Proclamation be read at the head of the Troops, at all the principal Stations of the Army, under a Salute of 19 Guns.

W. CASEMENT, *Lt. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 13TH JAN. 1823.

The following Appointments made by the Honorable the Governor General, are published in General Orders;

Captain A. Lockett, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as

Military Secretary to the Governor General, until further orders.

Surgeon Simon Nicolson to be Surgeon to the Governor General.

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Captain A. Lockett, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet-Captain D. Ruddell, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment.

Lieutenant the Honorable George Thomas Keppel, of His Majesty's 20th Regiment.

Lieutenant E. C. Archer, of His Majesty's 87th Foot.

Lieutenant Bently Buxton, of the Corps of Engineers.

EXTRA AIDE-DE-CAMP.

Captain Fendall, of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons.

SUPERNUMERARY AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Major John Vaughan, Fort and Town Major of Fort William.

Major Henry Huthwaite, Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.

FORT WILLIAM; 13TH JAN. 1823.

The following appointments, made by the Honorable the Governor General, are published in General Orders.

EXTRA AIDES-DE-CAMP TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Captain Caldwell, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Dangerfield, of the Bombay Establishment.

FORT WILLIAM; 13TH JAN. 1823.

His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Edward Paget, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, having been appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors in their General Letter dated the 5th January 1822, to be Commander in Chief of all the Company's Forces in India, and also to be a Member of the Supreme Council at Fort William, the Company's Orders and the Commission appointing His Excellency Sir Edward Paget were this day read at a Meeting of the Council.

The Oaths of Office being administered to Sir Edward Paget, His Excellency took his Seat as a Member of the Supreme Council of Fort William.

Ordered, that a Salute of 17 Guns from the Ramparts of Fort William, and three Volleys of small Arms by the Troops in Garrison, be fired on the occasion.

Ordered, that the appointment of His Excellency Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B. be communicated to the Army in General Orders, and that the Commission constituting him Commander in Chief be read with the usual ceremonies to the Troops in Garrison and at the different Stations of the Army.

THE UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS
OF ENGLAND TRADING TO THE EAST
INDIES.

We the said United Company, reposing especial trust and confidence in Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir Edward Paget, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, do, by these presents, constitute and appoint him the said Sir Edward Paget to be Commander in Chief of all our Military Forces which now are or may hereafter be employed in the East Indies, except such Forces as are or shall be employed in our Service within our Fort and Garrison of Fort William in Bengal and the Town of Calcutta, and in our Fort and Garrison of Fort St. George and Town of Madraspatnam, and of our Fort and Garrison of Bombay, which Office of Commander in Chief aforesaid the said Sir Edward Paget is to take upon him, hold and enjoy from and immediately after the death, resignation or coming away from India of General the Marquis of Hastings, Commander in Chief of all our Forces in the East Indies, and not otherwise during our will and pleasure.—And we do hereby authorize, empower and require him the said Sir Edward Paget, as Commander in Chief aforesaid, to the utmost of his kill and power to do and perform all such Offices and Services as appertain to the post of Commander in Chief of all our Military Forces in the East Indies, except as aforesaid, subject to such removal or recal as can or may be made by any Law now in force, and subject also to all such Rules, Orders and Instructions, as he shall from time to time receive from the Court of Directors of us the said United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, in writing, under the hands of thirteen or more of them, or from the Governor General in Council of our Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, or from our Presidents in Council at Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively, whenever he shall be present at any of those Presidencies, or at any Settlements or Places subordinate thereto, according to the rules and discipline of War, in pur-

suance of the trust hereby reposed in him. And we do hereby strictly require, charge and command all Commission Officers, Non-Commission Officers, Soldiers and others belonging to our Military Forces in the several places before mentioned, except as aforesaid, to yield to him the said Sir Edward Paget as their Commander in Chief, during his residence at such places as aforesaid, due obedience accordingly.—And we do hereby revoke and annul all and every former Commission or Commissions to any other person or persons whomsoever to act as Commander in Chief of our Forces in the East Indies, from the time that this present Commission shall take effect. Given under our Common Seal this fifth day of January in the Second Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so Forth, and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-two.

Signed by order of the Court of Directors of the said United Company,

(Signed) J. DART, *Secy.*

[L. S.]

WM. CASEMENT, *Lt. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM; 13TH JANUARY, 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alterations of Rank.

Infantry.

Major Mossom Boyd to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 11th June 1822, in succession to Hennessy, retired from the Service.

Major John Macinnes to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Hodgson, retired, with Rank from the 1st September 1822, in succession to Thompson, deceased.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Charles Frederick Wild to be Captain of a Company from the 17th January 1821, in succession to Heron, retired. This cancels the Brevet Rank assigned to Captain Wild in General Orders, 1st September, 1821.

Ensign the Honorable William Stapleton, to be Lieutenant, vice Wild, promoted, with Rank from the 4th July 1821, in succession to Lindesay, struck off.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Nicholas Manley to be Major, from the 1st September 1822, in succession to Macinnes, promoted.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Thomas Dolman Lloyd Davies, to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign George Thomson to be Lieutenant, in succession to Montague, resigned; with rank from the 19th April 1822, in succession to Gordon, deceased.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Samuel Cantwell Crooke to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Alfred Arkell Williamson to be Lieutenant, from the 1st September 1822, in succession to Manley, promoted.

21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant Hugh Ross to be Captain of a Company, from the 18th January 1822, in succession to Russell, retired.

Ensign Archibald Mackean to be Lieutenant, vice Ross promoted, with rank from the 7th August 1822, in succession to Rattary, deceased.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain James George to be Major, and Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Henry Tepper Smith to be Captain of a Company, from the 11th June 1822, in succession to Boyd, promoted.

Ensign John Robert Talbot to be Lieutenant, vice Smith, promoted, with rank from the 17th June 1822, in succession to Norton, deceased.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 24th Dec. 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

8th Light Dragoons.

Cornet the Honorable Charles Westren to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice F. T. Fergusson who retires, receiving the difference in value between Cornet and Lieutenant, 18th December 1822.

13th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant George Manners, from the 54th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Joseph Lynam who exchanges, receiving the regulated difference 27th November, 1822.

17th Foot.

Lieutenant J. O. Clunie to be Adjutant, vice Evans, who resigns the Adjutancy only, 18th December, 1822.

Paymaster James Allsopp from the 44th Foot to be Paymaster, vice Thomas Bourke who exchanges, 19th December, 1822.

44th Regiment.

Paymaster Thomas Bourke from the 17th Foot to be Paymaster, vice James Allsopp who exchanges, 19th December, 1822.

54th Foot.

Lieutenant Joseph Lynam from the 13th Light Dragoons to be Lieutenant, vice George Manners who exchanges, paying the regulated difference, 27th November, 1822.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 28th Dec. 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Staff.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Torrens of the 38th Regiment, to be Deputy Adjutant General to the King's Troops serving in the East Indies, vice Lieutenant Colonel Murray who resigns, 20th June 1822.

Major Phillip Stanhope, on the half Pay of the 56th Regiment, to be Deputy Quarter-master General to the said Troops, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, vice Lieutenant Colonel Torrens, 20th June 1822.

Lieutenant Colonel Torrens will be pleased to assume charge of the Deputy Adjutant General's Office in virtue of his appointment by His Majesty, and Captain Dwyer, 11th Dragoons, will officiate as Deputy Quarter-master General during Lieutenant Colonel Stanhope's absence, or until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 29th Dec. 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

14th Foot.

Lieutenant T. B. Ainsworth, to be Captain of a Company by purchase, vice Edward Raynsford who retires, 25th December 1822.

Ensign James Watson to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Ainsworth promoted, ditto.

34th Foot.

Henry Dallas, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice John Stoddard promoted, 27th Nov. 1822.

46th Foot.

Ensign Thos. Carroll from the Half Pay of the 53d Foot to be Ensign without purchase, vice Lawrie removed to the 13th Dragoons, 5th October 1822.

THOS. McMAHON,

Col. A. G.

THE
ORIENTAL MAGAZINE,

AND

CALCUTTA REVIEW.

MARCH 1823.

CONTENTS.

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.		On the Effects of Narcotic Medicines on the Eye,	357
GENERAL HISTORY—Synoptical View of (<i>Continued</i>)..	271	LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.	
REVIEW.		Indo - European Selections, No. II— <i>Sanscrit Affinities</i> ,	359
White's Considerations on British India,	287	Remarks on a Critique in the <i>Revue Encyclopedique</i> , . .	369
The Lollards, a Tale of the Fifteenth Century,	302	Miscellaneous Notices,	376
Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life,	312	EAST INDIA HOUSE INTELLIGENCE,	380
Sketch of the Life, Character and Writings of Madame de Stael,	321	POLITICAL AFFAIRS,	386
Heera, the Maid of the Dekhan—a Poem,	333	MISCELLANEOUS,	392
Lawson's Orient Harping, . .	342	ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.	
MEDICAL.		COMMERCIAL NOTICES,	401
Medical and Surgical Sciences of the Hindus, (<i>Continued</i>)	349	SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, . .	402
		MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS,	403
		ADMINISTRATION TO ESTATES,	405
		GENERAL ORDERS,	407

CALCUTTA:

PUBLISHED BY W. THACKER, ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

1823.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE very flattering assistance, which the Editor has received from several Literary Correspondents, demands his best acknowledgments. The support, which he is kindly promised by others, enables him to assure those, who may patronize his work, that it will not be found altogether unworthy of the Orientalists' attention. It is, at the same time, his object to give to the **ORIENTAL MAGAZINE** that variety, which may recommend it, at once to the general reader, and the Oriental scholar; and with this view, a considerable number of its pages will continue to be devoted to European Literature and Science—Politics and Occurrences.

He is sanguine in his expectations, that when the **ORIENTAL MAGAZINE** becomes known in the Mofussil, its pages will be enriched with many valuable communications on the Geography, and Natural and Statistical History of Countries, with which our acquaintance is at present limited and partial.

To his Medical Friends, the Editor would beg leave to suggest the utility of supplying the Medical Department of the Magazine, with Notices on what may be termed the **MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY** of the Provinces, in which they are stationed. The advantages resulting from a collection of articles of this nature, so arranged as to be easily compared, and the general results deduced, are too obvious to require enumeration.

It has been suggested to the Editor, that short Biographical Notices of persons, who may have distinguished themselves during their lives in India, by probity and usefulness, in their official avocations, or by zeal and success in Literary pursuits, would be a valuable addition to the plan of the Magazine: and to such Notices he will be happy to give insertion.

Communications to be addressed to the Editor of the **ORIENTAL MAGAZINE**, St. Andrew's Library, Calcutta.

THE ORIENTAL MAGAZINE.

MARCH 1823.

ORIGINAL—*General History*—PHŒNICIANS—*Cities of Sidon and Tyre—Phœnician Colonies—Carthage—Superstition, Manners and Usages*—MEDES—PERSIANS—*Cyrus—Conquest of the Babylonian Empire—Cambyses—Darius—Invasion of India.*

[Continued from our last.]

WE have already, more than once, mentioned the Phœnicians by name: but our authentic notices of their history are, at once, vague and scanty. Occupying an ungrateful soil, on the coast of the Mediterranean, they early betook themselves to the pursuits of commerce, to which they directed all their industry and resources, insomuch that Sidon, their capital, was a flourishing and trading city at the time of the Trojan war. Availing themselves of the forests of Mount Lebanon, which supplied timber for ship-building, and of the natural inlets of their coasts, which they converted into commodious harbours, they boldly extended their transactions to different parts of the world, and navigated remote seas, without any other guide than the stars of heaven. Their population seems to have kept pace with their trade; for they planted colonies in Greece, and in the Islands of Cyprus, Rhodes, Sicily, and Sardinia. They explored Spain, established a factory at Cadiz, passed the Straits of Gibraltar, and sent vessels to Britain for tin. From Boetica, and the rest of the Peninsulas, they drew great quantities of honey, wax, pitch, copper, and, especially, of silver. Strabo alludes to their settlement on the western coasts of Africa, soon after the Trojan war; and the fleets of Solomon, under their conduct, made voyages to Ophir and Tarshish, (supposed to have been situated in the kingdom of Sofala, in Ethiopia,) whence they returned, at the end of

three years, laden with the precious metals, ivory, gems, and other kinds of merchandize. Such achievements and expeditions, in the then state of society and the arts, are far more honourable trophies, than provinces subdued, or princes led captive in procession. As the Egyptians and Assyrians neglected, or despised external commerce, the Phœnicians became the carriers of all nations; and this the more readily, because they threw open their coasts to all, put foreigners on the same level with themselves, adopted them as citizens, and held out every encouragement to ingenious traders and artizans, to settle among them. The trade, which they carried on by land, in Syria, Mesopotamia, Assyria, Persia, Arabia, and even India, was, in like measure, very extensive, and may convey to us an idea of what they once were, and how deservedly their merchants are mentioned in Scripture, as equal to princes. It is generally allowed, that they were the *Canaanites* of the Scriptures. Their own territory, inconsiderable as it was in dimensions, nevertheless, included several kingdoms; for, in their political character, they adhered to the government of their forefathers, conceding the sovereign dignity to petty princes, and reserving to themselves the national rights and liberties of mankind. Of their civil code we have no distinct memorials; but their arts, sciences, and manufactories have been much extolled: and such was their fame for taste, design, and ingenious invention, that whatever was elegant, grand, or pleasing, in apparel, vessels, or toys, was distinguished by the epithet *Sidonian*. Of Sidon, their most ancient city, and the seat of one of their kingdoms, vestiges are still visible in the stately and venerable ruins of the modern *Sayde*. Tyre, no less renowned, and still more opulent, rose at 20 miles to the southward; and its site is now indicated by the wretched village of *Soor*. Aradus, once a powerful city, was seated close on the shore, and rendered conspicuous by its lofty buildings; but it is now faintly presented by the mutilated remains of *Rouad*. Berytus, situated on a plain, at the foot of Mount Lebanon, was, at one period, celebrated as an academy, in which the study of law was taught in Greek. At present, under the disguised name of *Bairout*, it is a mart of the Marionites and Druses; but its port is choaked with sand and ruins. Byblus, one of the most

ancient Phrygian cities, was chiefly celebrated for the worship of Venus and Adonis.

Besides these royal and metropolitan cities others, of Phœnician origin, are particularized by the early historians. Thus, *Tripoli*, or the *threefold* city, so denominated, because founded by three colonies from Sidon, Tyre, and Aradus, subsists, and retains its name, while the ruins of ancient habitations, and fragments of columns, lie scattered on its shores. *Laodicea*, the present Latakia, was once famous for its wines, the produce of the adjacent hills. But the most prosperous Phœnician colony, since it soon rivalled, and, ultimately, surpassed the mother country, was that of *Carthachadta*, or the *New-Town*, more familiar to modern ears, by the soft appellation of *CARTHAGE*, founded about 890 years before the Christian era. The rise and fall of this distinguished settlement will claim our attention in the sequel. In the mean time, we cannot refrain from remarking, that the Phœnicians, who ranked so high in the annals of commerce and the arts, and the relics of whose edifices are still strewed around the scenes of their departed greatness, must have been no mean proficient in the Elements of Navigation, Arithmetic, Geometry, Mechanics, Geography, Astronomy, and Architecture. In the elegant labours of the loom, they were, probably, not outstripped even by the Babylonians; the glass of Sidon, the purple of Tyre, and their fine linens, which were so generally diffused among the grandees of different countries, were some of the most prominent results of their ingenuity and industry. Their skill in the working of metals, and in the erection of complex and magnificent structures, may be fairly inferred from the departments, that were assigned to them in the building and decorating of the temple of Solomon. Their alphabet, which expressed the vowel sounds, in which the Egyptians and Chaldees were deficient, was imported to the Greeks and Carthaginians, and, through them, to the western world.

Yet, this ingenious and refined people are represented, as practising the most barbarous superstitious rites; mingling the worship of Venus with the grossest debaucheries, and staining their hands with the blood of human victims. Besides Venus and Adonis, they worshipped the Sun and Moon; the former, under the appellation of Beelsamer, or *Lord of Heaven*; and,

the latter, under that of Astarte, or *Queen of Heaven*. They likewise paid divine honours to Apollo, and to Melcartus, or Hercules. Sanchoniathon, the most ancient writer next to Moses, and fragments of whose works are still extant, was a native of Berytus. Some have supposed, that he was acquainted with the Scriptures; but, though in his fabulous cosmogony, he alludes to a spirit, which put the universe in order, he makes no mention of the fall of man, the deluge, nor the dispersion of people over the face of the earth. His writings are, nevertheless, a curious remnant; and, though tinctured with absurdity, they probably exhibit a transcript of the theological opinions of his countrymen. Moschus, of Sidon, a sceptical philosopher, taught, that the world was produced by a fortuitous concourse of atoms—a doctrine essentially absurd, but which Epicurus, many centuries after, laboured to support with all his ingenuity of argumentation, and which Lucretius has embellished with the beauties of poetry. For the rest, the Phœnicians were lovers of peace, and acted on that liberal principle of policy, which deduces the prosperity of one's country, from that of those which surround it.

The Medes, who next solicit our attention, having thrown off the yoke, during the feeble reign of Sardanapalus, lapsed into a state of anarchy, from which they were not relieved, till they appointed Deioces to frame a system of laws for their observance. On his retiring, however, from the office of supreme judge, they again fell into the miseries of mis-rule. Once more they had recourse to their Magistrate, and, in the plenitude of their confidence and gratitude, elected him king, 700 years B. C. Elated with his new dignity, or, acting from mistaken notions of duty, he now affected extreme severity, and an odious degree of state, subjecting to punishment whosoever presumed to laugh, or spit in his presence. In process of time, however, he reclaimed his subjects, united the scattered districts of the country, in one common political bond, and enforced the maintenance of order throughout his dominions. He then commanded a city to be built, and fortified against the attacks of an enemy—and Ecbatana rose, with her seven walls, and her sumptuous palaces.

After a reign of 57 years, Deioces was succeeded by his son Phraortes, who conquered the Persians, overran part of Assy-

ria, and laid siege to Nineveh, where he perished, with most of his army, in the twenty-second year of his reign.

While his son, and successor, Cyaxares, at the head of fresh levies, once more threatened Nineveh with ruin, he was compelled, to march against hordes of Scythians, who, issuing from the Palus Mæotis, had made an irruption into the Median territories. The Medes were defeated in a pitched battle, and the Scythians remained masters of Upper Asia for twenty-eight years. Unable to expel them by open force, Cyaxares had recourse to a treacherous stratagem; for, during the celebration of a general festival, to which the Scythians were invited, the masters of families, having inebriated their guests, massacred them in this defenceless condition, and freed the kingdom from its oppressors. Cyaxares, having entered into alliance with Nebuchadnezzar, and united his forces with those of the Babylonians, resumed the siege of Nineveh, 606 B. C. and that city, after a long and obstinate resistance, fell, to rise no more. Cyaxares then carried his victorious arms to Armenia, Pontus, Cappadocia, Persia, and Susiana, which he annexed to his dominions, erected the whole into a powerful empire, and, dying in the 40th year of his reign, transmitted the sceptre to his son Astyages. The latter, who is supposed to have been the Ahasuerus of the Jews, gave his daughter in marriage to Cambyses, either king of Persia, or a person of high rank in that country; for, with regard to this important point, authors are again at variance. From this union sprung Cyrus, founder of the Persian monarchy; so that, from this era, the history of the Medes becomes blended with that of the Persians.

The great antiquity of the PERSIANS has never been disputed; but it was not till the reign of Cyrus, or, about 560 years before the birth of Christ, that they became a powerful and a formidable nation. In regard to the life, achievements, and death of Cyrus himself, it, most unfortunately, happens, that the relations of Herodotus, Ctesias, and Xenophon, who wrote about a century after his demise, are very problematical and contradictory. Xenophon, in his *Cyropædia*, enters into various interesting details, relative to his education and victories; but there is reason to suspect, that this work was composed in the spirit of a political romance, rather than in that of a genuine history; with the view of delineating, for the instruction of sove-

reigns and statesmen, the model of a perfect prince, and a well regulated monarchy, and not with the design of exhibiting a faithful transcript of facts. His narrative, however, has been scrupulously copied by the credulous Rollin, and other compilers of ancient history. As, at this distance of time, it is impossible to reconcile the jarring accounts, we must be contented to notice a few of the more prominent and important facts and allegations.

According to the recitals of Ctesias and Herodotus, Astyages, in consequence of a dream, which portended, that his daughter's child would deprive him of his kingdom, ordered the infant Cyrus to be destroyed, and committed the execution of this order to his chief minister, Harpagus. The latter, unwilling to comply with such a barbarous mandate, or dreading the resentment of Mandane, gave the child to the king's shepherd, whose wife happened, at that very time, to be delivered of a still-born boy. Being greatly captivated with the appearance of the royal infant, she prevailed with her husband to preserve him, and expose their own in his stead; and Cyrus was, accordingly, brought up as their son.

When the young prince had attained the age of ten years, as he was one day at play with other children of the same age, he was chosen king by his companions; and having, in virtue of that dignity, divided them into several orders and classes, the son of Artembases, a lord of eminent dignity among the Medes, refused to obey his orders; whereupon Cyrus caused him to be seized, and severely flogged. The boy ran crying to his father, who immediately hastened to the king's palace, loudly complaining of the affront, which his son had received from the son of a slave; and entreating Astyages to revenge, by some exemplary punishment, the indignity offered to him and his family. Astyages, commanding both the herdsman and his son, to be brought before him, asked the latter, how he, who was the son of so mean a man, had dared to insult the son of one of the chief lords of the kingdom? Cyrus replied, that he had done no more, than he had a right to do; for the boys of the neighbourhood, having chosen him king, because they thought him most worthy of that dignity, had performed what he, vested with that character, had commanded; the son of Artembases alone had slighted his orders, and had suffered the merited punishment of his

disobedience. In the course of this conversation, Astyages happening to recollect, that his grandson, whom he had ordered to be destroyed, would have been of the same age with Cyrus, began to question the shepherd, concerning his supposed son, and, at last, obtained from him a confession of the whole truth. Astyages, having now discovered Cyrus to be his grandson, sent for Harpagus, who also confessed that he had not seen Mandane's son destroyed, but had given him to the shepherd ; whereon Astyages was so much incensed, that, having invited Harpagus to an entertainment, he caused him to be served with the flesh of his own son. When he had done, the king asked him, whether he had liked the dish ? and, Harpagus answering, that he had never tasted any thing more delicious, the officers appointed for that purpose brought, in a basket, the head, hands, and feet of his son, desiring him to uncover the basket, and take what he liked best. He did as they desired, and beheld the mangled remains of his only child, without betraying the least apparent concern, so great was the command which he had over his passions. The king then asked him, if he knew, with what kind of meat he had been entertained ? Harpagus replied, that he knew very well, and was always pleased with what his sovereign thought fit to ordain ; and, then, with seeming apathy, having collected the relics of his innocent son, went home. Astyages, having thus vented his rage on Harpagus, began next to consult, how he should dispose of Cyrus. The Magi, however, eased him of his fears with regard to him, by assuring him, that, as the boy had been once chosen king by his companions, the dream had been already verified, and that Cyrus would never reign in any other sense. The king, perfectly satisfied with this explanation, called Cyrus, and, owning how much he had been wanting in the affection, with which he should have cherished him, desired him to prepare for a journey into Persia, where he would find his father and mother in circumstances, very different from those of the poor shepherd and his wife, with whom he had hitherto lived. Cyrus, on his arrival at his father's house, was received with inexpressible joy. When he grew up, he soon became popular, on account of his extraordinary talents ; till, at length, his friendship was courted by Harpagus, who could never forget the barbarous treatment, which he had received from Astyages.

By his means a conspiracy was formed against the latter, who, being overthrown in two successive engagements, was taken prisoner, and confined for life.

According to Xenophon, again, Cyrus was the son of Cambyses, king of Persia, and Mandane, the daughter of Astyages, king of the Medes. He was born a year after his uncle, Cyaxares, the brother of Mandane. He lived till the age of twelve, with his parents in Persia, and was trained according to the public and severe discipline of that country. To a handsome figure, and beauty of countenance, he is represented as uniting high mental endowments, and the most amiable dispositions; surpassing all of his years in aptness to learn, and in courage and address, in executing whatever he undertook. Having accompanied his mother, on a visit to his grandfather Astyages, he quickly acquired popularity among the Medes, by his generous and heroic deportment. At the age of sixteen, he distinguished himself in the field, against the prince of Babylon, who had invaded the territory of the Medes; and on this occasion he first displayed that valour and intrepidity, which, afterwards, conducted him to the empire of Asia. Returning to Persia in the following season, he remained there till his 46th year, when his uncle Cyaxares, who had succeeded to the throne of Media, called him to his assistance.

Neriglissar, king of Babylon, alarmed at the combination of the Medes and Persians, had solicited the aid of the Lydians, Phrygians, Carians, Cappadocians, Paphlagonians, and Cilicians, nations of Asia Minor, who had the same origin as the Greeks, but who had more early risen to a state of comparative civilization and wealth. Even prior to the Trojan war, Phrygia was so celebrated for its riches, that Midas, the second king of that country, was said to have turned every thing, which he touched, into gold—a metaphorical expression, to denote the flourishing condition of commerce under his reign. He is also said to have patronized navigation, and is the reputed inventor of the anchor. The Lydians, if we may believe Herodotus, were the first people who struck coins of gold and silver; and their monarchs extended their sway eastward, as far as the river Halys. Under the reign of Cræsus, whose wealth is still proverbial, and who not only retrieved some of the national misfortunes, but extended their

territory and influence, they joined the confederacy against the Medes and Persians.

Cyrus, apprised of their immense preparations, augmented his forces to 196,000 men, and advanced, at their head, against the enemy, who were assembled near the river Pactolus. After long marches, he came up with them at Thymbra, not far from Sardis, the capital of Lydia. Besides the horse and foot, whose number we have just particularized, Cyrus had 300 chariots, armed with scythes, each chariot drawn by four horses, abreast, covered with trappings, that were proof against missile weapons. He had likewise a great number of chariots of a large size, on each of which was placed a tower, about 18 or 20 feet high, and on each tower were stationed 20 archers. These towers were drawn by 16 oxen abreast. There was, moreover, a considerable number of camels, each mounted by two Arabian archers; the one looking towards the head, and the other towards the hinder part of the animal. The army of Cræsus consisted of 420,000 men, and the Egyptians, who were reckoned to constitute the main strength of his forces, were posted in the centre. Both armies were drawn up on an immense plain, which allowed extending the wing on either side; and the design of Cræsus, on which alone he rested his hopes of victory, was to surround and hem in the enemy's army. Observing how much his front exceeded that of Cyrus, he made the centre halt, but ordered the two wings to advance, and begin the attack simultaneously, on both sides. When the two detached bodies were sufficiently extended, Cræsus gave the signal to the main body, which marched up to the front of the Persian army, while the two attacked them in flank; so that Cyrus's army was enclosed, like a small square drawn within a large one. This movement, however, by no means disconcerted the Persian commander; but, giving his troops the signal to fall about, he attacked in flank those forces, which meditated a vigorous attack on his rear, and put them into great disorder: at the same time, he dispatched a squadron of camels against the enemy's other wing, which consisted mostly of cavalry. The horses were so frightened at the approach of these animals, that most of them threw their riders, and trod them under foot, which occasioned great confusion. Astyages, an officer of approved valor and experience, at the head

of a small body of horse, next charged them so briskly, that they never afterwards rallied ; and the scythe-armed chariots being driven in among them, completed their route. Both the enemy's wings being thus put to flight, Cyrus commanded his chief favourite, Abradates, to fall on the centre with the large chariots mentioned above. The first ranks, consisting mostly of Lydians, unable to sustain so violent a charge, immediately gave away ; but the Egyptians, protected by their bucklers, and presenting a compact and impenetrable line to the chariots, occasioned a great slaughter of the Persians. Abradates himself was killed, his chariot overturned, and most of his men were cut in pieces. On his fall, the Egyptians, advancing boldly, obliged the Persian infantry to give way, and drove them back quite to their engines. There, however, they were assailed by a new shower of darts and javelins from their machines ; and the Persian rear advancing, at the same time, sword in hand, compelled their spearmen and archers to return to the charge. Cyrus, meanwhile, having put to flight both the horse and foot on the left of the Egyptians, pushed on to the centre, where he had the vexation to find his Persians again giving ground ; and, judging that the only means of arresting the Egyptians, who were pushing them, would be to attack them in the rear, he did so ; and, the Persian cavalry coming up to his aid, the fight was renewed, with great slaughter, on both sides. Cyrus himself was exposed to imminent danger ; for, his horse being killed under him, he fell among his enemies : but the Persians, alarmed at the danger of their commander, threw themselves headlong on their opponents, rescued him, and made a terrible slaughter, till, at length, Cyrus, in admiration of the valor of the Egyptians, offered to them honourable conditions, apprizing them, at the same time, that all their allies had abandoned them. The Egyptians, on their part, having stipulated with Cyrus, that they should not be obliged to carry arms against Croesus, engaged in the service of the conqueror, to whom they remained, ever afterwards, faithful.

The next morning, Cyrus advanced towards Sardis, and Croesus marched out to oppose him, at the head of his Lydians. As Cyrus was well aware, that their strength consisted mostly in cavalry, he ordered his camels to advance, by which the

horses were so frightened, that they became quite ungovernable. The Lydians, however, dismounted, and, for some time, made a vigorous resistance on foot ; but they were finally driven into the city, which was taken two days after : and thus perished the Lydian empire. Nor did Cyrus quit the confines of Lesser Asia, till he had reduced its population to subjection, from the Egean Sea to the banks of the Euphrates. Syria and Arabia submitted, in like manner, to his authority.

On his return to Assyria, the conqueror directed his movements towards Babylon, where Nebonadius, the feeble and voluptuous successor of Neriglissar, and the Belshazzar of the Scriptures, hazarded the issue of a battle ; but being defeated, he retired into his capital, which was immediately invested. Its lofty walls, which were deemed impregnable, its numerous and capacious magazines, which were supposed to contain provisions for twenty years, and the extent of ground, allotted to tillage and pasture within the circuit of the walls, were all discouraging circumstances to the besiegers: and two years were actually consumed in unavailing efforts, when Cyrus had recourse to the expedient of diverting the current of the Euphrates, into the great lake, destined to the reception of its superfluous waters ; and, making his approaches when the unconscious garrison was immersed in the riot of an annual festival, two detachments were enabled to enter the city by midnight : the guard, the king, and his nobles, were massacred, and Babylon fell an easy prey to the conqueror. Here Cyrus, whose humanity has been no less extolled than his prowess, terminated his victorious career of twenty one years, after he had erected an extensive empire in Asia, which was bounded, on the East, by the Indus ; on the North, by the Euxine and Caspian Seas ; on the West, by the Egean Sea : and, on the South by Arabia, and the Persian Gulph. The remainder of his life was employed in consolidating this immense empire, and in moulding the heterogeneous materials into a regular political fabric. Five hundred and thirty six years B. C., he published the famous decree, which permitted the Jews to return to Jerusalem, after a captivity of 70 years. According to Xenophon, he died in his bed, after a glorious reign of 36 years ; while Herodotus, Justin, and Valerius Maximus affirm, that he was killed, when fighting against Tomyris, queen of the Massagetae,

or Scythians, who, with her own hands, throwing his head into a leathern bag full of blood, added this sarcastic expression—
“*Now, glut thyself with blood, for which thou hast ever thirsted.*”
Diodorus asserts, that he was crucified by that princess ; Ctesias, again, makes him die of a wound, which he received in Ityreania. But whatever may have been the manner of his decease, he appears, on the whole, to have been one of those able and enterprising individuals, who have occasionally figured on the theatre of Asiatic history, and who, possessing talents and opportunities, which fall to the lot of few, united many nations under his own dominion. At the period when he flourished, the empire of the Medes and Babylonians was already on the decline, and that of the Lydians, under Croesus, had not acquired a stable foundation. That Cyrus, as a prince and a statesman, possessed great and good qualities, which entitled him to much of the praise, that has been lavished on his memory, there is little reason to doubt ; but it cannot be dissembled, that he was deeply tinctured with the common vice of most great conquerors, that love of aggrandizement, which sacrifices peace, and virtue at the shrine of ambition. Plutarch relates of Alexander the Great, that when at Pasargada, in Persia, he found inscribed on the tomb of Cyrus, “*O Man ! whosoever thou art, and whencesoever thou comest, (for come I know thou wilt,) I am Cyrus, the founder of the Persian Empire. Envy not the little earth, that covers my body.*” On his death bed, he appointed his son Cambyses, to succeed him in the empire ; and to his other son, Smerdis, he gave several considerable governments.

About 529 years B. C. the new monarch commenced a reign, characterized by folly, baseness, and guilt. One of his first enterprizes was a war against Egypt, at that period a populous, and flourishing country. The treaty of Phanes, the Halicarnassian, who belonged to the Grecian auxiliaries, facilitated the approach of the Persian troops. Being desirous of taking the city of Pelusium by assault, Cambyses caused a number of cats, dogs, and other animals, held sacred by the Egyptians, to be placed in the first rank of his army, and thus deterred the besieged, from discharging their weapons. The town, at all events, was speedily reduced, and Psammeticus, king of Egypt, defeated in a great and decisive battle. Herodotus informs us, that he

saw the skulls, with which the field of battle was strewed, and that those of the Egyptians were hard as stone, because the heads of the children of that country were shaved, and the bones were hardened by the sun; whereas those of the Persians were soft and brittle, because they were accustomed, from their infancy, to wear turbans. Along with Egypt, the neighbouring Africans, and the Greeks of Cyrene and Barea, submitted to the conqueror. The latter, elated with success, next meditated the subjection of Carthage; but, as the Phœnicians refused their co-operation, he turned his hostile views on Ethiopia. With a view to survey and estimate the resources of that country, he sent ambassadors, with presents, to the king. The Ethiopian monarch, whose eye could penetrate through the mask of friendship, sent his own bow, in return, to Cambyses, accompanied with this emphatic injunction to the ambassador, *Advise your Master not to invade Ethiopia, till he can bend their king's bow, with the same ease that I do; and exhort him, to thank the Gods, for not having inspired us with the ambition of extending our dominion.* On receipt of this galling message, giving way to the fury of his passion, he at once put his armies in motion, without providing against the perils, which they had to encounter in the desert. An advanced detachment of fifty thousand men, being overtaken by a whirlwind, was buried in the sand; while the main body, which he commanded in person, had nearly perished with famine. Returning by Thebes, he there vented his rage and disappointment on the rich temples, which he ordered to be plundered, and consigned to the flames; and, at Memphis, having interpreted the popular rejoicings, at the appearance of the god Apis, into a personal affront, he commanded the magistrates to be executed, insulted the god, caused the priests to be scourged, and prohibited the celebration of the festival, under pain of death. He ordered his brother, Smerdis, who had strength to bend the king of Ethiopia's bow, to be assassinated. He espoused his own sister, after he had referred the propriety of such a union to the judges, who gave it as their opinion, that though there was no law, which permitted a brother to marry his sister, yet there was one, which permitted the kings of Persia, to act as they thought proper. Thus it is, that despotism degrades alike the sovereign, and his ministers of justice! The ensuing anecdote, which is also re-

corded of Cambyzes, paints, in a still more afflicting manner, the debasing influence of uncontrouled dominion. The king having, one day, asked his favourite, Prexaspes, what was said of him, in private conversation,—‘Your great qualities are much admired,’ replied the minion, ‘but they allege, that you are too fond of wine.’ ‘They suppose, no doubt,’ rejoined the king, ‘that wine impairs my faculties; but of this you shall judge presently?’ Having then drunk to excess, he ordered the son of Prexaspes, to stand at the end of the apartment, with his left hand on his head, and, snatching a bow, shot him through the heart; adding, in a tone of savage exultation, “*Have I a steady hand?*” To which the wretched parasite replied, “Apollo could not have aimed better.”

As Cambyzes was on his return to Persia, he was informed, that certain conspirators had placed another on his throne, under the feigned name of Smerdis; but, in the midst of his preparations, to inflict severe vengeance on the usurper and his partisans, an accidental wound, from his own sword, delivered the East from his cruelty and oppression. Another conspiracy, formed by seven of the nobles, effected the murder of the pretended Smerdis; and the transference of the regal power to one of their own number, the celebrated Darius, son of Hystaspes, governor of Persia, 521 years B. C.

DARIUS, or, as he is sometimes more emphatically designated, Darius the First, or Darius the Great, with a view to confirm his possession of the throne, married Atossa and Artystona, the two daughters of Cyrus; and studied to improve the revenue, and maintain the peace and prosperity of his vast dominions, by adhering to the line of public conduct, which Cyrus had traced for himself. The revolt of the Babylonians, who could ill brook the removal of the seat of empire to Susa, first diverted him from his praiseworthy pursuits, in the fifth year of his reign. Having laid siege to the offending city, with a numerous army, the inhabitants, urged by despair, adopted the barbarous resolution of destroying all the old men, women, and children, as useless consumers of the provisions of the place. After continuing for twenty months before the walls, the Persian monarch was on the point of renouncing the enterprize, when Zopyrus, one of his chief nobles, is said to have devoted himself, with unprecedented generosity, to the interests of his royal master.

Having amputated his nose and ears, and otherwise disfigured his body, he presented himself in the city, as a wretched victim of the cruelty of Darius. The unsuspecting Babylonians, in the fulness of their sympathy and confidence, appointed him to the command of their army. In the course of different sallies and skirmishes, he cut in pieces 15 or 16,000 Persians, whom Darius, as had been privately concerted, exposed half armed. The king, afterwards, approached the walls with his whole army, Zopyrus opened the gates, and put him in possession of the city. Darius demolished the impregnable walls, put to death three thousand of the most active of the revolvers, and conferred on Zopyrus the revenue of Babylon, for life.

Had this powerful sovereign been contented, to wield the sceptre over the fairest portions of the globe, he might now have reigned peaceful, happy, and respected : but the cravings of ambition are insatiate, and the wisdom and experience of ages have scarcely yet impressed monarchs with the important and salutary truth, that the lust of power and conquest almost invariably impels its votary to ruin or disgrace. From the summit of his greatness, Darius cast his eye on Scythia, that cold and inhospitable region, situated between the Danube and the Tanais, whose inhabitants are still recognized under the appellation of *Tartars*, and who, from time immemorial, have led a roaming life, solicitous only to procure food and raiment, by the sustenance of their flocks and herds. Thrice, in very early times, they are reported to have over-run some of the finest provinces of Asia ; but their hostile incursions were desultory and transient ; and Darius, that he might not be wholly without a pretext for his immense military preparations, affected to chastise these wandering hordes, for the predatory aggressions of their forefathers. At the head of an army of 700,000 men, he traversed the lesser Asia, crossed the Thracian Bosphorus, ravaged Thrace, and arrived on the banks of the Danube. Here he was joined by a fleet of 600 sail, manned chiefly by Ionians, who were left to guard the bridge of boats, which they had constructed, and by means of which the army was enabled to enter on the wastes of Scythia. But the inhabitants, according to their custom, retreated, filled up the springs, and cut off the means of procuring provisions ; so that want of subsistence soon compelled the invaders, to retrograde to some more

cultivated district. The Scythians then, collecting their strength, pressed on and harassed their rear ; yet cautiously avoiding a general action. With difficulty Darius effected his retreat, recrossed the Danube, and took up his residence at Sardis.

Thus foiled in one great attempt, he immediately contemplated another, which afforded the prospect of a more successful issue. Having ordered a fleet to be constructed on the Indus, he gave the command of it to Scylax, a Greek, who, sailing down the Indus, entered the Red Sea, by the Straits of Babel-Mandel, landed in Egypt, and, returning to Susa, reported to Darius, the results of his observations. In consequence of this information, the Persian monarch, at the head of a numerous army, entered the extensive and opulent country of India, which he easily subjected to his sway.

The comparative civilization of INDIA ascends to a period of very high antiquity, insomuch, that even the Egyptians and Greeks are supposed, to have derived both scientific instruction and religious doctrines, from that quarter of the world. By whom this country was originally peopled, is a question, which, in all probability, will never be resolved. Certain it is, that some ancient works, in these parts, as the observatory at Benares, the rocking stones, the statues in the island of Elephanta, &c. bespeak both skill and power. Mr. Bryant is inclined to ascribe them to the Cushites, or Babylonians. At all events, we cannot, with the credulity of some moderns, acquiesce in the tales of the Indians themselves, which only shew their ignorance of their own origin. From the earliest times, of which we have any authentic notices, they are represented, as believing in the Metempsychosis, or transmigration of souls ; as divided into classes, or *castes*, which were never confounded by intermarriages ; and as subject to the spiritual guidance of the Brachmans, Bramins, or Priests, who were also their astrologers, prophets, and philosophers, and who derived their name from *Brachma*, one of the principal genii, who were supposed to be employed in the government of the universe. These Bramins were as much respected, as the Persian Magi, or the Egyptian Priests ; while their doctrines were exemplified, by acts of austerity and penance, that excited the admiration even of strangers ; for they stood exposed to the scorching sun, made their bodies proof against the severest trials, and, when old

age or infirmity rendered life burdensome, they ordered their attendants to burn them alive. Such of them as wore no clothes, were, from that circumstance, called *Gymnosophists*. According to Strabo, they believed, that the world had a beginning, and would have an end; that the Supreme Being is omnipotent; that, at first, the fountains flowed with milk, honey, wine, and oil, but that man, having abused these blessings, was deprived of them, and condemned to gain his bread by the sweat of his brow—sentiments which recall the history of our first parents. The *Vedas*, or sacred books of the Bramins, contain the same doctrines, blended with the most absurd fables.

At the period, to which we have deduced our narrative, the history of the Persian monarchy, is intimately connected with the splendid annals and destinies of GREECE—a country, which, for some time, will necessarily assume a conspicuous station, in our sketch of the transactions, and manners of ancient nations. Before, however, we proceed to trace the origin and rise of its political consequence, it may be proper, briefly to review the government, customs, philosophy, and religion of the Persians.

[To be Continued.]

REVIEW.

Considerations on British India, by Lieut. A. White, of the Bengal N. I.—Edin. 1822.

Does every man, who has been ten years in India, fancy himself duly qualified for discussing the policy of its local governments, and describing the manners of its inhabitants; and is it quite enough, to place on the title page of a work, a B. I. or a C. S. to command a marked degree of attention to the sagacious *saws*, that often follow such important disclosures? We dare say Lieutenant White imagines himself, very profoundly versed in the lore, that guides to safe and salutary measures, in ruling our Eastern dominions; but we will venture to assert, that very few of his readers agree with him in opinion. How his book has sold, on the other side of the Cape,

we have not heard ; but it is not very likely to procure him, upon this, many literary laurels ; or a very high reputation, as a political writer. In point of style and composition it is sufficiently dull and heavy ; and is certainly more remarkable for the self complacency, with which the Lieutenant advances to combat the doctrines of others, who have written on the same subjects, than for any thing like success, in proving them to be erroneous. It appears, that the author never thought of turning his attention to writing a book on India, and its grave and important affairs, until he found, when on board of ship, that he had nothing else to do ! He then set about it ; and the present volume is the result.

We are somewhat surprized, that he found a bookseller bold enough, to run the risk of publication ; for besides, that India does not occupy one tenth of the public attention in England, which we Bengalees are apt to imagine, the work before us is not calculated, to gratify curiosity about us, our concerns, and our dominions, even did such curiosity exist. If our Lieutenant had kept a diary of his doings, since he first entered the country ; and noted down all the common-place accidents, that befal a gentleman in the B. I. he might have said something, now and then, that would have been either new or interesting ; or some fact might have found its way into his book, on which it might have been worth the pains to speculate. But sitting down in his cabin, to write paragraph after paragraph, on the policy of Lord Hastings' Administration and Campaigns—on the state of the Press—on the Judicial System, and the Civil Government of India—without having previously taken any pains, to collect materials of his own, on which to found his speculations, it is only the reward, due to his labours, to find, that these speculations are not thought *very valuable*. It so happens, that they are *very erroneous* in many instances—very old and worn out in almost all ; and although the Lieutenant is not likely to do much harm, by the wide spreading devastation of his doctrines, we shall spend a few minutes, in looking into his work.

He sets out with COLONIZATION, a subject, on both sides of which much may perhaps be said ; but certainly our Lieutenant has said nothing on his, which has not been said a thousand times better, before he ever ventured to "throw down

his thoughts." These are crude and common-place ; and in fact nothing more, than a jumbled-together heap of arguments, culled from writers, to whom no acknowledgment has been made, without order and without precision. It is amusing, however, to see with what self sufficiency our author meets Mr. R. Grant, whose writings on the subject of *Colonization*, are well known to be profound and erudite. " I perfectly agree with him," says the Lieutenant, " that the introduction of a more enlightened system of rule has been attended with some benefit, to the native population ; *but* it is this very conviction, which leads me to desire, that British influence was more extensively diffused throughout the land."—How very wise in Lieutenant White ! but what shall we say to his sagacity in discovering, that Mr. Grant allows none of the virtues of humanity and self-restraint, to any one in India, except the Executive ? He says, " it is singular, that this writer should contend for such a monopoly ;" and were it only true, we should say so too. It is however, but doing our author justice to admit, that he is willing to limit his favourite Colonization, by ' the heat of the climate,' ' density of the population,' and ' consequent cheapness of labour.' Of these obstacles to Colonization, the density of the population might have suggested to Lieutenant White, that humanity could not be very friendly to a measure, whose obvious effect would be, in the first instance, to thin this population ; and that by a process, which we know from the history of other parts of the world, has any thing but mercy, to recommend it.—But our author is one of those writers who, on meeting with an argument, or an obstacle in his way, has recourse to the summary process of at once cutting the Gordian knot.—Supposing Colonization to take place, " what probability is there," says he, " of the inhabitants being unjustly dispossessed of their lands ? *None.*" But aware, that there might be some risk of the settlers, ultimately emancipating themselves from British controul, it is necessary to meet this objection ; and in doing so, the author is pleased to observe, that in his opinion, Colonization would necessarily be confined to a few persons, possessing capital. The procreative powers of these capitalists is left out of view, and the possibility of a labouring class of colonists arising,—an evil which even Mr. White deprecates—is considered as unworthy of a moment's attention.

But it is consolatory to learn, on such good authority, that the prospect of the revolt of the Anglo-Indian community must be very distant; were it not that the Lieutenant is determined we shall not go to bed, altogether satisfied that we may not rise in the morning, and find our throats cut by the Russians*, from whom, he says, British India has infinitely more to fear than from colonization. Now this may be very true,—although we don't think so—and colonization may still be a hazardous experiment; and it may even happen, that according to Mr. White, the risk of an invasion from the settlers of New South Wales, and the Cape of Good Hope, is one demanding much more care to guard against, than the unrestrained settlement of Europeans in India; and yet such a license to colonize may not be, in itself, a whit the less impolitic.

We were going on with Lieutenant White, and his Colonization, in expectation, that, like many expert tacticians, he was concealing his force, for some grand *coup de-main*: but what was our disappointment, when this advocate of colonization came at once boldly to this conclusion? "As moral, intellectual, and religious beings, it is unquestionably our duty, to enter upon this career [of colonization], *whatever may be the consequences to our dominion!*" Now suppose that these consequences should chance to be the extermination of the aboriginal inhabitants, after a series of cruelties and oppressions the most horrible, will the Lieutenant still maintain, that as moral,

* The following extract from NAPOLEON IN EXILE, contains the opinion of another, and many may think, a better judge of this matter than Lieutenant White. If it excites not our fears of a visit from our present magnanimous Ally of Russia, it shews at least, that Napoleon and Paul once seriously meditated an invasion of India, via the Caspian.

"If Paul had lived, you would have lost India before now. An agreement was made between Paul and myself to invade it. I furnished the plan. I was to have sent thirty thousand good troops. He was to send a similar number of the best Russian soldiers, and forty thousand Cossacs. I was to subscribe ten millions, in order to purchase camels, and the other requisites to cross the desert. The king of Prussia was to have been applied to by both of us, to grant a passage for my troops through his dominions, which would have been immediately granted. I had at the same time made a demand to the king of Persia, for a passage through his country, which also would have been granted, though the negotiations were not entirely concluded, but would have succeeded, as the Persians were desirous of profiting by it themselves. My troops were to have gone to Warsaw, to be joined by the Russians and Cossacs, and to have marched from thence to the Caspian Sea, where they would have either embarked, or have proceeded by land, according to circumstances. I was beforehand with you, in sending an ambassador on to Persia, to make interest there. Since that time, your ministers have been *imbeciles* enough, to allow the Russians to get four provinces, which increase their territories beyond the mountains. The first year of war, that you will have with the Russians, they will take India from you."

intellectual, and religious beings, we are bound to enter on his favourite career?

Leaving the disadvantages of his scheme, against which he cannot shut his eyes, he opens them to the great benefit, which colonization is to bestow on British India—and presto! ‘the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests of the country receive a powerful stimulus’—*by the conversion of small farms into large ones!* It is necessary, in support, of this admirable argument, to maintain, that the peasantry of India are at present in a most wretched state, and its husbandry at the lowest ebb. The fact of the soil already maintaining so large a population, under the existing mode of culture, is entirely overlooked; and the effect of colonization is the utter extinction of the peasantry, and the aggrandizement of a few wealthy farmers, in their place! But, says the Lieutenant, this change would be very gradual. So much the worse, as the misery of the wretched peasantry would be only so much the longer protracted. We believe that many of the evils, which the author points out, as existing under the present system of renting land in India, prevail to the extent he maintains; and that there is much room for amendment: but colonization is not the remedy, which a wise government would adopt. In his eagerness to recommend this *panacea* for all the evils of India, the Lieutenant loses sight of every thing like consistency; and after enumerating a long catalogue of benefits, to arise from its adoption, he anticipates an objection to all, that he had advanced, which had indeed occurred to ourselves, before we saw it from our author, from whom we scarcely expected it. This objection is, that all he has advanced “may be esteemed altogether visionary.” If, however, the stating of the objection surprized us, we were quite nonplussed by the acknowledgment, that “this may be case.” Although the Lieutenant, after this acknowledgment, launches forth with a “*supposing it to be so,*” we really think it would be labour lost, to follow him any further in his colonization-argument. But before taking leave we must advert to one of the great advantages of his system, which, we doubt not, will recommend it warmly to the Court of Directors. He says, colonization would “open the manufacture of opium to British industry.” Now it so happens, that this manu-

facture might be open enough, under the present state of affairs, were it not that the Honourable Company have, for various wise and weighty reasons, thought proper to shut this manufacture against British industry, so effectually that we are told the appearance of a bed of poppies in a compound, sometimes ensures a visit from a chokedar, to demolish the said manufacture in its infancy.

That British India is not a country, into which Colonization can be introduced, without giving rise to the greatest misery, must be evident to all, who consider the circumstances, in which it is placed: and the arguments, attempted to be drawn from the results of the system in North America, are founded on an analogy, which does not exist. In countries, where civilization has made the progress, which it has done in India; and where an already over-grown population exists, the introduction of settlers, whose services are not demanded, and for whom room must necessarily be made, by the extirpation of those, whom they would affect to civilize, would be not less cruel in practice, than it is absurd in speculation. If the argument against colonization is good on this ground, it is almost superfluous to examine the measure, as affecting the relation between India and England. Colonization would, in our opinion, inevitably lead to the rupture of this relationship, while the nature of the trade, carried on between England and India, precludes our ever looking forward to the commercial advantages, which followed the independence of North America; and hence we should look in vain to this quarter, for any recompense for the loss of the country. It is equally unnecessary, to look at the effects of colonization, as they would very soon evidence themselves, in the character and condition of the colonists. In the course of a very few generations, the European Stock would scarcely be recognizable, as sprung from the healthy and vigorous parentage, from which so unwise and relentless a policy would separate them; and there is nothing, of which we are more persuaded, than that, so far from improving the few aborigines, whom they might spare in possession of their native fields, the colonists themselves would become beset, by all their vices and weaknesses, and soon be scarcely distinguishable from them. But there are yet other grounds, on which we may safely leave the subject of colonization in

India, as it stands. Were all the facilities afforded to it, which Lieutenant White and others so warmly seek, colonization would not, after all, take place. The temptations, in the prospect of sure and extensive gains, must be very strong to induce Europeans, to encounter the diseases and dangers of a climate, like that of Bengal. Nor is it any answer to this to say, that in due time the new settlers would find themselves in possession of constitutions, assimilated to the temperature, under which they lived. As this is nothing more than to maintain, what we have already ourselves admitted, that in due time, they would deteriorate in every corporal, and intellectual faculty, it can only furnish an argument against COLONIZATION.

Our author next turns his attention to religious subjects; and we are sometimes tempted to applaud his modesty, when he speaks on the knowledge possessed by the lower classes of Hindoos, in regard to the Supreme Being; but we are suddenly diverted, from paying him this compliment, by finding him dogmatizing with all the authority of a religious dictator. In speaking of the nature of the worship, which they pay to the Creator, he tells us the Hindoos are "*precisely on the same footing with the Catholics*, with whom the intellectual idea of the Deity is effaced, by the more powerful impression, which is made upon the senses, by the visible representations of the Virgin, and the Saints." The Catholics have a very moderate degree of fair play dealt out to them, in this sage comparison of the Lieutenant's; but the want of justice is made up, by misrepresentation so palpable, as to render Mr. White's opinion entitled to little value. After telling us, however, that the Hindoos have no other idea of God, than that of an ill-shapen mass of wood, it is rather too much to assure us, in the very same page, that we are in a mistake to suppose, that the lower orders are ignorant of the existence of the Supreme Being. Lieutenant White is the only person we ever met with, who seems to have seriously fallen into the error, against which he would guard others, who have not, like him, spent twelve years in India. In paying a very proper tribute to Rammohun Roy, whose writings are well known, Mr. White gives us some very good specimens of the perspicuity of his style. Speaking of the exposition of the Vedas, by which Rammohun has shewn the practice of Suttees to be

contrary to the holy books, the Lieutenant says,—“This naturally produced a defence of the doctrine, with numerous texts from the sacred writings in support of it.” Does the author mean, in support of the defence, or the doctrine? But surely in the following remark, Mr. White has forgotten, that there is *ONE* Religion, to whose scriptures it is inapplicable. “*Like the sacred books of other religions, they [the Vedas] afford texts, which support each side of the question.*” The opinion of such a writer, on the much disputed question of Missionary exertions, is not entitled to much respect. He admits [p. 29] that he never directed his attention particularly to the subject; but he follows up the confession, with an assurance, which we are not disposed to call in doubt. He says he can however “positively declare, that in the years 1817-18, he was stationed at the military cantonment of Barrackpore, within half a mile of the Missionary College of Serampore.” From what he learnt, during his residence so near the head-quarters of Missionary labours, he ventures to express his doubts, whether more than 100, or 200 individuals have become “*nominal Christians*” in the space of thirty years. It would have been gratifying, had the Lieutenant told us the amount of his estimate of *real Christians*; as we are very much of the good Missionaries’ opinion, that the enlightening of one human mind, in the doctrines and precepts of the Christian Faith, is an achievement of great worth and merit—the making a thousand *nominal* converts, one of little importance. When, however, Lieutenant White tells us, that Christianity “has not penetrated, even to the threshold of the gigantic fabric of the Hindoo religion!” we may admire his finely selected figures of speech; but his authority, as to the merits of the question, which has been so much agitated, in regard to Missionary progress, will not be quoted as very conclusive. His enumeration of the causes, why Christianity ‘has not penetrated even to the threshold,’ are to be found at page 29, where every thing like good grammar is set at defiance; and it seems, moreover, somewhat absurd in him to seek for these causes in any thing within the Hindoo temple itself. If Christianity has not yet got even the length of the door, where the obstacles, which her opponent presents, are of course first to be encountered, it would seem but reasonable to infer, that the fault must lie with the Christian teacher himself.—Such is

the loose, vague, and illogical manner, in which Lieutenant White, treats the subject of Missionary labours. It is to be hoped for his credit, as a soldier, that he can drill a Company of Seapoys to better purpose, than he can manage an argument. It is, in fact, when he comes to speak of the Brahminical Faith, as affecting the conduct of the Company's troops, in the intercourse between native officers and privates, that Mr. White seems most at home. We believe his descriptions here to be tolerably correct. When he comes to abuse the Missionaries, for proclaiming the folly and sin of idolatrous practices; and to ask, what would be the treatment of a Hindoo, abusing the Established Faith in England? there may be some, to whom the question may appear pertinent—to us it savours much of the coldness of infidelity. His advice to the Missionaries has not much modesty to recommend it; and even if followed to the extent, to which it is given, to respect the idolatrous worship of the Hindoos, and consequently the priestcraft, by which they are blinded, it ought, to be consistent with itself, to go the length of suggesting, that they should stay at home; and regard the precept,—to “*teach all nations*,” as a dead letter—and an unmeaning command.—It is indeed truly amusing, to see our author indulging himself in advising the Serampore Missionaries; and we have no doubt, they will extend him the pity, which he craves for the poor Hindoos. We perfectly concur, however, with Lieutenant White, that education is to pave the way for Christianity in India; and that in this worthy and proper channel the Missionaries are labouring with zeal and success: but knowing this, and acquainted, as he seems to have been, with the fact, that what was erroneous, though well intended, in the former practice, had given way to a better system, we cannot help thinking, that he might have spared a good ten or twelve pages of hackneyed remarks, not always very consistent, one with another, and some of them, as we have already observed, calculated to bring the warmth of his own Christian profession into doubt. He cannot, however, be accused of want of devotion to the Brahminical system, which he describes as “*enshrining moral principles in the hearts of its votaries* ;” and though he speaks of falsehood being so prevalent, as totally to disqualify the said votaries, from receiving any advantage, from the intro-

duction of British influence, and British law, he is unable to discover, that his opinions are totally at variance with each other !—At the same time, we very willingly allow, that there are many observations, in regard to the Hindoo character, that are just and discriminating, and do credit to Lieutenant White's talents, at estimating much of what he has seen: but they are so neutralized by remarks, *seemingly also his own*, that we are quite at a stand, in attempting to discover what his real sentiments are. We are very much pleased, however, with the following account of the Bengal Seapoy. It appears to be just; and bespeaks that feeling in our author as a Soldier, from whose prevalence the most happy effects must result.

“ With these pacific virtues, the Bengal seapoy possesses professional merits of a superior order. Born a soldier, his character is early marked by a high sense of military honour, and a love of distinction, which impels him to signalize himself. Elevated in rank among his countrymen, he is naturally more exempt from the mean and degrading vices of the lower ranks, and evinces more warmth and generosity of feeling: in the field, he reposes the most absolute reliance on the skill and gallantry of his commander, and, under his guidance, will fearlessly confront the greatest dangers. Under the influence of kind treatment, their attachment to their officers is unbounded: there is no toil or sacrifice which they will not undergo at their desire; but, to call forth this feeling, their confidence must be gained; and this can only be done by means of their language. To the attainment of this object the attention of the young soldier must be directed, who aspires to command men through the medium of their affections. The labour which is bestowed in its acquisition is amply compensated by the increased power and influence which it enables him to obtain in the hearts of his men. When once attained, he will find them easy to govern, and his exertions in their favour amply rewarded by their gratitude. Where power is beneficially exercised, there is no want of regard or affection. Those who have witnessed their unaffected sorrow at the tomb of an officer whom they respected, can do ample justice to this trait of their character. Whatever be my fate through life, I shall ever feel a pride in having commanded such soldiers, and will rejoice that fortune threw me amidst so mild and amiable a race. In explanation of the high character which I have given these men, it ought to be stated, that the profession of a soldier is esteemed far more honourable in India than in England; and that the rank and elevation which it confers, attracts a number of individuals from the better classes of society. The estimation in which

the military profession is held in any community, marks the degree of civilization which it has attained. In the East, the flower of its population are to be found in the ranks ; in the West, the duty of defending the country from danger is intrusted to the dregs of the community.

“ The soldiers of the Bengal army are principally drawn from the first and second classes in society. In a company of native infantry there are generally from 15 to 25 Bramins ; 40 or 50 of the Chutree or second class ; and the rest of the third class ; with about 10 or 15 Musselmen. In intelligence, cleanliness, and knowledge of their duty, the Bramin seapoys appear to me to rank the first. As might be inferred, *a priori*, from their superior education and elevation in society, they possess a greater sense of honour, and their moral character is superior to that of the other classes. These men belong to the first Braminical tribes, the Ooghas, Missurs, and Thakoors of Terhoot, Shahabad, or Sarun ; the Doobees, Tribedees, Choubees, Panrees of Benares, Allahabad, and Oude. The European who ventures to deliver an opinion upon the character of the natives, is unavoidably biassed by the nature of his situation and limited means of observation. The soldier is thrown into contact with the manly, the affectionate, the high-spirited youths of the upper provinces, who are endeared to him by the dangers through which they have passed, and their attachment to his person ; this induces him to form a favourable opinion of the whole population. The civilian is more favourably situated for taking a comprehensive survey of the general character : his professional duties enable him to obtain great insight into the character of various classes, and his liberal education strengthens his powers of observation ; but disadvantages exist in his elevated station, which prevents his mingling with the lower classes, and his habitual occupation as a magistrate, which renders him too familiar with the vices of the community. The missionary possesses more industry than either, and is animated by a much nobler object ; but the rooted abhorrence which he entertains of the Hindoo religion is too apt to vitiate and discolour his statements. By comparing the evidence of these witnesses, a general opinion might be formed of the character of this singular people ; but this requires greater powers of generalization, and a more philosophic impartiality, than has been usually brought to the task.”

If our author got occasionally beyond his depth in treating COLONIZATION, and MISSIONARY labours, he certainly finds no firm footing for his feet, when he ventures on *the State of the Press in India*. Here he is all afloat ; but the subject was one, too much talked of in India, when he left it, to admit of his not taking his share in discussing it. He has not, however, like

some of its advocates here, attempted to misrepresent its real condition. He has admitted, that the liberty of the Press has never existed in India ; and even appears to assert, that the late Governor General, so far from granting freedom to public discussion, has but more and more prohibited it. When the Lieutenant's statement is compared with what may be found in other records, the good folks in England, who take an interest in the progress of *Liberal Principles* over the East, will learn to moderate their exultation ; and our Honorable Masters in Leadenhall Street will find, that the idol of Messrs. Stanhope, Hume and Kinnaird is *vox et præterea nihil* ! Lieutenant White informs us, indeed, that "a new tone and character" has been given to the Calcutta Press. We doubt much, if at this moment, he would regard this tone and character, as in any respect an improvement on those, that prevailed under the old system. We may without arrogance lay claim to a slight acquaintance with the Calcutta Press ; and so far as it has operated on the harmony and good order of Society, we cannot regard the period, that has elapsed, since the removal of the censorship, as the brightest in its history. In estimating the effects, which have resulted from the very liberal interpretation, given to the restrictions, which replaced the censorship, we must look to the evils, as well as to the advantages. It would require a considerable degree of acumen, to discover the latter to any extent—they must be blind, indeed, who in existing circumstances cannot discover the former. The sentiments of the Marquess of Hastings, so often quoted by the advocates of the Liberty of the Press in India, bestow no eulogium on this Liberty, which is not well merited ; but the very fact of the restrictions, prohibiting its existence in this country, is proof sufficient, that his Lordship pointed their application, in all their latitude, to another hemisphere. It served the purpose of those, who were on the *qui vive* ! for an opportunity to evade the restrictions, to shelter themselves behind these sentiments ; but the period has passed, when they can any longer avail them : and whatever attention the arguments for an unrestricted Free Press in India may be entitled to, the boon has not yet been bestowed ; and, we hope, never will, while the Government rests on a foundation, which would render it eminently dangerous to the Empire of Britain in the East ; and indeed altogether nugatory, as to any one good purpose.

It must not, however, be imagined, that we dissent from the very learned Lieutenant White, when he says, that the right of publication, "*subject to responsibility*," is a visible improvement upon the old system, which placed this right under the absolute controul of an individual. From the abuse of the new order of things, much evil has resulted ; a strict adherence to the enactments regarding the Press will, we doubt not, be attended with very manifest advantages. But we are completely at issue with Mr. White, when he maintains, that "the prosperity of British India would be prodigiously improved, if the free and direct action of Public Opinion was brought to operate upon its governments ; if the liberty of the Press was practically exercised in the same spirit, as it operates in England." Our readers will be amused with the reasoning, by which Mr. White attempts to support his opinion. One would imagine, that the very object of a Free Press was to bestow intelligence upon the people, among whom it is established ; but in examining the first objection offered to it in India, that it might ultimately "cripple the energy of the executive," "loosen the chain of subordination," and "subvert the state," the very logical Lieutenant asserts, "that these evils are only to be dreaded in a community, where the people have attained a due share of power and *intelligence* ; and are enabled to influence the conduct of their Government." This, he goes on to tell us, cannot be said of British India. Granted ; but if it is never to be said, for what conceivable purpose, is the liberty of the Press, as it exists in England, to be introduced into this country ? It is obvious, that on the Lieutenant's own reasoning, the Native population are not to come in contact with the Executive, through a Free Press. We are, therefore, left to consider who they are, whose opinion is to be brought, to operate upon the government of the country. To bring its own opinion to operate upon itself, is sufficiently absurd ; to bring the opinion of its Civil or Military Servants, who are obviously a part of the Executive, is not less so ; and to claim the right for the few Europeans, who are *permitted as a favour*, to reside in this country, unconnected with these Services, is to give an air of ridicule to the whole subject : not to mention the obvious inconsistency of claiming that for the few, which the author sets out with admitting, would, in the hands of the many, cripple

the government, and subvert the state ! Our author speaks indeed, after all, of the bright æra at length arriving, at which an enlightened Hindoo Public will influence the conduct of the Supreme power ; but the present generation need take no alarm. Mr. Edmonstone himself may calm his fears, for two centuries are to elapse before it comes. We agree, however, with Mr. Edmonstone, that it is wise to legislate even for the benefit of our grandchildren's grandchildren. But what shall we say to Lieutenant White's notions of Freedom of the Press, when he urges its adoption from the consideration, that it never can become pernicious in India, because its salutary power of exposing falsehood will be always supported by *the influence of Government!*

The observations of Lieutenant White, on the policy of constituting the Press, the channel by which military men may communicate their grievances, ought not to be passed over in silence. They are to be found from p. 103 to p. 113, and are such as betray the grossest ignorance of what constitutes the very essence of military discipline, and military duty. We are astonished to see such sentiments from the pen of a Soldier. When this Officer asks, " What other medium is there but the Press," by which the grievances of the army can be redressed, he will find an answer surely satisfactory to him, in the order of the late gallant Commander-in-Chief, by which this channel, which certainly had begun to open, has been most properly and effectually closed. The reasoning into which Mr. White enters to shew, that the evils of military insubordination, which once occurred in India, would not have taken place had there been a Free Press, are too puerile to require refutation. Such of our readers, as are desirous of seeing them, may turn to Lieutenant White's book. When he speaks of the " beneficial effects already resulting from the limited discussions on military affairs, which have been permitted in the Bengal Army during the administration of Lord Hastings," he is guilty of the most unfair representation of his Lordship's measures in regard to the Press—a misrepresentation, for which there is no excuse, although his ignorance of the measures resorted to by his Lordship to restrain the discussions to which he refers, may plead his apology for not noticing this fact. We are persuaded, that should Lieutenant White's book fall into the hands

of his brother Officers, they will with one voice reject his doctrines, as subversive of every thing like the obedience which is the very basis of military duty. Where Lieutenant White has picked up *his* notions of this duty, we are at a loss to guess; but we think, it would have been wise in him to have kept them to himself, if he has any intention of returning to this country. We might, indeed, have left his doctrines to the fate which their own absurdity is sure to call down upon them. But we are impressed with a feeling, that they may be dangerous as well as absurd: and we cannot altogether dismiss from our minds an apprehension, that although "Lieutenant White may have huddled up his Considerations" on his way to England, as he tells us, without having any materials *of his own*, he has been pretty liberally furnished with materials—*by some other people*.

But the subject admits of being brought within still narrower limits. Mr. White denies not, that the Government of British India is, and must be despotic in its form; and we may leave it to him, and the advocates of unrestricted Liberty of the Press to shew, how the system, which they recommend, can possibly exist under such a form of polity, as they admit to be necessary. When British India presents the phenomena of a Hindoo House of Peers, counselling the Monarch—a Hindoo House of Commons, guarding the Public Purse, and voting the *Ways and Means* of the Empire, and delegated to perform these duties by the Counties, and the Boroughs of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa—we are not quite sure, but that we may ourselves be found among the advocates of an unrestricted Free Press in India. While things remain as they are, there may be no harm in Lieutenant White indulging in the *profound* speculations, with which his book abounds—except, indeed, to his own reputation, as a judge of such matters; but we think there would be not a little, were the legislature, adopting his views, to amend the law, as applicable to this country.

We here take our leave of Lieutenant White, and his book, without however pledging ourselves not to enter in a future number into a review of that part, which regards the Policy of the late Governor General, in respect to Nepaul and the Central States of India, or that which treats of the Bengal Army and Civil Administration. Our readers in the mean time may

rest satisfied, that there is nothing very new, if it chance occasionally that there is something very extraordinary, in his observations. He has written a book; and his book has been bepraised—with what justice we hope we have enabled our readers to judge.

◆

THE LOLLARDS. *A Tale, founded on the Persecutions of the Fifteenth Century. By the Author of the Mystery, or Forty Years ago, &c.* 3 Vols. 12mo. London.

NOVEL writing, like other literary pursuits, has its changes, and revolutions; and guided by, as much as it guides, public opinion, has been for some time leaving the love-sick, and sentimental path, to travel in the more matter of fact channel of history, and real life. It was formerly the fashion, to introduce none but ideal characters on the stage. They might act and speak like personages, with whom every one is acquainted; but they were, after all, only *fuc similes* of what men were found to be. The mode of attacking the heart, and the imagination, is now changed; and history is mingled with fiction, in a manner unquestionably more amusing, than the one formerly pursued. It may, indeed, be doubted, how far it is treating History with respect, to couple her graver truths with imaginary facts, if we may so speak, and ideal personages; and it is possible, that the reader may, by such an amalgamation, be sometimes led into very mistaken notions, in regard to many important occurrences, in the annals of our race. There are, and will be critics, who will reason in this manner; but we should be sorry, for our own part, if they succeeded in depriving us of the pleasure of perusing such works, as *Waverly*, *Nigel*, and the **LOLLARDS**. We would, however, warn our readers, in perusing the last of these works, against ascribing, for example, the celebrated journey of Jerome of Prague to the tomb of Wickliffe, to John Huss, to whom, in the novel before us, it is gravely given. Both were devoted to the principles of Wickliffe; but it best suited the purpose of our author to give the journey to Huss. There are also incidents out of time, as well as persons out of place; and the story of the Mayor of Chester, although an historical fact, did not take place, until forty years after the period, when the

scene of the Lollards is fixed. The author, likewise, interweaves the invention of printing with his tale; and makes a beautiful and masterly use of it. In this he has been guilty of a palpable anachronism, which we readily overlook, for the pleasure he has afforded us, by the management of this part of his machinery.

The period, chosen for the Tale before us, was one of the most singular, and important in the civil and religious history of Europe; and access to the pages of *Maitland*, *Malcolm Douce*, *Hollingshed*, *Grose*, and others, has furnished an ample stock of facts, and local representations, while the very principal character, JOHN HUSS, is closely drawn from the picture he presents of himself in his own letters, and from the narratives of *Fox*, *Clarke*, and *Gilpin*. The singular hostility, which pursued the English translations of the Bible; the no less singular zeal, with which these were diffused by the Wickliffites; and the avidity, with which they were read by the people; were the most remarkable features of the age, whose manners and acts are here delineated. The scene, like the cause, in which the Lollards suffered, is spread over Europe, and the reader sometimes finds himself in London, sometimes in a Council of Churchmen at Constance.

THE LORD COBHAM—the hero of the story—becoming suspected of entertaining Wickliffite sentiments, on the subject of religion, and being a man formidable alike from his rank and wealth, and from his personal character and influence, is for sometime narrowly watched by Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, and at length committed to the Tower: but Henry V. although highly incensed against Cobham, was unwilling to proceed to the last extremity; and granted him a respite of fifty days. During this interval Cobham, aided, as was supposed, by his friends, but in reality by the king himself, makes his escape from the Tower.

At the period, when Cobham incurred the displeasure of Henry, and when a bill of attainder was framed against him, his eldest son, *Edward Oldcastle*, was about to be married to Matilda, the daughter of Sir Thomas Venables, a wealthy Knight of ancient family; and a rigid disciple of the Church of Rome. The attachment of the young pair was mutual; and a match, which the parents first projected, was thus sin-

gularly happy, in meeting the wishes of the parties themselves. But the heresy of Cobham rendered the union of his son with Matilda Venables, a crime in the eyes of Sir Thomas, from which he recoiled with horror. His daughter was commanded to withdraw her affections from Edward Oldcastle, and a new lover was found for her, in the eldest son of Lord Powis. The influence of Bishop Chichely, a name celebrated in the annals of the Church, was added to that of her father and her aunt; and every argument, which zeal for the Catholic Creed, detestation of the Wickliffite doctrines, and prudential regard for the honour and safety of her family, could devise, was urged to accomplish their object.

While Henry V. was preparing to enter on the campaign in France, in which England reaped so many laurels, and while Archbishop Chichely turned himself towards the effectual destruction of Wickliffe learning, Cobham had fled into Wales, and his son and daughter, in the solitude of Lutterworth, indulged in the prohibited delight of reading the Scriptures in English. Edward had executed a copy from one which his father had received from the hands of Wickliffe himself, and which he prized above every worldly treasure. While thus engaged, the pious party were surprized by the appearance of JOHN HUSS. In his own country his enemies had prevailed against him; and he had taken refuge in England, and visited the tomb of Wickliffe, not with the view of the weak idolater, but to collect such writings, as were left by that good man. We are here presented with the tale of Huss's early love, and the tragical end of his beloved *Elvira*. The good man, as may be supposed, accompanies the narrative of his own suffering, with the consolations of religion, and the counsels of the most profound wisdom; and the fugitives listen with sympathy and delight to what he says. Cobham then relates to Huss the substance of the charges, which had been brought against him, and what occurred on his appearance at Paul's and Ludgate Convent, to answer these charges. In this part of the work, the author adheres closely to facts, furnished by the history of the period; and gives us a lively picture of the extreme folly of the times, in laying stress upon the most insignificant trifles, as matters of the highest importance, as well as of the total disregard to justice, displayed in the examination of a heretic.

“ What said they of their images ? ” asked Huss.

“ Why truly one did ask me, why I should think it needful to object to worshipping good images. ‘ O ! ’ quod I, ‘ right well I would honour them by wiping off the dust, which grined their faces, because a towel, I suspect, for them, were better than a prayer.’ Then friar Palmer asked, if I would worship the real cross ? ‘ Where is it,’ questioned I. He answered not to this, but called upon me then, to suppose it there. ‘ How passing wise,’ quod I, ‘ this holy man is, who deigns to question me about a thing, the which he cannot tell me where to seek it ! But still I fain would learn, what worship I should pay to it.’ ”

“ ‘ Replied they to you then ? ’ said Huss.

“ A clerk eked the learned friar out, and forthwith said, that I should yield such worship, as Paul sanctioned, when he did desire, he might rejoice, but only in the cross. ‘ Yea,’ said I then, ‘ but never did he mean his joy was in the piece of very wood ; ’ and having pointed to my form, I that same moment stretched my arms out thus — ‘ and this,’ said I, ‘ which now you see before you,’ meaning myself, while standing in that form, ‘ is a living cross, and better far than that of which you speak, because the great Creator of the world did make it ; yet claim I not, that you should worship it ; why, then, expect that I should bow to a mere log of lifeless wood, carved out and coloured by a mortal’s fancy ? ’ ”

“ ‘ Spoke they then of the Pope,’ Huss enquired.

“ They did : and thus I answered. ‘ The Pope and you make up the monster, Antichrist : the begging friars and cheating pardoners do form his wagging tail.’ Thereat, the troop of that quality, who thronged the hall, again called out with might and main, ‘ O ! shocking heresy ! ’ so did that seem to them, which went to touch their purses and extortions. But little more, I will not rehearse it, was said, and then they read the sentence, they had resolved to pass.”

“ It was the Bishop Arundel who read it.”

“ He was the man,” said Cobham, “ and awful was the judgment that ensued. The hand of the avenger soon appeared, and an unknown malady assailed his life. His speech did suddenly fail him ; for that same tongue, which read the iniquitous sentence passed on me, became so swollen that it in vain essayed, to articulate a prayer for mitigation of the fearful doom, pronounced against its owner.”

“ This I did hear of, and trust me, I failed not to make it known through all Bohemia. Thus at the end, will the justice of the Mighty One be known. Sufficient is it for us to know, that in due time his mercy shall be triumphant ; and still confiding in that, though all mankind were

leagued against me, I should not fear their malice, while living here, adhering to the right, so I can feel that I perform my duty. I know myself superior to calamity; and all the terrors tyrants, popes or priests would wake, with sword or flame, or agonizing wheel, I laugh to scorn."

On his return to Prague, to which place Edward Oldcastle and his sister accompanied John Huss, the Bohemian proceeded to inform young Cobham of the important secret, with which he had brought him so far from home, to be made acquainted. This was nothing less than the art of printing, then in possession of *Hoffman* alone, but confided to Edward, on condition he should print nothing in the German language, and should preserve the most inviolable secrecy, as to the nature of the invention. The most sacred oath, taken by Edward, after Huss had approved of the step, bound the young nobleman to despise alike rewards and punishments, should they be offered him, to reveal a secret so important. The secrecy, with which the whole of this transaction was conducted, bespoke the danger, in those days, of labouring for the diffusion of knowledge.

Before Huss set out for England, the storm began to gather around him, which was ultimately to overwhelm him. The power and influence, which he had acquired over the people of Prague, gave great alarm to the Pope, and the Catholic Clergy; and Wincellaus had been prevailed on, to banish him from Prague. Soon after his return with Alice, he was summoned to attend the Council of Constance. Furnished with a safe-conduct from the Emperor Sigismund, which to the eternal infamy of that prince, was violated in the person of the Bohemian, Huss proceeded to Constance, accompanied by Alice. His departure from Prague is well described, and represents the character of Huss, in the most amiable light.

" ' God be with you'—said a humble artisan as he was leaving the city.

" ' God be with you—for I think verily, my dear and good master John, that you shall not return to us again.'

" ' Thy kind anxiety,' Huss replied, ' carries thee too far. So doth it my good and holy friend, Jerome; who saith it is his conviction, that I shall never pass safe from the Council '

" ' I do believe it,' said the poor man, ' and my eyes now gaze on thee with greediness; believing, as I do, that it is the last time, they shall be feasted with a view of thy earthly form.'

“There was an expression in the countenance and manner of the man, that gave his words importance. A feeling that they were prophetic, came over Huss; and Alice, who heard them, trembled while he spoke. The pastor remarked it, and anxious to remove the impression, which he perceived they had made on the daughter of his friend, he said—

“You do not well. Such fears are idle. He who made me, should such be his high pleasure, can preserve my life at Constance :—should he will the contrary, dost thou think I could escape by tarrying here?’

“This was perfectly unanswerable; but feeling in the man, who had accosted him, was still too potent to be controlled by reason.

“‘Rebuke me not,’ he cried. ‘Let not a reproving sound be the last, that mine ear shall drink from thy lips;—for this I do feel is the last time, that we shall meet. The king, not of Hungary, but of Heaven, reward you with all blessings for the faithful doctrine, which I have received from your ministry.’

“Huss spoke with his accustomed kindness, and the artisan, still weeping, retired among the crowd.”

Huss at length arrived at Constance; and in displaying him, at one time, the gaze and wonder of every city, through which he passed; the man, on whom the eyes of thousands were fixed; and for whose fate, and that of his doctrines, thousands waited with anxiety—and at another, representing him in his retirement with the daughter of his unfortunate friend—the author is furnished with an opportunity of giving interest and variety to his character by displaying it in such opposite circumstances. The author gives us a picture of the manners of the times, as displayed in the company assembled at Constance on this solemn occasion, and the persons who followed in the trains of Archbishops and Abbots. That minstrels and jesters should have been found at an assembly of Divines, appears singular to us; but we know from the history of this celebrated Council, that it was graced by a numerous band of buffoons, while six hundred barbers attended, to preserve the beards of the Doctors in canonical trim.

The Council of Constance opens with a violent dispute, on a point of precedence, between the Bishop of Antioch and the Bishop of Bath. We cannot afford room for the whole of this *Christian-like* disputation; but the following rejoinder of the Bishop of Bath, will give our readers some idea of the style of language and sentiment, then in vogue :—

"The knowledge then is new to France," returned the English prelate, "or with most exemplary charity she has forborne to use it. It served her little on Cressy's plain, and Poitiers's blood-stained field. Shall I remind my Lord of Antioch, how then your routed recreant cohorts fled, from numbers far inferior, even like sheep before the gallant mastiff, forsaking all that warriors should defend, their prostrate country and their captive king? Now speak again disparagingly of England, if you list, remembering, as you must, how great her power, how vast her influence; and, remembering too, how oft when France ventured to assail, her enmity hath been chastised, her pride shipwrecked on the Heaven-defended shores of England."

"The Heaven-defended shores of England," the patriarch exclaimed, contemptuously, repeating the words of his antagonist—" 'Tis true, that England has sometimes found opportunity to gratify her taste, for despoiling all that is fair and noble. A host of English gnats, have in times past, surprised the Gallic lion sleeping. Compassion forbids me to tell what has followed. But when your idle tongue dare talk about your Heaven-defended shores, I half-suspect we speak of different places. Mean you that England which Rome conquered—that was the common fate of the world—but which the Romans abandoned, as too worthless to retain; that England, which then changing masters, was now enslaved by the Saxons, now tributary to the Dane, and which was next conquered by one dutchy of the realm of France; and conquered in such sort, that not an atom of your soil remained unsubdued; that even your language but half survived; and all that remained to the Heaven-defended shores of England, was their name, and that was spared, because the conqueror (being a man of small taste), chose to wear it?"

"Right glad am I to see that it is needful to travel back so many ages, to find the time when England was vanquished."

"Methinks you need not marvel at that, seeing that your England was so steeped, so absorbed in conquest, that it has but newly obtained importance enough to make it an object worth re-conquering. The Norman progeny still wears its crown. The blood of France still governs you; at first but bastard blood, yet let me not be understood to say it was not good enough to govern Englishmen."

"And doubtless," said the Bishop of Bath, "of that blood France has such store, that she could people all the thrones of Europe with it, yet still retain sufficient for her ownland, and have to spare. But if to come from Norman William's loins be deemed disgrace, go tell your master so, and flout his pedigree; for intermarriages have given his race as large

a rule in France, as they possess in England. Then take your scoffings back again, which to this high assembly needs must prove, more than could words of mine, how irrational your arrogance, which in aught would extol France above England; that England which Pope Innocent sighed to see; which the holy monk Brithwald heard a voice, not human, proclaim to be God's own kingdom; and which renowned and famous isle, had the Omnipotent fashioned the world round like a ring to wear upon his finger, would have been the brightest gem in it."

After the death of Huss the scene is transferred to England; and the next sufferer in the cause of Wickliffite learning is the brave and the good Lord Cobham. This nobleman is discovered in his retreat by Earl Powis, the father of Octavius, the lover of Cobham's daughter. Powis, actuated by the most base and mercenary motives, delivers him into the hands of the Church, then trembling for her power, and determined to strike terror into the *Lollards*, by some signal act of punishment. The martyrdom of Cobham took place soon after the return of Henry from the field of Agincourt: and the exultation of the people upon this signal victory of the English arms, was cunningly converted by Chichely to the destruction of a cause, whose progress he had long regarded with the greatest alarm. The entrance of Henry into his capital, and his triumphant reception by the citizens, is minutely described by our author; and the following description of the sacred and profane pomp, called forth by the occasion, affords a pretty fair specimen, at once of his style, and of the extent of his antiquarian knowledge and research.

"At noon the expectant crowds were refreshed with tidings, that the cavalcade approached. A hundred youths, representing the bachelors of London, led the way, wearing black bonnets, with doublets and hose of the same colour, with skyblue mandilions, or jackets ornamented with silver-gilt lace: these preceded the procession, but were not considered to form a part of it. The clergy of the city had met the king at St. Thomas of Watering, and made a show of taking their place in the rear. The piety of Henry would by no means permit this, and he insisted that their holy body should precede. The archbishop, the abbot, and monks of Canterbury, had received the king with great pomp and solemnity in that city. Chichely had accompanied him thence to London, and now arrayed in his sacerdotal robes, took his place in the pageant, as head of the church. He wished to advance with the serenity of

pious gratitude ; but when he looked round at the superb scene, in which he was an actor, and heard the loud acclamations of the countless thousands, brought together to behold it, he could not suppress the exultation, which he felt, at having, by his influence over the king, been the main cause of events, so important, and of a triumph so brilliant.

“ The Bishops of Bath and Hereford, who had newly returned from Constance, were near him ; and these, like himself and the other prelates, who were present, had arrayed themselves for the occasion in all, that ecclesiastical magnificence could supply, to enhance the grandeur of the show. The superbly embellished crozier, vied with the lustre of the dazzling mitre. Incense flamed from the massy censers ; costly chalices met the eye at every step ; and besides these, a collection of rare objects, held to be above all price, were carried with appropriate state and reverence, as relics of departed saints. One priest had the glory of bearing a lock of John the Baptist's hair, cut from the head as it lay in the charger, after it had been carried out from the hall, in which it was displayed to the inhuman Herod : another sustained one of the stones, by which St. Stephen had perished, which striking him on the temple, was said to have terminated the sufferings of the martyr. Relics of seventy other saints, all equally valuable, came in succession, the whole being followed by a splendid cabinet, which was made particularly prominent in the march, and which was believed to contain a sample of the true wood of the cross, on which the Saviour suffered at Cavalry. This invaluable morsel was gained from the Saracens by negociation. From the arts to which they had been known to resort, some doubts of its identity had at one period got abroad ; but they were all happily removed, by the numerous miracles, performed through its efficacy, which satisfied those, who were held to be the most competent judges in such matters, that the infidels, to their other crimes had not added the unpardonable sin of palming on their Christian friends an impostor-splinter. It was accordingly treated with the reverence, considered to be due to it, being elegantly set in gold, and surrounded with pearls and precious stones. The lord mayor, aldermen, and citizens, who had joined the king at Blackheath, now appeared. The mayor was attired in crimson velvet, turned up with fur ; and the scarlet dresses of the aldermen, coming immediately after the clerical body, formed a very imposing spectacle. Not the least interesting part of their share of the pageant, was furnished by the bearers of two large substantial and richly embossed gold basins. In each of these five hundred marks had been placed, which, with the basins, had been voted as a present to the king, to signify the joy of the corporation at his happy return.”

We must refer our readers to the work itself, for an account of the other pageantries, displayed on this occasion. They will find it replete with antiquarian lore, and may compare it, at their leisure, with the modern method of celebrating the triumph of our arms, and the entrance of our kings into their capitals.

The death of Lord Cobham was followed by the persecution of his son Edward, accused by the betrayer of his father, of the crime of sorcery. The trial of Edward came on before the Archbishop of Canterbury: and when the printed copies of the Scriptures, which he had executed, were produced, their perfect resemblance to each other excited the utmost horror, in the Court and the by-standers.

"The Archbishop himself shrunk back when they were proffered, as if some demon had tendered him the price of his soul; nor was it till after he had crossed himself, and invoked the especial protection of the Most High, that he ventured to receive them into his hands. He turned over some of the leaves, and compared corresponding pages. Appalled beyond description at the terrific display, (such he considered it,) which their exact similitude presented to the view, he laid them down, as if a sight too horrible for human contemplation had shocked his senses."

Sentence, however, was suspended by the sudden appearance of young Octavius, who produced an order from Henry, that proceedings should be staid, and Edward and his accusers heard in the royal presence. The king was then in France, to which Edward and Octavius proceeded in company. The hatred of Earl Powis pursued the devoted family of Cobham, and the services of the ruffian Red Hand, who had assisted him in capturing the father, were now employed to waylay, and murder the son. The intended blow fell on Octavius, who had exchanged dresses with Edward, and the wretched Powis was punished for his crimes, by the loss of his own son. The mystery of Edward's sorcery was cleared up before the two kings of France and England, by the discovery of Hoffman's secret without the forfeiture of Edward's honour; his marriage with the daughter of Sir Thomas Venables soon followed his acquittal; and his sister Alice became the wife of De Marle, the young Frenchman, who had protected her during her journey from Constance to England, after the death of Huss.

Such is a brief outline of *THE LOLLARDS*: to such of our readers as may look into the book itself, we promise both instruction and entertainment.

LIGHTS and SHADOWS of Scottish Life, a Selection from the Papers of the late Arthur Austin. P. 430. 12mo. W. Black, Edinburgh, and T. Cadell, London. 1822.

THE writings of the "Great Unknown," as the author of the "Tales of my Landlord," has not inaptly been styled, have diffused a taste, for the simple pictures of Scottish Life and Manners, from which have already resulted the most beneficial effects. It is impossible to survey the pure and unsophisticated honesty of many of his characters, and the genuine and uncorrupted piety of others, and not find the heart and its affections elevated and softened; and it must be accounted fortunate, in a moral point of view, that it has become fashionable, to display ignorance of what it was once the boast of ladies and gentlemen to be deeply read in,—the puling and the mawkish farrago of nonsense, and romance, that used to issue, in such copious streams, from the Minerva Press.

These remarks have been called forth, some how or other, by observing the work before us, to be dedicated to Sir Walter Scott. It gives, as it professes, a picture of Scottish manners: and it is chiefly to the scenes, in which these manners are to be found in all their distinguishing characteristics, that the author conducts his reader. To the native of the north side of the Tweed, the *Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life* will be more peculiarly interesting; but it is impossible for any one, whose mind is properly constituted, to look upon the warm and beautiful colouring, by which the objects of nature, the incidents of common life, and the sentiments of piety are surrounded, and not to rise from the survey, with a livelier affection towards every thing, that is good in human nature. The stories or tales are twenty-four in number; and of these three have already been laid before the public, viz. "The Elder's Funeral," "The Snow Storm," and "The Forgers."

We have seldom met with any work more calculated to inspire a train of the very best and sweetest feelings, that can take possession of the mind, than the *Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life*. In style they are brief and rapid; sweetly varied in incident; and in sentiment holy, soft and pure. They are, all of them, of a melancholy cast; but the sufferings, which they relate, are borne with a piety so genuine, a meekness so

truly Christian, and a fortitude so manly and noble, that it is impossible, to peruse them without rising from the task, with the heart and its affections every way purified and exalted. In the story of *the Forgers*, the author delineates crime and its consequences, with the pencil, if we may so speak, of an angel; and teaches us to weep over the offence, not only without the compromise of a single moral principle, but with a more thorough aversion from every thing vicious—a more intense reverence and regard for every thing that is virtuous, than the most high wrought declamations of the highest toned censor could imbue. He confines himself in all his tales chiefly to the habitations of the poor; and never was the patience, with which poverty ought to be borne—the resignation, with which suffering ought to be sustained—and the duty of looking to another and a better world, more energetically, and sweetly recommended. To the natives of Scotland this little volume cannot fail to be a most acceptable gift: and it must excite in the minds of our readers, who draw their origin from Tweed's northern bank, a feeling of high gratification, that Scottish Manners and Scottish Scenery should have found so exquisitely true and skilful a delineator. The author of the *Lights and Shadows* is unknown: but we observe from several notices of the present work, that the world may soon expect a **MASTER PIECE** from his pen. For our part, we seek nothing more true and touching, than the beautiful tale of **MOSS-SIDE**, the second in the collection. It opens with a simplicity and air of unadorned truth, which carries us at once to the Cottage of **GILBERT AINSLIE**; and never was the virtuous Cottager of Scotland more beautifully depicted.

“**GILBERT AINSLIE** was a poor man: and he had been a poor man, all the days of his life, which were not few, for his thin hair was now waxing grey. He had been born and bred on the small moorland farm which he now occupied; and he hoped to die there, as his father and grandfather had done before him, leaving a family just above the more bitter wants of this world. Labour, hard and unremitting, had been his lot in life; but although sometimes severely tried, he had never repined; and through all the mist and gloom, and even the storms that had assailed him, he had lived on from year to year in that calm and resigned contentment, which unconsciously cheers the hearth-stone of the blameless poor. With his own hands he had ploughed, sowed, and

reaped his often scanty harvest, assisted, as they grew up, by three sons, who, even in boyhood, were happy to work along with their father in the fields. Out of doors or in, Gilbert Ainslie was never idle. The spade, the shears, the plough-shaft, the sickle, and the flail, all came readily to hands that grasped them well; and not a morsel of food was eaten under his roof, or a garment worn there, that was not honestly, severely, nobly earned. Gilbert Ainslie was a slave, but it was for them he loved with a sober and deep affection. The thralldom, under which he lived, God had imposed, and it only served to give his character a shade of silent gravity, but not austere; to make his smiles fewer, but more heartfelt; to calm his soul at grace before and after meals; and to kindle it in morning and evening prayer.

“There is no need to tell the character of the wife of such a man. Meek and thoughtful, yet gladsome and gay withal, her heaven was in her house; and her gentler and weaker hands helped to bar the door against want. Of ten children that had been born to them, they had lost three; and as they had fed, clothed, and educated them respectably, so did they give them who died a respectable funeral. The living did not grudge to give up for a while, some of their daily comforts, for the sake of the dead; and bought with the little sums, which their industry had saved, decent mournings, worn on Sabbath, and then carefully laid by. Of the seven that survived, two sons were farm-servants in the neighbourhood, while three daughters and two sons remained at home, growing, or grown up, a small, happy, hard-working household.”

We should be totally strangers to that *amor patriæ*, for which the natives of Scotland have been so much distinguished, if we did not feel a pride, in bearing our testimony to that of the author of the Lights and Shadows, that,

“Many Cottages are there in Scotland like Moss-side, and many such humble and virtuous Cottagers, as were now beneath its roof of straw. The eye of the passing traveller may mark them, or mark them not, but they stand peacefully in thousands over all the land; and most beautiful do they make it, through all its wide valleys and narrow glens,—its low holms encircled by the rocky walls of some bonny,—its green mounts elated with their little crowning groves of plane-trees,—its yellow cornfields,—its bare pastoral hill-sides, and all its heathy moors, on whose black bosom lie shining, or concealed glades of excessive verdure, inhabited by flowers, and visited only by the far-flying bees.”

It is difficult to select where all is so good: but the story of *the Poor Scholar* may afford our readers a tolerably fair specimen of the style, and manner of the author. There runs

through it, a natural simplicity which pleases us much. The author never appears labouring to produce any thing fine : yet almost every sentence that falls from his pen, captivates by the charms of a composition, skilfully adapted to the scenes which he paints, and the characters whom he introduces. Every one acquainted with Scottish life and manners, will recognise likenesses, that have often come before his own observation ; and we have met with no work for some time which promises to be more pleasing to a reader, on the banks of the Gauges, and far from “ the heath covered mountains,” than *Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life*. We are persuaded ours will not complain of the length of the following extract. We could not think of taking any thing from a story so feelingly told. It is entitled, “*THE POOR SCHOLAR.*”

“ The vernal weather, that had come so early in the year, as to induce a fear that it would not be lasting, seemed, contrary to that foreboding of change, to become every day more mild and genial ; and the spirit of beauty, that had at first ventured out over the bosom of the earth with timid footsteps, was now blending itself more boldly with the deep verdure of the ground, and the life of the budding trees. Something in the air, and in the great, wide, blue, bending arch of the unclouded sky, called upon the heart, to come forth from the seclusion of parlour or study, and partake of the cheerfulness of nature.

“ We had made some short excursions together up the lonely glens, and over the moors, and also through the more thickly inhabited field-farms of his parish ; and now the old minister proposed, that we should pay a visit to a solitary hut near the head of a dell, which, although not very remote from the manse, we had not yet seen. And I was anxious that we should do so, as from his conversation I understood that we should see there a family—if so a widow and her one son could be called—that would repay us, by the interest we could not fail to feel in their character, for the time and toil, spent on reaching their secluded and guarded dwelling.

“ ‘ The poor widow woman,’ said the minister, ‘ who lives in the hut called Braehead, has as noble a soul as ever tenanted a human bosom. One earthly hope alone has she now—but I fear it never will be fulfilled. She is the widow of a common cottar, who lived and died in the hut which she and her son now inhabit. Her husband was a man of little education, but intelligent, even ingenious, simple, laborious, and pious. His duties lay all within a narrow circle, and his temptations, it may be said, were few. Such as they were, he discharged

the one and withstood the other. Nor is there any reason to think, that had they both been greater he would have been found wanting. He was contented with meal and water all his days ; and so fond of work, that he seemed to love the summer chiefly for the length of its labouring days. He had a slight genius for mechanics ; and during the long winter evenings, he made many articles of curious workmanship, the sale of which added a little to the earnings of his severer toil. The same love of industry excited him from morning to night ; but he had also stronger, tenderer, and dearer motives ; for if his wife and their one pretty boy should outlive him, he hoped, that though left poor, they would not be left in penury ; but enabled to lead, without any additional hardships, the usual life, at least, of the widow and the orphans of honest hardworking men. Few thought much about Abraham Blane while he lived, except that he was an industrious and blameless man ; but, on his death, it was felt that there had been something far more valuable in his character ; and now I myself, who knew him well, was pleasantly surprised to know that he had left his widow and boy a small independence. Then the memory of his long summer days, and long winter nights, all ceaselessly employed in some kind of manual labour, dignified the lowly and stedfast virtue of the unpretending and conscientious man.

“ ‘ The widow of this humble-hearted and simple-minded man, whom we shall this forenoon visit, you will remember, perhaps, although then neither she nor her husband were much known in the parish, as the wife of the basket-maker. Her father had been a clergyman—but his stipend was one of the smallest in Scotland, and he died in extreme poverty. This his only daughter, who had many fine feelings and deep thoughts in her young innocent and simple heart, was forced to become a menial servant in a farm house. There subduing her heart to her situation, she married that inoffensive and good man ; and all her life has been—maid, wife, and widow,—the humblest among the humble. But you shall soon have an opportunity of seeing what sense, what feeling, what knowledge, and what piety, may all live together, without their owner suspecting them, in the soul of the lonely widow of a Scottish cottar ; for except that she is pious, she thinks not that she possesses any other treasure ; and even her piety she regards, like a true Christian, as a gift bestowed.

“ ‘ But well worthy of esteem, and to speak in the language of this world’s fancies, of admiration, as you will think this poor solitary widow, perhaps, you will think such feelings bestowed even more deservedly on her only son. He is now a boy only of sixteen years of age,

but, in my limited experience of life, never knew I such another. From his veriest infancy he showed a singular capacity for learning ; at seven years of age he could read, write, and was even an arithmetician. He seized upon books with the same avidity with which children, in general, seize upon playthings. He soon caught glimmerings of the meaning even of other languages ; and, before he was ten years old, there were in his mind clear dawnings of the scholar, and indications not to be doubted of genius and intellectual power. His father was dead—but his mother, who was no common woman, however common her lot, saw with pure delight, and with strong maternal pride, that God had given her an extraordinary child to bless her solitary hut. She vowed to dedicate him to the ministry, and that all her husband had left should be spent upon him, to the last farthing, to qualify him to be a preacher of God's word. Such ambition, if sometimes misplaced, is almost always necessarily honorable. Here it was justified by the excelling talents of the boy—by his zeal for knowledge, which was like a fever in his blood—and by a childish piety, of which the simple, and eloquent, and beautiful expression has more than once made me shed tears. But let us leave the manse, and walk to Braehead. The sunshine is precious at this early season ; let us enjoy it while it smiles.'

" We crossed a few fields—a few coppice woods—an extensive sheep pasture, and then found ourselves on the edge of a moorland. Keeping the shelving heather ridge of hills above us, we gently descended into a narrow rushy glen, without any thing that could be called a stream, but here and there crossed and intersected by various runlets. Soon all cultivation ceased, and no houses were to be seen. Had the glen been a long one, it would have seemed desolate ; but on turning round a little green mount that ran almost across it, we saw at once an end to our walk, and one hut, with a peat-stack close to it, and one or two elder, or, as we call them in Scotland, bourtrie-bushes, at the low gable end. A little smoke seemed to tinge the air over the roof uncertainly—but except in that, there was nothing to tell that the hut was inhabited. A few sheep lying near it, and a single cow of the small hill-breed, seemed to appertain to the hut, and a circular wall behind it apparently enclosed a garden. We sat down together on one of those large massy stones that often lie among the smooth green pastoral hills, like the relics of some building utterly decayed—and my venerable friend, whose solemn voice was indeed pleasant in this quiet solitude, continued the simple history of the Poor Scholar.

" At school he soon out-stripped all the other boys, but no desire of superiority over his companions seemed to actuate him—it was the pure

native love of knowledge. Gentle as a lamb, but happy as a lark, the very wildest of them all loved Isaac Blane. He procured a Hebrew Bible and a Greek Testament, both of which he taught himself to read. It was more than affecting—it was sublime and awful, to see the solitary boy sitting by himself on the braees, shedding tears over the mysteries of the Christian faith. His mother's heart burned within her towards her son; and if it was pride, you will allow that was pride of a divine origin. She appeared with him in the kirk every Sabbath, dressed not ostentatiously, but still in a way that showed she intended him not for a life of manual labour. Perhaps at first some half thought that she was too proud of him; but that was a suggestion not to be cherished, for all acknowledged that he was sure to prove an honour to the parish in which he was born. She often brought him to the manse, and earth did not contain a happier creature than her, when her boy answered all my questions, and modestly made his own simple, yet wise remarks on the sacred subjects gradually unfolding before his understanding and his heart.

“ ‘ Before he was twelve years of age he went to College—and his mother accompanied him to pass the winter in the city. Two small rooms she took near the Cathedral, and while he was at the classes, or reading alone, she was not idle, but strove to make a small sum to help to defray their winter expenses. To her that retired cell was a heaven, when she looked upon her pious and studious boy. His genius was soon conspicuous; for four winters he pursued his studies in the university—returning always in summer to this hut, the door of which during their absence was closed. He made many friends, and frequently, during the three last summers, visitors came to pass a day at Braehead, in a rank of life far above his own. But in Scotland, thank God, talent, and learning, and genius, and virtue, when found in the poorest hut, go not without their admiration and their reward. Young as he is, he has had pupils of his own—his mother's little property has not been lessened at this hour by his education—and besides contributing to the support of her and himself, he has brought neater furniture into that lonely hut, and there has he a library limited in the number but rich in the choice of books, such as contain food for years of silent thought to the Poor Scholar—if years indeed are to be his on earth.’

“ We rose to proceed onwards to the hut, across one smooth level of greenest herbage, and up one intervening knoll a little lower than the mount on which it stood. Why, thought I, has the old man always spoken of the Poor Scholar, as if he had been speaking of one now

dead? Can it be, from the hints he has dropped, that this youth, so richly endowed, is under the doom of death, and the fountain of all those clear and fresh gushing thoughts about to be sealed? I asked, as we walked along, if Isaac Blane seemed marked out to be one of those sweet flowers 'no sooner blown than blasted,' and who perish away like the creatures of a dream? The old man made answer that it was even so—that he had been unable to attend College last winter—and that it was to be feared he was now far advanced in a hopeless decline. Simple is he still as a very child—but with a sublime sense of duty to God and man—of profound affection and humanity, never to be appeased, towards all the brethren of our race. Each month—each week—each day has seemed visibly to bring him new stores of silent feeling and thought—and even now, boy as he is, he is fit for the ministry. But he has no hopes of living to that day—nor have I. The deep spirit of his piety is now blended with a sure prescience of an early death. Expect, therefore, to see him pale—emaciated—and sitting in the hut like a beautiful and blessed ghost.'

"We entered the hut, but no one was in the room. The clock ticked solitarily, and on a table, beside a nearly extinguished peat fire, lay the open Bible and a small volume, which, on lifting it up, I found to be a Greek Testament. 'They have gone out to walk, or to sit down for an hour in the warm sunshine,' said the old man. 'Let us sit down and wait their return. It will not be long.' A long, low sigh was heard in the silence, proceeding, as it seemed, from a small room adjoining that in which we were sitting, and of which the door was left half-open. The minister looked into that room, and, after a long earnest gaze, stepped softly back to me again, with a solemn face, and taking me by the hand, whispered to me to come with him to that door, which he gently moved. On a low bed lay the Poor Scholar, dressed as he had been for the day, stretched out in a stillness too motionless and profound for sleep, and with his fixed face up to heaven. We saw that he was dead. His mother was kneeling, with her face on the bed, and covered with both her hands. Then she lifted up her eyes, and said, 'O merciful Redeemer, who wrought that miracle on the child of the widow of Nain, comfort me, comfort me, in this my sore distress! I know that my son is never to rise again until the great judgment-day. But not the less do I bless thy holy name—for thou didst die to save us sinners!'

"She arose from her knees, and, still blind to every other object, went up to his breast. 'I thought thee lovelier, when alive, than any of the sons of the children of men—but that smile is beyond the power of a mother's heart to sustain.' And stooping down, she kissed his lips,

and cheeks, and eyes, and forehead, with a hundred soft, streaming, and murmuring kisses, and then stood up in her solitary hut, alone and childless, with a long mortal sigh, in which all earthly feelings seemed breathed out, and all earthly ties broken. Her eyes wandered towards the door, and fixed themselves with a ghastly and unconscious gaze for a few moments on the grey locks and withered countenance of the old holy man, bent towards her with a pitying and benignant air, and stooped, too, in the posture of devotion. She soon recognized the best friend of her son, and leaving the bed on which his body lay, she came out into the room, and said, 'You have come to me at a time when your presence was sorely needed. Had you been here but a few minutes sooner, you would have seen my Isaac die!'

"Unconsciously we were all seated; and the widow, turning fervently to her venerated friend, said, 'He was reading the Bible—he felt faint—and said feebly, Mother, attend me to my bed, and when I lie down, put your arm over my breast and kiss me. I did just as he told me; and on wiping away a tear or two vainly shed by me on my dear boy's face, I saw that his eyes, though open, moved not, and that the lids were fixed. He had gone to another world. See—Sir! there is the Bible lying open at the place he was reading—God preserve my soul from repining—only a few minutes ago.' The minister took the Bible on his knees, and laying his right hand, without selection, on part of one of the pages that lay open, he read aloud the following verses:—

'Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven.'

'Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted.'

"The mother's heart seemed to be deeply blest for a while by these words. She gave a grateful smile to the old man, and sat silent, moving her lips. At length she again broke forth:—

'Oh! Death, whatever may have been our thoughts or fears, ever comes unexpectedly at last! My son often—often told me, that he was dying, and I saw that it was so ever since Christmas. But how could I prevent hope from entering my heart? His sweet happy voice—the calmness of his prayers—his smiles, that never left his face whenever he looked or spoke to me—his studies still pursued as anxiously as ever—the interest he took in any little incident of our retired life—all forced me to believe, at times, that he was not yet destined to die. But why think on all these things now? Yes! I will always think of them, till I join him and my husband in Heaven!'

"It seemed now as if the widow had only noticed me for the first time. Her soul had been so engrossed with its passion of grief, and

with the felt sympathy, and compassion of my venerable friend. She asked me if I had known her son; and I answered, that if I had, I could not have sat there so composedly; but that I was no stranger to his incomparable excellence, and felt indeed for her grievous loss. She listened to my words, but did not seem to hear them, and once more addressed the old man. 'He suffered much sickness, my poor boy; for although it was a consumption, that is not always an easy death. But soon as the sickness and the racking pain gave way to our united prayers, God and our Saviour made us happy; and sure he spake then as never mortal spake, kindling into a happiness that was beautiful to see, when I beheld his face marked by dissolution, and knew even in those inspired moments, for I can call them nothing else, that ere long the dust was to lie on those lips now flowing over with heavenly music!'

"We sat for some hours in the widow's hut, and the minister several times prayed with her, at her own request. On rising to depart, he said that he would send up one of her dearest friends to pass the night with her, and help her to do the last offices to her son. But she replied, that she wished to be left alone for that day and night, and would expect her friend in the morning. We went towards the outer door, and she, in a sort of sudden stupor, let us depart without any farewell words, and retired into the room where her son was lying. Casting back our eyes, before our departure, we saw her steal into the bed beside the dead body, and drawing the head gently into her bosom, she lay down with him in her arms, as if they had in that manner fallen asleep."

Sketch of the Life, Character, and Writings of Baroness de Stael Holstein. By Madame Necker de Saussure. Translated from the French. Treuttel and Wurtz, London, 1820. 8vo. p. 363.

Having dipped a little into this volume, we became rather peevish, saying to ourselves, that the Translator must have been very eager for an exercise, to have taken the pains to execute the task of dressing such a work in English. As we advanced, however, this dissatisfaction wore off; and the trouble of perusal was rewarded with a considerable portion of entertainment. In what class of *Bibliology* to place this production we scarcely can say—notwithstanding, to the *very best*, we believe, of the author's abilities, it is exactly what it is, in the

title professed to be—a *sketch*—and not an account—of Madame de Stael as a writer, and thinker.

With Madame de Stael's writings, the literary public is sufficiently familiar, not to have required this Critico-Analytical review—too *French* to please, or (we had nearly said) to instruct the British mind, and too brief, to inform those, who may not have studied the originals. But it is long enough, in all reason, for its own merits, and wonderfully solid, after all, as the production of a female writer of the Gallic School.

It is divided into two parts—the former treating of Madame de Stael, as a public character, and the other occupied with sketches of her “social and domestic life.” Both of these are again subdivided—the first part, treating of her education and early years, and of her writings, separated into three distinct periods, under which they are noticed in detailed particularity.

We think the authoress has mistaken her object, in not having taken up a regular biographical determination, and given us a connected history of Madame de Stael. It may be alledged, that such was unnecessary, all the world knowing very well, who Madame de Stael was, and what were her principal adventures. We deny this—and if it were even the case at present, how long is it possible for it to remain so, independent of authentic records? It may also be urged, that we have no fair right to make this criticism, the author having been at liberty, to take up the subject in the form, that best suited her means of execution; and that, if she has fulfilled the expectations, raised by the title of the work, there is nothing to be objected. Without attempting to contravene this doctrine, we think our observation will not appear quite so void of foundation, when we state the fact, that there is considerable intermingling of narrative throughout—and of that nature, to make us wish for more.

Let us now dip a little into the book itself. The writer sets out with informing us, that the work was undertaken, at the request of the children of Madame de Stael; and although the wish is expressed, that they themselves had undertaken the task of making their mother known to the public, obvious reasons are assigned, why they might have encountered many difficulties in such an undertaking. Of her infancy there is little said—but what is given is certainly interesting. We do not rank

among those, who condemn all childish biography. In giving the lives, sentiments and actions of great characters, we think some account of their earliest years, even though devoid of what is called interest, or incident, should seldom be omitted, (provided always that it be done judiciously)—for it is by accumulation of facts as to the past alone, that any opinion can be formed of the future. We should think, that few things could be more acceptable to parental feelings, than the possession of certain data, on which to found some anticipation of the future character of their offspring—the developement of which it may not be their lot to direct, nor the influence of which, to live to see.

Filial piety seems to have influenced, and governed all the feelings of this eminent female, both in childhood and mature life. Her father, M. Necker, was a man of remarkable talent and peculiar penetration. The mother, from the great pains that are taken to exhibit her amiable qualities, we cannot but conceive to have been rather hyper-notable and prudent, than really superior, as it would fain be made out. Between her parents there seems to have been no small difference, both of taste and opinion, particularly in their ideas of education. M. Necker delighted to tease and worry her, in a kind of still-romping, suggested, no doubt, by the characteristic developement of his daughter's mind. Madame N. on the contrary frowned upon all, that shewed itself as uncommon, or superior in the little girl. But as we have no space to waste on any body but Madame Necker herself, let us specify an instance or two of her opening character. We shall do this best, by giving a few quotations from the work itself.

“ The idea of giving pleasure to her parents was with her a motive extraordinarily powerful. Thus, for instance, when only ten years old, observing their great admiration of Mr. Gibbon, she thought it her duty to marry him (and what his person was is well known), that they might be enabled constantly to enjoy a conversation so agreeable to them. This match she seriously proposed to her mother”—who had herself been solicited for her hand in former days by the historian. The following is related by Madame Huber, who had been a companion of Madame de Stael in her childhood—the quotation refers to her when eleven years of age. “ She spoke to me with a warmth and facility which were already eloquence, and made a great impression on me. . . . We

did not play like children: she asked me immediately what lessons I learned, whether I were acquainted with any foreign languages, and if *I went frequently to the play*. When I told her that I had been only three or four times, she expressed her regret, promised me that I should go often with her, and added, that at our return we would write down the subject of the pieces, and note what had appeared striking to us, as was her custom. She said to me afterwards, 'We will write to each other every morning.' We entered the drawing room. By the side of M. Necker's arm chair was a little wooden stool, on which his daughter seated herself, obliged to sit very upright. Scarcely had she taken her customary place, when three or four old persons came up to her, and accosted her with the tenderest regard. One of them, who had on a little *bob-wig*, took her hands in his, and held them a long time, conversing with her, as if she had been five and twenty. This was Abbé Raynal." At dinner she sat silent, but piercingly attentively. 'After dinner a great deal of company came in. Every one, on coming up to M. Necker, had something to say to his daughter, either complimenting or joking her. She answered all with ease and elegance: they took pleasure in attacking her, embarrassing her, exciting in her that little imagination, which already appeared so brilliant. The men most distinguished for their talents were those, who were most eager to make her talk, &c."

We might give more illustrations of her advantages in early life—for such they proved to her—though such distinction of children in general proves fatal to the loveliness of their character—but we have not room.

We cannot possibly enter into any professed examination of that part of the work, which gives an account of the writings of Madame de Staël. They are divided, as we said, into three periods:—first, that which preceded the French revolution; secondly, from the commencement of that event to the death of M. Necker; and the third, posterior to this event. It may not however be irksome, if we just quote the titles of these works, in the order, in which they are here noticed.

PERIOD FIRST—*Imitations—Characters, &c.—A Comedy*, in verse—*Two Tragedies*. These seem to have been juvenile pieces, never intended for the press. The comedy was entitled *Sophia, or Secret Sentiments*—one of the tragedies, *Jane Grey*, and the other *Montmorency*. Before the age of twenty she produced *three novels*. A more finished work was, *Letters on the writings, and character of J. J. Rousseau*.

PERIOD SECOND—*Defence of the Queen—Epistle to Misfortune—Two Political Tracts*, one called *Reflections on Peace*, addressed to Mr. Pitt and the French; and the other, *Reflections on intended Peace*—a work entitled, *On the influence of the passions on individual and national happiness*—Another, four years after, *Of Literature, considered in its connection with social institutions*. These were followed by *Delphine*, a novel.

PERIOD THIRD—*Corinna, or Italy—Germany*—a work against *Suicide*, and *Considerations on the French revolution*.

Such are the works, reviewed in the volume before us, in which there are many curious, some useful, and not a few unintelligible observations. Of the work on *Literature in its connexion with Social Institutions*, the following brilliant character is too *amusing* to be passed over.

“Many opinions, which have since become subjects of discussion among critics, are displayed for the first time in this book. In it we find the origin of *almost every thing that we have since read*; and it is obvious, that it has been used oftener than it has been quoted.”

The following is a quotation from the work itself—the obvious moral of which is, that ladies are as much out of character, when they become authors, as they would be in red jackets, steel helmets, cuirasses and jack-boots. We are far from subscribing to the doctrine—but such is the sentence this lady has pronounced upon herself.

“The appearance of malevolence makes women tremble, however distinguished they may be. Courageous in misfortune, they are the reverse when exposed to enmity. They are exalted in imagination, but their character remains feeble and timorous. Most women, whose superior faculties have inspired them with the thirst of renown, resembled Herminia armed for the fight. The warriors see the casque, the lance, the waving plume; they expect to meet strength; they attack with violence, and the first stroke pierces the heart.”

To such tender champions the advice is simple—to keep out of harm's way. Ladies are no more called upon to write books, than to fight battles, unless able to stand the consequence. Treating of the same book, there is a pretty remark upon Christianity, by Madame de Saussure.

“It is when we consider history as a whole, that we see clearly what we have gained by the course of time. Idolatry has been overturned in Europe, and shaken throughout the world. Slavery, villanage, the trade

in negroes, have given way in succession to the influence of Christianity; *not by this religion having stirred up the oppressed, but by its disarming the oppressor.*"

Were the salutary and beneficial effects of the Christian religion upon human life more dwelt upon, and the ignorant made sensible of them, we doubt not, that it would attract the solid belief of many who care little about it. The Founder of our Faith himself began by doing good, and made many appeals to the actual situation of his hearers.

The subsequent remark (we are quoting from the book, not from Madame de Stael herself) contains *multum in parvo*—and is characteristic.

"Italy might be sung, but Germany must be told. A country where nothing is great but thought; where art, nature, even society, have nothing to strike the eye, or captivate the imagination, could not inspire an *improvisatrice*."

Of late years a class of publications has attracted much attention in England, and we hope done some good. They have been stiled *Religious Novels*. Without taking any captious exception to the designation, which is not the best, that might be assigned them, and certainly not the most prudent, we would take the opportunity, of recording our approbation of works of this nature, in which pictures of real life are displayed, and the genuine influence of piety and Christianity, shewn in a natural and striking manner to those, who would never perhaps become in the least acquainted with the true workings of this principle, through any other channel. The great objections to religion, among those who have objections to it, are the melancholy and sadness, it is supposed necessarily to induce, and the cruel and unnatural self-denial, to which its votaries must be subjected. To prove, in any way, that the former opinion is quite a mistake, and that, as to the latter, we but exchange inferior pleasures, for others of a higher cast, while at the same time, we may lawfully retain, and will enjoy with *higher relish*, many of those, with which the men of the world are familiar—we say, to prove this either by reasoning or declamation, is all that we can aspire to, and when accomplished, is doing something great. But is it not far more likely, that the young mind will be captivated by mingling these doctrines with practical illustrations in works, in which an elegant fancy

and a sound and imposing judgment are displayed? We strengthen these hints by the following quotation. Speaking of Madame de Stael's *Germany*, it is observed,

"The sole object, which she seeks and desires in it is *good*; that of literature, that of society, and that of the human mind. To point out the intimate, and necessary connexion between the genius of religion, and that of the fine arts, and the higher philosophy, is the common aim of the authoress. But how is it, that so little encouragement is found in the pursuit of so laudable an end? Is there a secret concert between those, who want to hear as little as possible of religion, and those who, by dint of scrupulosity, render the subject so delicate to handle, that by this very step they exclude it entirely? Certain pious persons would perhaps be less alarmed at a book altogether profane, provided it be innocent, than at one that exposes them to the danger of receiving worldly thoughts into the most sacred recesses of their hearts. Thus the mixture of fine arts and religion in this work (*Germany*), has been blamed by a writer (Mrs. Hannah Moore), whom Madame de Stael herself reckons among the most distinguished ornaments of English literature."

We would just hint, that we do not give Madame de Stael's *Germany*, as a specimen of the works, in favor of which we have spoken. The other lady, whose name is here quoted, has produced some of the genuine sort.

In *Germany* it is remarked, that "literature, yet young, has scarcely seen two generations of men, and Madame de Stael had herself an opportunity of conversing with the illustrious aged, who were its founders. The sudden display of a very original way of thinking in an old European nation, arrived in many respects at the same degree of civilisation as others, is a phenomenon extremely curious."

The following observation, though rather *tranchant*, is by no means the worst in the book. The authoress is remarking on Madame de Stael, as a metaphysical writer.

"Because the elements of our ideas have been imparted to us, through the channel of the senses, it has been inferred, that the mind itself is nothing but a sensitive machine: and as an active intelligence in the breast of man, so God in the universe, are such corresponding ideas, that it is difficult to reject one, without rejecting the other, an absolute materialism, or atheism, was the result of these opinions. All the German philosophers, from the time of Leibnitz, have employed themselves in combating this doctrine. But, in attempting to restore moral

nature to its rights, many have been driven toward idealism ; and even they who have attributed the greatest influence to external objects, have rather spiritualised matter, than materialised spirit."

We have often (in common with many of our readers, no doubt) admired the variety and apparent fidelity, with which our good poets have depicted scenes and events, with which they could have become acquainted only by report. Yet we doubt, whether we could have ever been gratified with Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, as it is, had not the pilgrimage itself been actually made. Madame de Stael had entertained the design of visiting Greece, in order to acquire at the "fountain-head that oriental colouring, which was to enliven her poem of *Richard Cœur de Lion*."

We give the following passage, as a brilliant example of the *veritable François*, and as containing views, the accomplishment of which every good Englishman must no doubt long to see !

"*England is in her* (Madame de Stael's) *eyes a future France. See to what you will come !* she seems to say ; and it was necessary to extol the object, in order to quicken the progress to it. Unquestionably she admires the nobleness of the English character ; but it is as the tardy fruit of the finest institutions ; and the human creature, the intelligent work of God, appears to her equal, if not superior, in France. What energy ! What susceptibility to every thing, connected with the national honour ! What indignation at the idea, that Frenchmen are not framed for liberty ! What shuddering at the sight of the foreigners in Paris ! What lofty indignation at the thought of a partition of France !"

This is all spouted in illustration of Madame de Stael's love for her country, and does very well for a French woman. We shall only say that, during the half-hour we may suppose Madame de Stael to have entertained all these '*Whats* !' the rest of the ladies of Paris, had they known it, would have thought her a fool for her pains.

We must now leave this part of Madame de Saussure's work, by just stating, that in her *general examination of the talents of Madame de Stael*, the writer, with whom she compares her in particular, is J. J. Rousseau, whom she places below her as a thinker, in the same sentence, in which she declares his compositions, to have been more profoundly meditated. This is far from accurate language, and borders upon

unintelligibility. Yet we think her meaning is perceptible, and perhaps well founded.

In turning the attention of our readers to the second part of Madame de Saussure's work, we must advise them, that we cannot pretend to give even an idea of its original merits, having occupied so much room with the preceding portion. Madame de Stael is here viewed, under several divisions of character and relationship. All we can do is to gather a few illustrative passages together, and offer them to our readers as a small collection of anecdotes, or *Ana*, of Madame de Stael, referring those, who are desirous of going farther, to the book itself.

We have already observed, that one striking trait, in our heroine's early character, was a devoted regard for her parents. This seems to have increased with years—and as her father grew old in her company, (a fact, by the way, that she never allowed any one to notice with impunity,) he seems to have grown more and more necessary to his daughter's happiness.

The following dramatic incident is very well told, and we fancy ourselves witnessing the out-breaking of this vivacious lady, on the occasion.

“ M. Necker, being at Coppet with her, had sent his carriage to Geneva, to fetch me and my children. It was night when we set out, and on the road were overturned into a ditch. We were none of us hurt, &c.—We found Madame de Stael alone in the parlour. She was rather uneasy about us: but when I began to relate our accident, she stopped me short, asking, ‘ How did you come?’ ‘ In your father's carriage.’ ‘ Yes, I know that: but who drove you?’ ‘ Who? his coachman of course.’ ‘ What! his coachman Richel?’ ‘ Yes, Richel.’ ‘ Oh good God,’ exclaimed she, ‘ he might have overturned my father.’ Immediately she sprung to the bell, and ordered Richel to come in. Richel, was putting up his horses, and it was necessary to wait. During this interval Madame de Stael paced the room backward and forward, in the most violent agitation. ‘ What! my father: my poor father,’ said she, ‘ he would have been overturned! At your age, and that of your children, it is nothing: but with his size, his great size!—In a ditch; and he might have lain there a long time; and he would have called for help, have called perhaps in vain.’—Then overcome by her emotion, she was obliged to stop, till anger had given her fresh strength.

“ At length Richel came. I had an extreme curiosity to know, what she would say to him; because, highly indulgent as she usually was to

inferiors, she could not fail to give vent to such ardent feelings in a manner altogether original. She walked up to him with solemnity; and with a voice, at first almost choked, but which, gradually amplifying, at last ending in violent bursts, said: 'Richel, have you ever been told that I have wit?' The man stared. 'Do you know, I ask you, that I have wit?' The man was still dumb. 'Let me tell you then, that I have wit, a great deal of wit, prodigious wit; and all I have shall be employed to make you pass the rest of your days in a dungeon, if ever you overturn my father.' I have often since endeavoured to divert her by relating this scene, in which she threatened the coachman with her wit. But she, who was so easily diverted at her own expense, was never able to think of this adventure, without being agitated afresh with anger and emotion. All I could bring her to say at most was: 'And with what could I threaten him, if not with my poor wit?' "

The next passage we select is an illustration of the influence of the same feeling, carried beyond the bounds of principle; and is merely worthy of quotation, from having occurred in the instance of so *philosophic* a lady.

"It would be necessary to relate how every day passed with Madame de Stael, if we would give an idea of the place, that her deceased father constantly retained in her heart. She never ceased to live with him, she always felt herself protected, consoled, succoured by him. She invoked him in her prayers; and never did any occurrence, that was fortunate for her, take place without her saying, 'My father obtained that for me.' His miniature she always carried about her, and it was to her the object of a kind of superstition. She never parted with it except on one occasion—Very ill herself, and finding great consolation in contemplating this portrait, she imagined, that when her daughter lay in, it would produce the same effect on her. Accordingly, she sent it to her, desiring her to look on it, when she was in pain."

The history of her two marriages is touched on in this part of the volume. Her first husband, Baron de Stael, fixed the attention of her parents, because he seemed to possess several qualifications, that they looked upon as indispensable in their daughter's husband. He was a Swedish nobleman in high favour with his sovereign, who "promised to assure him the place of Ambassador in France for several years, in order to remove Madame Necker's apprehensions of quitting Paris." He is described as much older than herself, and of tastes not very similar to her's. It was in fact one of those French matches,

which are driven in families, like the key-stone of an arch, without regard to appearances, or acceptibility to the parties immediately concerned, provided it answers the purpose of establishing what it was wanted to secure. It does not seem, that they lived together with extraordinary felicity. They had several children, to whom she made "a very tender mother." In her second union she seems to have pleased herself, and become ridiculous. "A young man of good family, inspired a great deal of interest in Geneva by what was said of his eminent courage, and by the contrast between his age and his tottering walk, his paleness, and the state of weakness, to which he was reduced:"—rather unusual qualifications to captivate a widow, one would think. Nevertheless, beginning with compassion, she ended in love; and her feeble husband survived her, though for a very short time. His name was Rocca—a military character, who had been severely wounded in Spain.

"Lord Byron, in particular, was of inestimable value in her eyes. He called her whole imagination into play, and she formed a new creation on the conceptions of the poet. 'Confess that your Richard Cœur de Lion will be a Lara,' said I to her once. 'Perhaps so,' answered she with a smile: 'but I'll engage that no body in the world will suspect it!' In fact, she never imitated any thing; but seeds unperceived expanded themselves from her pen in an original form; and while she was continually enriching her stores from the intellect of others, she never displayed any but her own."

She had a paramount, and, we think, a very silly affection for Paris. *L'amour de patrie*, ought to be strong in every well constructed breast; but it is certainly stepping from the sublime to the ridiculous to exclaim, amidst the scenery of the lake of Geneva, "Shew me the Rue de Bar," as our heroine did—adding, "I would willingly live at Paris, with a hundred pounds a year, in a lodging up four pair of stairs."

The following will not take much room.

"Her attachment to truth led her to justice, and hence to moderation. Thus a man, known under more than one of our governments, having said, after the battle of Waterloo, that Buonaparte had neither talents nor courage, she answered him: 'It is degrading both the French nation and Europe a little too much, to assert that, for fifteen years, they were at the beck of a fool and a coward!'"—In a dispute on the Slave-trade with a French lady of high rank, the latter said to her: 'What, Ma-

dame, then you are much interested for the Count of Limonade, and the Marquis of Marmalade?' 'Why not as much as for the Duke of Bouillon?' answered she!"

It may be worth while to contrast this with what Buonaparte has said of Madame de Stael, in his conversation with Dr. O'Meara.

" 'Madame de Stael,' said Napoleon, 'was a woman of considerable talent and great ambition: but so extremely intriguing, and restless, as to give rise to the observation, that she would throw her friends into the sea, that at the moment of drowning, she might have an opportunity of saving them. I was obliged to banish her from Court. She wrote a long letter to Fouché, in which she stated her claims, and that she wanted the money, in order to portion her daughter to the Duc de Broglie, promising that if I complied with her request, I might command her and hers; that she *would be black and white for me*. I answered, that I would make no bargains.' He concluded by observing, that he could not call her a *wicked* woman, but that she was a *restless intrigante*, possessed of considerable talent and influence."

We cannot indulge in farther extracts. The truth is, Madame de Stael seems to have been an extraordinary woman, as well as an extraordinary writer—not such a fair, as one should like to venture upon for a wife; nor such a Gamaliel, as to induce one, to wish to have sat at her feet. She seems to have been gifted with more ideas, than generally fall to the share of her country-women, without being less furnished with French confidence, to make due use thereof. "Requiescat in pace!"

Of the book before us, we are bound to say, that it is very well written. Sometimes we are lulled by a dignified and sententious page or two, into an idea that we are reading an English author—but something spruce is sure to come tripping upon us, ere we go far, to remind us in what company we are. What the merits of the translator may be, we cannot fairly tell, not having compared his work with the original; but we are warranted to say, that he has executed his task very well also—save and except here and there an unfortunate Gallicism, which must be as bad as *Heathen Greek* to the mere English reader; and which confirms us in our opinion, that in translating works out of one language into another, it is requisite to be better acquainted, if possible, with the language into which we are rendering, than with the original.

HEERA, the MAID OF THE DEKHAN—*A Poem, in Five Cantos.* p. 120, Calcutta.

Were we to apply to the little Poem before us, the same standard, by which we take the measure of the more mighty men in Poesy, the author of HEERA would certainly be found wanting. It may not, however, follow, that his work is not entitled to a very considerable degree of approbation : and we venture to say, that its perusal will not disappoint those, who are not *very* unreasonable in their expectations.

We have ourselves been much pleased with it. The writer is already known to us, as a Scholar, and a Poet : and although we doubt, whether HEERA has added any thing to the poetical fame of the author of *Satires in India*, it is certainly written with greater care and attention ; and displays fewer faults in the versification, than the former productions of the same pen. It is, however, deficient in that variety of portrait, which distinguished the *Satires* ; and although smooth and pretty, is not, in our opinion, so vigorous and striking. We could wish, that there had been greater variety in HEERA, than we are able to discover ; and should, for our own part, have had no objection to a few passages, weaker than any, that are to be found in it, had it given us, in exchange, a reasonable quantity of poetical power, and energy. The greatest recommendation of HEERA is, that it proceeds through its story, with an uniform, mild and well-measured pace, pleasing us by the pictures, which it presents of love-sick swains, and sighing maids ; and displaying a very intimate acquaintance with the feelings of a heart, under the influence of the tender passion, as well as with the tortures, that tear the bosom, when love is unrequited. The besetting sin of HEERA is, perhaps, that it confines us too much among these pictures ; and its imagery is drawn, too exclusively, from this particular page in the “ *gradus ad Parnassum*.” We are occasionally, indeed, reminded of the style and manner of Byron, in the descriptions which the author of HEERA has given of his hero *Dewul Roy*, and other personages, in the Poem ; but, without meaning any disparagement of the writer’s powers as a poet, his imagery and illustration are often those, that Byron would have seen in his way, but either rejected as too tame, or mixed up with something of a bolder and more *outré* character. The sameness of the verse, which

has been selected, renders the perusal of *HEERA* a less pleasant task, than it would otherwise be. The reader gets tired of the same monotony of line after line; and longs, if not for something like a resting place, at least for something more varied, if even less beautiful. After reading a liberal portion of the Poem, we rose so imbued with the versification, that it was with some difficulty we could restrain our conversation on common subjects, from degenerating into its measure. This, at least, shews, that it made an impression upon us; and whoever takes delight in very pleasing poetical pictures, pourtraying sentiments on every subject embraced, which do credit at once to the head and heart of the Poet, will find in *HEERA* a rich fund of entertainment.

The Poem opens with loud lamentations within the walls of Beejanuggur, over the death of Dewul Roy's son. The youth had been basely murdered by assassins, who, under the disguise of Dervises, had found their way into Dewul's camp, and the fall of the young Roy was the signal for the Moslem's attack. The hostile armies were, at the time, encamped on opposite banks of the Kistna; and are described by the author in the following verses, which are highly creditable to his powers of painting:—

The Kistna's wave was rough and high,
And headlong streamed the current by;
White foamed the torrent on the shore,
And far was heard the watry roar.
On northern bank bright banners wave,
With standards of Feroze the brave :
His golden crescents shine on high,
And pennons green of Islaam fly.
Many a turban'd chief is there,
Stedfast in Moslem faith and prayer,
Who leads to war his valiant band,
Burning to wield the battle-brand,
And hurl defeat on gather'd foes,
Who dared their Sooltan's power oppose.
Eager the stern Believers stood,
And chid full oft the rolling flood,
As marked they on the southern banks
The Infidels' unhallowed ranks,

And longed impatient to destroy,
The rebel hopes of Dewul Roy.

For tented on that southern shore,
Black Dewul heard the torrent's roar ;
Spread to the breeze his ensigns wide,
And marshall'd in o'erweening pride
His Hindu hosts, who hailed as foes
The hated legions of Feroze.
The Kistna saw the traitor's bands
Uplift in rage their impious hands,
With banners far unfurled to view,
And triple pennons' saffron hue,
To challenge madly in the fight,
The force of each brave Islaamite.
The Rajpoot's veteran arm was there ;
The Brahmin rushed the fight to share,
Invoking Gunga's sacred flood,
And thirsting wild for Moslem blood.

In the midst of the conflict, in which Dewul's force was on the point of being routed, the Roy rallies a chosen band of Rajpoots, and so far recovers the day. He discovers the bloody corpse of his son ; and becomes almost as lifeless himself, on finding " the lifeless relic of his race."—The father and son, borne by their vassals, are the banner round which they fight, and the Paynim are compelled again to tempt the wave of Kistna, to make good their retreat to their own camp. After the fight Dewul is conducted to Beejanuggur, which is soon after invested by the Sooltan, and only spared from pillage by the payment of the most costly ransom, consisting of elephants, steeds, and young virgins.

On the return of Feroze to his capital, Beejanuggur is visited by an old Hindoo Devotee, of high cast and great sanctity. The pious deeds of this holy man are recounted at some length, and give the author an opportunity of celebrating many names sacred in Hindu Mythology. The course of the sister rivers the Ganges and Burrampooter, and their ultimate junction, are described with considerable beauty of expression :—

And he had measured Ganges' course,
From Ocean to its snowy source ;

U U

Where first from Hymalaya's side,
 Apart the sister Rivers glide,—
 So fable tells—around the base,
 Divided in their infant race.
 One stealing to the broad champaign,
 Greeting the soil of Hind's wide plain,
 There heaves its worshipped wave along,
 'Mid homage of the Hindu throng:
 The other, far in eastern course,
 Sweeps o'er the Lama's clime its force;
 Nor seeks again the sister wave,
 Till nigh old Ocean's billows rave;—
 Then, as if seized with coward fear,
 Nearer it comes, and still more near;
 Till mingling with the Ganges' wave,
 Both rush, a rolling sea, to brave
 The terrors of the Ocean's roar,
 In surge, and surf, and foaming b'hore.

The Poet takes occasion, at this part of his story, to describe the burning of a Hindu widow on the funeral pile of her husband. The Suttee is a subject for the pen of a Poet, than which none can be imagined richer; but our author has not made so much of it as we expected, when he found him entering on it. We form this judgment, from perusing his picture of the Suttee, without having those harrowing feelings excited, which, if done by a masterly hand, it could not fail to create. It is not, indeed, in this department of Poetry, that our author is most qualified to make a figure: yet his description of the closing scene of this sacrifice, may be regarded by many of our readers, as deserving much higher praise, than we are disposed to give it, and we present them with it.

Now are the final rites begun,
 For gleams on high the eastern sun;
 The singhas' sounds are now more loud,
 More wild the shout of frantic crowd.
 Pale Maya from her bosom draws,
 Her richer veil of silver'd gauze;
 And gives to loved companions near,
 The flowrets, once in childhood dear.
 She lifts one parting glance,—her eye
 Rests on the temple towering by—

It was the scene of youthful hour,
 Where fled life's spring in joyous bower;
 Where every moment seemed to move,
 On blithest wing of joy and love.—
 She turns away—that deep—deep sigh
 Betrays her bosom's agony!—
 And now she nears the awful pile,
 Yet strives to force one parting smile,
 Or breathe one faint endearing sound,
 To weeping relatives around.—
 In vain!—Upon her trembling knee,
 They place a load she dare not see;
 It is her murdered husband's head,
 Cold—ghastly—wan—its colour fled:
 And see the friends, the priests, retire—
 They raise the torch—the pile they fire!
 Desist!—desist!—such harrowing scene,
 Thrills to the heart in horror keen;
 Description fails—racked vision flies,
 O God!—the victim shrieks—she dies!

The Dervise, who is destined to act a prominent part in the story, after leaving the Suttee, craves access to the Roy, that he
 —may pour upon his ear,
 A tale, his childless hour to cheer.

When the Dervise was at length introduced to Dewul Roy, the interview had nearly proved fatal to him; for with the view, no doubt, of ingratiating himself at court, his tongue
 —faltered Death to Dewul's foes,
 Revenge! Revenge! on proud Feroze.

The Brahmin, cunning as he was, seemed not aware, that his
 —Curse had touched a string,
 That Dewul's inmost soul could ring;

and that, instead of bringing down revenge on the head of the Paynim Feroze, he only endangered his own. The promise of a story, somewhat in the style of the Caliph in the Arabian Tales, soothes the wrath of Dewul, whom our author likens first to the ordinary figure of a troubled sea, returning to a state of tranquillity; and secondly, to

—The Ocean-spout on high,
 Which rears its column to the sky,

Till startled nature shrinks beneath,
 The o'erpent charge of wreck and death :—
 But lo ! the rushing waters pour,
 The loosened torrents whelming roar ;
 And wasted o'er the troubled tide,
 The havoc, din, and wrath subside !

The Third Canto opens with the Brahmin's Tale, who describes generally the pilgrimage, which he took to " cleanse his heart at holy fane !" On returning to Ferozabad, his native city, he finds himself unawares in a thick grove, and in the company of a most beautiful virgin, by whom he is conducted to the house of her father, a Rajpoot warrior, with whom he, moreover, tarried for years—and the lady, it is proper that our readers should know, is the heroine *HEERA* herself. In his description of *Heera*, the author brings all his powers to his aid ; and as we have already remarked, it is in this particular department, that he is most at home. The following picture of the first workings of love, in that bosom of *HEERA*, if not original, is certainly as beautiful, as most pictures of the same kind :—

Yes, well these silent signs could prove
 That Heera's heart was formed for love—
 The wild bird warbling on the bough,—
 The flowret sweet, scarce seen below ;—
 The stilly hour, when evening breeze
 Slept sighless in the shadowy trees ;
 And, through some neighbouring forest glade,
 The broad red moon her blush betrayed,
 As rising on the starry sky
 She led her lovely course on high ;
 And grew more pallid, but more bright,
 As spread the solemn hues of night :—
 All this could Heera's feelings warm,
 And win her soul to mystic charm ;
 Till sighs alone might dare reveal
 The thoughts she felt, nor blushed to feel.

A lover is now introduced to our heroine, for a love-sick maid without an aching swain, would be a solecism in either Epic, Lyric, or Pastoral Poetry. A rose first introduces to *HEERA* the knowledge, that her sighs are requited ; and we have certainly heard, more especially in high life, of worse proxes for

making love, than a rose. Our Poet tells us, in some very pretty lines, how emblematical it is of the passion itself: and then makes us acquainted with an OMRA, who comes at length, and rather unexpectedly, to make love for himself. In due time, as might have been expected, the Omra runs away with HEERA. The Brahmin suspects, that they will direct their flight to the grove, where he had first met Heera himself; and thither he hastens. His interference with the lovers very properly procures him, according to his story, the contamination of a blow. The fiend-like passions, lurking in the breast of the Brahmin, are now powerfully excited; and he vows to Kallee the most sanguinary revenge. He proceeds to tell Dewul and his courtiers, that he soon afterwards met the Omra, and discovered who he was; but his discovery, he says, can be made known to the Roy alone. The guards and courtiers, of course, take the hint, and retire. After the Roy and the Brahmin had been closetted together, for some time, the court and cabinet of Dewul exhibited an extraordinary degree of activity; and a band of horsemen, with a curtained litter, containing no body knew who, or what, leaves Beejanuggur. In the mean time the Roy becomes all of a sudden extremely joyous; and meditating once again "to tempt rebellion's chance," he sets about strengthening the ramparts, and battlements of Beejanuggur.

We are now presented with a poetical picture of an Eastern night, and a no less beautiful picture of an Eastern capital of the Moslem power; and we learn that, within the walls of Ferozabad, HEERA is now immured with her Paynim lover, luxuriating in all the "raptured bliss" of love with AHMED, who proves to be the son of one of Feroze's tried friends and warriors. Our heroine, however, not over enamoured of "the haram's pride and care," gives vent to her grief at being confined within its walls; and in a dialogue with her lover, confesses, that she looks back with pain, on the night, when she left her father's house: she even shews a desire to return; but AHMED soon wins her over to his love again. During his absence, HEERA, having been decoyed beyond the haram walls, is seized by SOOPOL, the old Brahmin, who had told the tale to Dewul, and carried off from Ferozabad. The ravishers direct their course to Beejanuggur; but are immediately pursued by the Moslems. The fate of HEERA depends on the Hindus

passing a ghaut, before it can be secured by their pursuers. This they accomplish, but the road leads over precipices so steep, and fearfully tremendous, that few heads were steady enough, to encounter them—*Soopol's* at least was not of the number.

Among the treacherous flying crew,
One horseman ill could bear the view
Of such abyss,—wide, dark, and deep,—
That yawning flanked the giddy steep :
And ill his trembling hand could guide,
His steed along its crumbling side.
Thrice had his terrors called for aid,
Thrice had his fears the band delayed :—
They cursed him :—as their curses pealed,
Floundered his horse,—it stumbled,—reeled ;—
Floundered again ;—'twas *Soopol* then,
Whose wild shrieks pierced the echoing glen !
Around his courser's neck he clings,—
The frightened beast but wilder flings .
Already on the yielding brink,
Its feet wide faltering—failing—sink !
'Tis o'er !—'tis o'er !—deep hurled beneath,
The steed and horseman plunge to death !

Paused the pale band ;—each ear intent,
Caught, horror-struck, the long descent !
They shuddering heard the first fell shock,
Re-echoing from the midway rock ;
The rushing next 'mid leaf and bough,
As crashingly they bent below—
Till pealing hollow from the dell,
Came the last crash, in fearful knell :—
And all was still ! The ruffians shrink
In speechless horror from the brink ;
Yet listen on,—and think is heard
A low—faint moan,—a murmured word.
'Tis fancy all :—within that deep,
Death sleeps a sighless, moanless sleep.
And Oh ! if aught the brain could rive,
Or harrowed thoughts to madness drive,
It were to view that sunken bed,
Where *Soopol* and his steed lay dead ;

Where flesh deep torn, and gaping wound,
And limbs all shapeless, strewed the ground—
With eyeless sockets—features blent
In one red ruin, gashed and rent—
Till scarce the wild beast prowling near,
That, startling, eyed the fallen cheer,
Amid the mangled heap could scan,
The relics of his foeman—Man !

This passage is executed with very considerable spirit and vigour, and is, we think, one of the best of the Poem ; and although not without its faults, is highly creditable to the writer's talents and conception. We are not so well pleased with the Poet's ejaculation, [after telling us of Soopol's meditated crimes,] over the dell, in which he perished.

But blest,—thrice blest,—the fatal dell,
Where hurled to death, he plunging fell ;
And thus may ever vengeful fate,
The daring path of sin await !—

We think this ejaculation somewhat misplaced. We rejoice, of course, at beholding the punishment of crime and villainy ; but it is rather too bold a poetical license, to make the dell, in this instance, the instrument, or to give it the credit and honour of the deed. The horse appears to us, to have had more to do with *Soopol's* death—or, perhaps, his own weak head was, after all, the greatest contributor to it—and weak heads, and wicked hearts, we often find united together. **HEERA** is forthwith immured in the haram of **Dewul**, who pays her a visit, and behaves in rather a rude and savage manner, recounting to the sweet lady his deeds of blood, in a very boisterous strain of unmanly boasting. He is diverted, however, from making love to **HEERA**, to make preparations against **Feroze**, who had again sat down before **Beejanuggur**. The horrible purpose of **Dewul Roy** to murder the **MAID OF THE DEKHAN** is now made known ; but while about to perpetrate this foul crime, he is outwitted by his enemies, who introduce a band of foemen, under the disguise of Hindus from **Berar**, into his fort—an artifice so shallow and common, that we wonder much, how the Roy should have fallen into the snare. The battle thickens within the fort ; and the assailants are headed by a gallant youth named **HUSSEIN KHAN**, the son of a Prince, beneath whose

sword Dewul Roy at length falls, and who is soon recognized by HEERA, as no other than AHMED himself; whereupon the lovers and all concerned are made profoundly happy.

Such is the story of HEERA, *the Maid of the Dekhan*—not very fertile, it must be allowed, in either character or incident; but affording the author an opportunity of entertaining us with an effort of his Muse, which we think establishes her right to exact from him, some little gratitude. If he has not drank deep at the fountain, he has carried off, at least, an enviable portion of the sacred stream: and we shall be pleased, to participate in whatever he may think fit, in future, to dispense among us. That the potion is not of so strong a nature, as to intoxicate us, may be inferred from the little chance of our praise intoxicating the Poet. But as he has presented us with five Cantos of verse, very prettily put together—displaying very considerable taste and talent—and, what is best of all, exhibiting throughout a heart thoroughly imbued with sound and honourable feelings, we hope we have repaid him with our thanks, in a strain of criticism, fair, if not flattering, and candid, if not fulsome.



ORIENT HARPING. *A Desultory Poem, in Two Parts, by*
JOHN LAWSON. 8vo. p. 186, Calcutta.

The quaintness of the title, which the author has thought proper to give the Poem before us, is not ill adapted to the very desultory nature of the subjects, which it embraces. It would have been difficult, to have found a name, that could have conveyed any thing, like an accurate notion, of what the work contained; and it is not very easy to perceive a legitimate connexion, either *per se*, or as it is established in ORIENT HARPING, between the burning of Moscow, and the idolatrous ceremonies of Juggernaut. Yet we are told, that the momentous vicissitudes, which so deeply affected the continent of Europe in 1813, gave rise to a poetical picture, which, after all, appears more indebted to Mr. Ward's work upon the Hindoos, than to any other source.

It would indeed be over fastidious to deny poetical honours to a writer, who has presented us with nearly five thousand verses, luxuriating in all the glowing epithets, that were

ever gathered on Parnassus ; and whose muse is of so solemn, yet sportive, a character, that the very rites of superstition can be clothed “ in the necessary mock dignity of diction.” We do not however agree with Mr. Lawson, that a vein of raillery was requisite, to describe the puerile greatness of Eastern Idols ; and in the management of this part of his machinery, we think him less entitled to commendation, than in any other. However childish the rites of superstition may be, in themselves, the moment, that we consider them regarded by her deluded votaries, as acceptable to the Supreme Being, they cease to merit our ridicule, and demand our feelings to be conveyed, in something of a very different strain. It is on this account, that we object to the following description of Jagannauth,—or Jaggernauth, as the great Hindoo idol is more commonly denominated.

JAGANNATH.

‘ Great Jagannath, square-headed deity,
 Lord of the world !’ I sing thy comely form.
 In verse august I yield a tribute due
 To God so worthy. Where thy temple rears
 Its hallowed brick-work, sitting in thy nook,
 Coop’d up obscure in venerable shade,
 Thee once I saw, thy kindred at thy side.
 Imbedded ’twixt thy shoulders, lo ! thy noddle
 Securely sits. No intervening neck
 Divides the union sweet of head and body ;
 So dwell together, kneaded gracefully,
 Thy ample chest and portly paunch, forsooth
 A neighbourly conjunction, vast and round,
 Commodious the interior, as beseems
 The place, where lie interr’d th’ immortal bones
 Of Krishna. Sacred relic ! urn’d and kept
 From mortal view ; for he inquisitive
 Who squints upon them, dies for act so rash.
 Matchless divinity ! the plebeian
 Bows to the dust, and trembles at thy stare
 Portentous, for thy terror-striking eyes,
 Stretch’d round and wide, look every way at once ;
 Or here or there, thou seest the timid sinner,
 Whereat he wonders. Of thy origin
 It suits not poesy to tell, nor why
 Thou hast no limbs, O powerful Jagannath !

x x

The simple bard knows better than to scoff
Sarcastic like an infidel. Think not
Me capable of waggish word, or chant
Irreverential of thy pilfering freaks,
And after punishment with loss of arms ;
'Tis idle scandal ! 'Twere no fault of thine
If the dull statuary of heaven ne'er thought
Of legs and arms when first he modell'd thee ;
Or if he thought, yet left thee as thou art,
A mutilated thing. Let no vain mind
Rail at divine infirmities, nor strive
To measure aught of heaven by things on earth.
To need such dangling down auxiliaries
Is proof direct of our own mortal weakness ;
He who can do without them must be great !

We are much better pleased with the Poet's description of the approach of the Pilgrims, to the great Temple of Hindoo Superstition, which immediately follows the passage, we have quoted. It is distinguished by minuteness, to which some squeamish tastes may object, but which certainly bespeaks the author's intimate acquaintance with the scenes he describes. In such passages, where Mr. Lawson displays very high poetical talents, he occasionally descends to expressions below the dignity of his muse ; and we are now and then met by a verse, more calculated to excite our risibility, than any other emotion. This, indeed, we think, one of the crying sins of the Poet. He is deeply imbued with contempt for the frivolous ceremonies of the superstition, by which he is surrounded :—all this is very right and proper ; but in displaying this contempt, we could wish, that he employed language, which would confine that of his readers to the object, which it is his intention to hold up to merited reprobation ; and differing in opinion from Mr. Lawson, that the mock-heroic is the best mode of doing this, or indeed a mode at all proper in the muse of a Missionary, we cannot approve of many parts of his work.

Our readers, however, will find it a work of no ordinary stamp ; and in many passages, displaying a vigorous and highly gifted poetical mind. The language of poetry is manifestly at complete command of the author ; and Mr. Lawson has on-

ly to put forth his hand, and the strongest and most appropriate epithets fall into it. If, in many of his descriptions, we complain, that these are heaped up in a superabundant measure, we are called upon, at the same time, to wonder at the fertility of his muse, and the extent of his reading: and had his taste in selection been equal to the stores, with which his mind is evidently enriched, ORIENT HARPING would have stood very high, in the poetry of even the present day. We select the following passages, as giving a tolerably fair *muster* of Mr. Lawson's style. In his description of *Yama's Hell*, and *Vishnu's Heaven*, the reader will discover several of the author's faulty peculiarities; and they will agree with us, that his portrait of a renovated heathen—renovated through the influence of Christianity,—is at once highly creditable to his talents, as a Poet; to his zeal and fervor, as a Christian Missionary; and to his heart, as a good, and benevolent man.

The yawning pit

Unfathom'd, waits to gorge its craving bowels,
And criminals rush headlong down, distracted.
In that vague grave dwells every hateful thing
Of form abominable, and noxious nature,
A living mass, heaving, with claw and horn,
And barbed sting, and lashing tail entangled.
I know not whether from delusive vision,
Or from disorder'd mind of him who saw;
But each offensive reptile far surpass'd
The bulk of puny man. Squatting in web
A ropy labyrinth, th' aranean brood
Sulk for their food; down from tremendous height
Falls the lost wretch snared in the net. Odious,
With violent rush the spider overstrides
The man, wound up for ever; he quaffs from veins
A sanguine stream, immortal and exhaustless.
How the gross monster hugs his yelling prize,
And drunk at carnival gulps deeper draughts
Voracious, till all surfeited with blood
His bristled abdomen with guggling throb
Grows bloated. Here with never wearied hiss,
Wriggling, the poisonous snake of gorgeous crest
And emerald eye, twines round the gladiator,
Wrestling with mightier throes than his of yore,

Old Laocoon ; but not like him soon yielding
 To the dead bite, the conflict will not cease.
 The toad demure, of sullen barking croak,
 Crushes beneath her cold and ponderous paw
 What victim she may claim from tumbling crowds,
 And sprawls in slime, and self-bred filthiness,
 A bunch of life wrapt in a scabby crust
 Disgusting. Scorpions there, in scale and mail,
 With hooked tail high brandish'd, wreak their spite
 On suffering mortals. More I might relate
 Of wing'd or crawling thing ; of other woes ;
 Of iron women, burning red, with arms
 Outspread, and fiery breasts, embracing
 The sear'd adulterers ; but, glad to rest,
 I cease.—'Tis YAMA's-hell ! — P. 106—108.

VISHNU ! thou four-armed sable god ! thy heaven
 Shall shine in verse. Its glories I unfold
 Presumptuous ! O Voinkuntha ; dwelling-place
 Of Vishnu ! Praise of thine, how may I thrum ?
 An English wight ! no mansion in thy streets
 Prepared for him, whose rash temerity
 Eats flesh of cow. No lover of sirloin,
 Or luscious steak, steaming with fragrant onion,
 May dare expect to rest his wearied foot
 Polluted, on thy pavements all of gold,
 Sheer gold—a happy stratagem, I trow,
 To coax the mercenary Hindoo's mind
 From worldly thrift. Ye merry Englishmen,
 Beware the smoking board at Christmas time,
 Groaning beneath the weight, or roast, or boil'd,
 Of beef ! Yea, I repeat, of beef beware !
 You deem my roguish pen ironical,
 Such grave advice obtrusive ! Bootless toil !
 That mortals vain, howe'er we sing or preach,
 (For bards may preach,) are poor, vain mortals still.—
 What, smiling ?—Then pursue your fleshly course.
 Begin the meal carnivorous, and call
 Your jolly neighbours into noble cheer—
 Cheer worthy of such motley guests, for each
 A table champion looks, redoubtable—

With nose majestic, red and ample cheeks,
And parts capacious. Not less a champion,
Though thin of aspect, with lank countenance,
Full apt to wield the trusty knife and fork,
Is he, who scarce has flesh to hide his ribs,
Whose every meal is lost on wretch so bony.
Draw in, ye longing ranks, ye hungry souls,
Nearer the table come, if near ye may
Or can, with solemn greatness such as yours
Approach ! O let the towel with cleanly care
Prop the reposing chin, lest drop impure
From the industrious mouth should luckless fall,
And luckless spoil the waistcoat, neat and trim,
Preserv'd for holiday and manly feast.
But still remember, Sirs, if minds refined
As yours must be, aspire to reach the heaven
Of swarthy Hindoo, (for I late have heard
That quondam Christians now are grown devout,
Imploring kind release from cumbering clay,
That, disembodied, they may soar to bliss ;
To hail the tinsel light of divers gods,
And rapt, contemplate each unearthly form
Obscene, and variegated attribute ;)
No corner there shall bless your piety.
For Vishnu heeds not your laborious toil
In his good cause. — P. 64 — 66.

But, O how chang'd ! how blest
With renovating power ! Spirit of God,
Thine be the glory, for the work was thine !
The brutish sense shrinks from thy plastic touch,
Flings off the loath'd corruption, lives anew,
And thinks, and acts, and feels regenerate.
Rais'd from ignoble thrall, the intellect
Exults in the glad scene, and soars aloft
Wide in the world of free intelligence.
The chain is burst, and liberated thought
Is sanctified sublime. Unfetter'd now
The generous power expands ; the flow of soul
Towards God and man, rolls in its excellence ;
The whetted acumen, now temper'd down,

And rul'd by holy motive, wields its edge
 T' enforce the argument it once repell'd.
 The upright elegance, the form benign,
 The easy smile, the affable salam,
 Assume new grace; the character is cast
 In finest mould, its beautiful result
 Christian urbanity. The ready thought,
 And fine perceptive faculty, and turn
 For abstract wandering in search of nothing,
 School'd in vain metaphysics, now serene,
 Investigate the wondrous plan of love
 To dying man, and find the noblest bliss
 Wrapt in the mystery of the cross.

The cross
 Absorbs th' exploring mind; 'tis all his theme.
 Oft, when beneath the banian, whose long roots
 Innumerable, depending from each branch,
 Wide spread on high, invite to calm repose,
 Bidding the weary pilgrim rest awhile,
 He lifts his voice with feeling eloquence.
 The manly dignity comporting well
 With message so divine, the placid eye
 Beaming benevolence, the wary word
 And prudent argument, soon dissipate
 Distrust. The listening ear is forward bent
 To catch the awful tale; and as they gaze
 All motionless, he gathers energy,
 Depicting the great truth that Jesus died
 For sinful man. Empassion'd, yet compos'd,
 He rules his hearers' hearts, and calls the tear
 Glistening from eyes unus'd to weep, and wakes
 Each tender feeling, pity, joy, and fear,
 And love, alas! too transient. Then with burst
 Of speech pathetic, the last powerful stroke,
 The preacher too must weep. "This is the word
 Of God," they cried:—so judg'd they by its power.
 Blest Bible! sacred boon of pitying Heaven!
 Feeling thy truth, the poor Bengalee man
 Thy sovereign virtue owns. O let the lay
 Dwell on thy signal victory, obtained
 O'er the dark strength of ignorance.—P. 157—159.

We may, upon the whole, safely venture to promise some amusement, as well as instruction, to the reader, who has the patience, to travel through ORIENT HARPING : but we cannot help thinking, that the author, if he chose, could present us with a much better specimen of his success, as a votary of the Nine. If he would select a subject, having unity of time and place and incident, to recommend it ; and would rein in the exuberance of his style, paying somewhat more attention to the rules of good taste, than he has done in the work before us, we should confidently look for a production from his pen, that would raise his poetical reputation to no ordinary height.

MEDICAL.

Medical and Surgical Sciences of the Hindus.

(Continued from our last, p. 212.)

Having established the fact of Surgical Science being known, as a distinct branch of Medicine, to the early writers of the Hindus, we come to the consideration of the extent and manner, in which it was practised. According to our own system, and to all correct principle, we should for this purpose ascertain, in the first instance, what degree of acquaintance they possessed with Anatomy, on which alone rational Surgery is founded. Such however is not their mode of conducting the enquiry, and as we are endeavouring to trace their systems, and not those of a more enlightened period, we may be satisfied to wave this topic for the present, and adopt the course their own authorities pursue.

The practical part of the subject of Surgery is preceded by a few general remarks, in which, amidst many erroneous notions, we trace some justness of classification, and soundness of principle. "Living bodies are composed," it is said, "of the five elements, with action or life superadded : they are produced from vapour, vegetation, incubation, and parturition, as insects, plants, birds, fishes, reptiles, and animals. All the Hindu systems consider vegetable bodies, as endowed with life. Of animals, man is the chief, and in proportion to his compli-

cated structure is his liability to disease. The disorders of the human frame are of four kinds, accidental, organic, intellectual, and natural. The injuries arising from external causes form the first class. The second comprehends the effects of the vitiated humours, or derangements of the blood, bile, wind, and phlegm. The third class is occasioned by the operation of the passions, or the effects on the constitution of rage, fear, sorrow, joy, and others; and the last is referable to the necessary, and innate condition of our being, as thirst, hunger, sleep, old age, and decay.

“The judicious alleviation of human infirmities, the means of which were compassionately revealed by the gods, can only be effected by the knowledge, that is to be gained from study and practice conjoined. He who is only versed in books will be alarmed and confused, like a coward in the field of battle, when he is called upon to encounter active disease. He who rashly engages in practice, without previous conversancy with written science, will be entitled to no respect from mankind, and merits punishment from the king. Those men, who in ignorance of the structure of the human frame, venture to make it the subject of their experiments, are the murderers of their species. He alone who is endowed with both theory and experience, proceeds with safety and stability, like a chariot on two wheels.”—It is much to be regretted that these aphorisms have so little influenced Hindu practitioners.

The instrumental part of Medical treatment was, according to the best authorities, of eight kinds—*Chhedana*, cutting or scission; *Bhedana*, division or excision; *Lek'hana*, which means *drawing lines*, appears to be applied to scarification and inoculation; *Vyadhana*, puncturing; *Eshyam*, probing, or sounding; *Aharya*, extraction of solid bodies; *Visravana*, extraction of fluids, including venesection; and *Sevana*, or sewing: and the mechanical means, by which these operations were performed, seem to have been sufficiently numerous. Of these the principal are the following:—

Yantras, properly machines, in the present case instruments; but to distinguish them from the next class, to which that title more particularly applies, we may call them implements; *Sastras*, weapons, or instruments; *Kshara*, alkaline solutions, or caustics; *Agni*, fire, the actual cautery; *Sulaka*, pins, or tents;

Sringa, horns, the horns of animals open at the extremities, and, as well as *Alabu* or gourds, used as our cupping glasses; the removal of the atmospheric pressure through the first being effected by suction, and in the second by rarifying the air by the application of a lamp. The next subsidiary means are *Jalauka*, or leeches.

Besides these, we have thread, leaves, bandages, pledgets, heated metallic plates for erubescents, and a variety of astringent or emollient applications. The enumeration is tolerably full, and the details are curious, if not instructive.

The detailed descriptions of the Hindu instruments we have been able to meet with, are not very minute or precise. As also they are not illustrated by drawings or plates, we are deprived of any thing like ocular verification of their construction. A few instruments, and some of neat and ingenious fabric, are in the hands of native operators, particularly those for depressing cataracts; but they are not very common, and we know not how far they may correspond with those designated by early writers. We can only therefore conjecture what the instruments might have been, by adding to the imperfect description given of them, the purport of their names, and the objects to which they were applied.

The *Yantras*, or implements, known to the author of the *Sausruta* were one hundred and one, and are classed as *Swastikas*, *Sandansas*, *Tula yantras*, *Nari yantras*, *Salakas*, and *Upayantras*.

The *Swastikas* are twenty four in number—they are metallic, usually eighteen inches long, having heads or points fancifully shaped like the heads of animals, the beaks of birds, &c. They are secured with small pins, and are curved or hooked at the points, and are used to extract splinters of bone or foreign bodies lodged in the bones—they were therefore pincers, nippers, or forceps.

The *Sandansas*, which in usual import mean tongs, were of that description. There were in the time of *Susruta* but two sorts, one with and one without a ligature or noose (*Nigraha*?) attached. They were smaller than the preceding, being but sixteen inches in length; and were used to remove extraneous substances from the soft parts, as the flesh, skin, vessels, &c. The work of Bagbhatta adds another sort, only six inches

long, which were employed preferably for the soft parts and for fleshy excrescences.

The *Tala* yantras must have been something of the same kind, only smaller, their length being but twelve inches. They were but two, and were employed to bring away foreign matters lodged in the outer canals, as the ears, &c.

The *Nari* yantras were, as the name implies, tubular instruments. There were twenty sorts, varying in size and shape according to their intended use. They were employed for removing extraneous bodies from deep seated canals, as the intestines, urethra, &c. for examining affections of parts similarly removed from inspection; for the introduction of other instruments, so as to enable them to be applied; and for drawing off fluids by suction, &c. The work of *Bagbhatta* specifies the number of perforations in each of these tubes, as they varied in this respect as well as others: the descriptions are however very indistinct, and we can only conclude generally, that they bore an analogy to our canulæ catheters, syringes, &c.

The *Salukas* were rods, and sounds, &c. They were of twenty-eight kinds, varying in size and shape, for extracting foreign matters, lodged in parts of difficult access; for cleansing or clearing internal canals, especially the urethra; for applying collyria, caustic solutions, and the actual cautery; and for eradicating nasal polypi, the complaint called *Nakra* so common and so troublesome in India, and to be alleviated by no other means than the forcible extraction of the irritating excrescence.

The *Upayantras* were, as their appellation signifies, merely accessory implements, such as twine, leather, bark, skin, cloth, &c.

The first, best, and most important of all implements, however, is declared to be the *Hand*.

The next division of our apparatus consists of the *Sastras*, the instruments, of which twenty different sorts are enumerated by *Susruta*, twenty-six by *Bagbhatta*. They were of metal, and should be always bright, handsome, polished, and sharp; sufficiently so indeed to divide a hair longitudinally. The latter authority adds, they were in general not above six inches in length, and that the blade forms about a half or quarter of that length. They are less fully described than the preceding in the *Sausruta*, and we can only partially, and perhaps not very accu-

rately, notice a few of them, as detailed in the two works referred to.

The *Mundalagra* appears to be a round pointed lancet; the *Vridhipatra*, a knife with a broad blade; the *Ardhadharas* are perhaps knives with one edge; the *Tricurchica*, is a lancet with three prongs or blades; the *Vrittagra* may be a sort of canular trochar, having a guarded point. The *Vrittimuk'ha* is a perforating instrument, and when used is held in the hollow of the hand, whilst the point is steadied between the thumb and forefinger. The *Kucharica* appears to be a kind of Bistouri, as it is a cutting instrument to be held in the left hand, whilst it is conducted by the thumb and middle finger of the right. The *Barisa* is a hooked or curved instrument, for extracting foreign substances, and the *Danta Sunku* appears to be an instrument for drawing teeth. The *Ara* and *Karapatra* are saws for cutting through bones. The *Eshani* is a blunt straight instrument, six or eight inches long, for examining abscesses, sinuses, &c. or, in fact, a probe. The *Suchi* is a needle.

Anusastras are supplements, or substitutes; such as rough leaves, that draw blood, as those of the *Sephalica*, *Goji*, &c. crystal, or glass; the pith of some trees, skin, leeches, caustics, &c. With these therefore, and the *Yantras*, the Hindu Chirurgeon was not ineffectively armed.

The means by which the young practitioner is to obtain dexterity in the use of his instruments are of a mixed character; and whilst some are striking specimens of the lame contrivances to which the want of the only effective vehicle of instruction, human dissection, compelled the Hindus to have recourse, others surprise us by their supposed incompatibility with what we have been hitherto disposed to consider as insurmountable prejudices. Thus the different kinds of scission, longitudinal, transverse, inverted, and circular, are directed to be practised on flowers, bulbs, and gourds. Incision, on skins, or bladders, filled with paste and mire;—scarification, on the *fresh hides of animals, from which the hair has not been removed*;—puncturing, or lancing, on the hollow stalks of plants, or the *vessels of dead animals*;—extraction on the *cavities of the same*, or fruits with many large seeds, as the Jack and Bel;—sutures, on skin and leather, and ligatures and bandages on well-made models of

the human limbs. The employment of leather, skin, and even of dead carcases, thus enjoined, proves an exemption from notions of impurity we were little to expect, when adverting to their actual prevalence. Of course, their use implies the absence of any objections to the similar employment of human subjects; and although they are not specified, they may possibly be implied, in the general direction which the author of the *Sausruta* gives, that the teacher shall seek to perfect his pupil by the application of all expedients, which he may think calculated to effect his proficiency.

Of the supplementary articles of Hindu surgery, the first is *Kshara*, alkaline or alkalescent salts. This is obtained by burning different vegetable substances, and boiling the ashes with five or six times their measure of water. In some cases the concentrated solution is used after straining, and is administered internally, as well as applied externally. For the latter purpose, however, the *Sarangdhara* directs the solution, after straining, to be boiled to dryness; by which, of course, a carbonate of potash will be obtained, more or less caustic according to its purity. It is not unlikely that some of the vegetable substances employed will yield a tolerably pure alkali, and in that case will afford an active caustic. Care is enjoined in their use, and emollient applications are to be applied, if the caustic occasions very great pain. At the same time these and the other substitutes for instrumental agents are only to be had recourse to, where it is necessary to humour the weakness of the patient. They are especially found serviceable, where the surgeon has to deal with princes and persons of rank, old men, women and children, and individuals of a timid and effeminate character.

We need not advert particularly to the nature and use of the horns and gourds, as however rude the substitute, the principle is sufficiently obvious and correct. With respect to the *bandages*, also, of which fourteen kinds are described by Bagbhatta, it would be useless to attempt so unintelligible a detail. We shall therefore close this account of the Hindu apparatus, with a selection of some of the circumstances our authorities specify, regarding the actual cautery and leeches.

The cautery is applied by hot seeds, combustible substances inflamed, boiling fluids of a gelatinous or mucous consistence, and heated metallic bars, plates, and probes. The application

is useful in many cases, as to the temples and forehead, for headaches ; to the eyelids, for diseases of the eyes ; to the part affected, for indurations in the skin ; to the sides, for spleen and liver ; and to the abdomen, for mesenteric enlargements. As amongst the Greeks, however, the chief use of the cautery was in the case of hemorrhages, bleeding being stopped by searing the wounded vessels.

Much pains, and perhaps to but little good purpose, were bestowed upon the subject of leeches. It is said that there are twelve sorts, of which six are venomous :—they are thus enumerated. The six poisonous leeches are the *Krishna*, or black and two headed ; the *Karbura*, the large bellied leech with a scaly hide ; the *Alagarda*, the hairy leech ; the *Indrayudha*, which is variegated like a rain-bow, whence its name ; the *Samudrika*, which is striped yellow and black ; and the *Gobandana*. The bites of these produce excessive irritation ; great itching, heat, and pain ; spasms, sickness, and syncope ; and that of the *Indrayudha*, even death. The six sorts that are fit for use are the *Kapila*, or tawny leech, with a smooth back and glossy sides ; the *Pingala*, a similar animal, but with a redder tinge ; the *Sanka mukhi*, which is of a yellow colour, and has a long sharp head ; the *Mushika*, of a dun colour ; the *Pundarika mukhi*, which is of the hue of the *Mudga* (*Phaseolus Moong*) ; and the *Savarika*, which resembles the leaf of the lotus in its colour. The first six are bred in foul, stagnant, and putrescent waters, whilst the latter are met with in the vicinity of clear and deep pools :—they are all amphibious. Very minute instructions are laid down for their preservation and training ; but we need not pause to extract them, as they are not very important. If the leeches, when applied, are slow and sluggish, a little blood may be drawn from the part by a lancet, to excite their vivacity ; when they fall off, the bleeding may be maintained by the use of the horns and gourds, or the substitutes already mentioned, for the cupping glasses of our own practice.

The details thus concisely noticed prepare us to expect an active practice amongst those to whom they were familiar ; and accordingly we find, that in the practical treatment of diseases, many of the great operations of the chiropoietic art are enjoined, such as extraction of the stone in the bladder, and even the removal of the foetus from the uterus. The operations are rude,

and very imperfectly described. They were evidently bold, and must have been hazardous :—their being attempted at all is however most extraordinary, unless their obliteration from the knowledge, not to say the practice, of later times, be considered as a still more remarkable circumstance. It would be an enquiry of some interest, to trace the period and causes of the disappearance of Surgery from amongst the Hindus—it is evidently of comparatively modern occurrence, as operative and instrumental practice forms so principal a part of those writings, which are undeniably most ancient ; and which, being regarded as the composition of inspired writers, are held of the highest authority. It is an enquiry connected with the progress of manners, for the persons, whoever they were, who wrote in the character of *Munis*, or deified sages, would not have compromised that character by imparting precepts utterly contrary to the ritual or the law, or at variance with the principles and prejudices of their countrymen. In what has been already quoted from Susruta and Bagbhatta, however, there is much that is utterly irreconcilable with present notions, and in other parts of their treatises that disregard is equally evinced. We must therefore infer, that the existing sentiments of the Hindus are of modern date, growing out of an altered state of society, and unsupported by their oldest and most authentic civil and moral, as well as medical, institutes.

“ *To the Editor of the Oriental Magazine.*

“ SIR,

“ Having my attention some years ago particularly directed to diseases of the eye, I made a few experiments in my own person, with a view of ascertaining the effects of Narcotic Medicines, when applied to that organ in its sound state. These experiments were necessarily on a limited scale, as I was residing at a distant station ; and I could command only the more common articles, issued from the public stores. They were confined to Opium, Hyoscyamus, Digitalis, and D’hatura. Facts of this sort, however, being always in some degree valuable, I considered the results of sufficient interest to be noted

down at the time ; and should the following short account of the experiments, with the accompanying remarks, be found worthy of a place in your Magazine, it may induce others to repeat them, and thus pave the way for more important deductions.

Tincture of opium, applied externally to the eyelids, and eyebrows, produced no change whatever, either in the appearance, or functions of the organ. Tincture of Hyoscyamus, applied as above, after an hour and a half dilated the pupil, and rendered vision obscure. The sensation, produced in the affected eye, was that of tightness or restraint, as if adhesion had taken place between some of the internal membranes ; and from the account a friend gave me of his sensations, subsequent to inflammation of the iris, I should compare it to the feeling, occasioned by adhesion of the iris to the capsule of the lens.

Tincture of Digitalis caused no change in the size of the pupil ; but five or six minutes after its application, vision in that eye became strangely affected. A circular spectrum, about the size of a rupee, rested before the eye, in the axis of vision, of a dark green color at the outer margin, inclining to yellow interiorly ; the shade of color diminishing in intensity, as the rays approached the centre, which was white, or transparent. Vision was also very obscure, and the same feeling of restraint accompanied it, as in the case of the Hyoscyamus. These effects did not continue longer, than sixteen or twenty hours.

An infusion of the seeds and capsules of the D'hatura (*metel*?) dilated the pupil more speedily than any medicine, which I had ever applied to the eye. Along with the dilatation of the pupil, the D'hatura caused also much obscurity of vision, and near objects appeared diminished in size. Small print was reduced about one third. It could barely be recognized, as a composition of characters, at the distance of one foot. At two feet, I could distinguish the lines and intervals between words, but could not decypher these, so as to make them legible in any situation. On looking at objects far removed, as a half or a quarter of a mile, they were not discernible with the eyelids fully opened, but came into view on closing them to a certain degree, and were at last almost as plainly to be seen with the eye, which had been the subject of experiment, as with the other ; but on a reduced scale. In the

open state of the eyelids, a small border of fog appeared to surround each object. These effects continued during four or five days, and a fortnight after the experiment was made the eye had not recovered its wonted vigor; nor was vision for a much longer period so perfect as on the opposite side.

From the above detail it seems obvious, that the narcotics, subjected to experiment, possess different powers, in their action on the living fibre, though all perhaps agree in the common property, from whence they derive their name. Opium exerts no visible agency whatever; though Hyoscyamus, and D'hatura dilate the pupil in the same manner as Belladonna, and may be employed in operations for cataract with equal success.

The D'hatura, in most of its varieties, being indigenous to India, the knowledge of this fact becomes of importance to the faculty, as the vegetable extracts from Europe soon spoil in this climate, and are not procurable in every situation. From my own experience, I should give the D'hatura a decided preference, over all the others. The dried capsules, and seeds, may be got in every bazar; and an extract, prepared from them, at the proper season, will be found to retain its virtues, if mixed with a little alcohol, till a fresh crop of the plant furnish another supply. In what respect the several varieties of D'hatura vary, in their action on the animal œconomy, I am not exactly aware. For the purpose of intoxication, and other practices still more reprehensible, the natives employ all of them indiscriminately; but consider the *Lal D'hatura*, or *Fastuosa*, the most potent of the genus. An extract prepared from the D'hatura stramonium, which is said to be found in India, is now in general use, as an internal remedy in England, and considered a valuable addition to the Pharmacopeia. I have myself made trial of it, and am disposed to think favorably of its power; but as I have already extended these remarks, to a greater length, than you may deem admissible, I shall defer what I have to say on this subject, till a future opportunity. Before concluding, however, let me merely suggest a practical application of the foregoing experiments, which may be useful to medical men at distant stations, and indeed in all situations. It is to employ the eye as a test of the soundness of their narcotic preparations. As many of the vegetable drugs from home, and particularly the Hyoscyamus, are spoiled be-

fore they are put to actual use in this country, and much disappointment frequently ensues both to the patient and his physician, the latter can always satisfy himself of the purity of the medicine before hand, by merely trying the eye of any of his servants, and watching the effect produced. More accurate data are wanting, indeed, to form a standard of comparison, than those I have now furnished; but the principle being obvious, any one can institute a set of experiments for that purpose. I shall perhaps do so myself, and in that case you may expect to hear again from

Calcutta, }
20th Feb. }

Your's &c.

MEDICUS.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.

INDO-EUROPEAN SELECTIONS.—II. *Sanscrit Affinities.*

[Continued from p. 199.]

The analogies, offered in our last, are sufficient to establish an affinity, between the Sanscrit and the German languages; and consequently between it, and all the other Teutonic dialects, which belong unquestionably to the same family. The fact of a common origin is, indeed, in this instance, as well as several others, fully proved, if we are to be influenced by the deductions of Dr. Young, in the Philosophical Transactions. According to his calculations on the coincidence of words, “if three words in two languages appear to be identical, it is ten to one, that they are derived from some parent language, or introduced in some other manner, from a common source—six words will give near 1,700 chances to one, and eight near 100,000 to one; so that in these last cases the evidence would be little short of absolute certainty.”

The question, as affecting the Gothic languages, which we may observe by the way, most probably include Greek and Latin, being disposed of, it remains to be ascertained, whether a similar resemblance is discoverable, between Sanscrit and the other parent dialects of Europe. In the great work of Adelung, we believe the coincidence is determined; but unfortunately no copy of his learned work is readily, if at all, procurable in this country: we must therefore have recourse to other sources.

The most widely diffused class of languages, in modern Europe, after the Gothic, is the Slavonic—the parent of the Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Servian, &c. Now the opinion of the Russian literati is decidedly in favour of a connexion between the Slavonic and the Sanscrit; and the following proofs of it are adduced, by Count Golownin, in the first number of “*Mines of the East.*”

<i>Sanscrit.</i>	<i>Slavonic.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Mata	Mat	Mother.
Brata	Brat	Brother.
Swasri	Soestra	Sister.
Yavana or Yuna	Younosch	A Youth.
Vidhava	Vdova	A Widow.
Bhruwa	Bruori	Eye-brows.
Nakha	Nokti	Nail.
Nasa	Noss	Nose.
Asthi	Kosti	Bone.
Agni	Agon	Fire.
Rasa	Rossa	Juice or Dew.
Tamah	Tomno	Darkness.
Masa	Mesits	The Moon.
Dinam	Den	A Day.
Swana	Svon	Sound.
Dana	Dan	Gift.
Dwara	Dveri	A Door.
Yugam	Igo	A Yoke.
Madhu	Med	Honey.
Yati-ete	Idet-itti	Goes.
Asmi-asi-asti	Yesm-yessi-yesti	Am, art, is.
Dadami-asi-ati	Dayou, dayoust, dayet	Give, givest, gives.
Vetsi-vetti	Vedaish, vedat	Knowest, knows.
Pivati	Piyet	Drinks.
Sevyati	Svetit	Honours
Vertate	Vertit	Turns.
Trasyate	Dragat	Trembles.
Tanoti	Tanut	Stretches.
Tish't'hati	Stoit	Stands.
Manyate (from Mna)	Mnit	Minds or reflects
Marayate	Mertvit	Kills.
Swa	Svoe	Own. [and neut.]
Esha, esha, etat	Eto, Eta, Etot	That (mas. fem.)

Ka, Ká, Kim	Kakae	Who (ditto.)
Chatur	Chetire	Four.
Dwitiya	Vtoroye	Second.
Triteya	Tretoyey	Third.
Saptama	Sedmoye	Seventh, &c.

We have here, therefore, many more coincidences, than are required, by the calculation of probabilities. Some of the resemblances, indeed, may owe their origin to the copious admixture of Latin, that occurs in the modern Slavonic ; but others can scarcely be referred to that medium : and we must, therefore, conclude, that Sanscrit pervades this branch of the modern European dialects, as well as those of the Gothic stem.

With regard to one class of European languages, which preceded, in the North West, at least, those of the Gothic and Slavonic origin, the Celtic, it has been long a question, whether it, and the Gothic were not originally the same. This notion is now generally abandoned ; but it does not follow, that they were originally, and entirely distinct. It is observed by a late writer, (Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, article *Language*,) that, whilst we admit the propriety of considering the Celtic and Germanic as families, clearly distinct with respect to any period, with which we are historically acquainted, we must not forget, that they exhibit undeniable traces, of having been more intimately connected with each other, and with their neighbours, in an earlier stage of their existence." If, therefore, the affinity be unquestionable, it follows that we should also be able to detect a corresponding resemblance, between the Celtic and Sanscrit, to that already noticed, between the latter and the Germanic language.

The labours of Col. Vallancey are well known ; but we have nothing to do at present with his historical and mythological conjectures : we shall, therefore, confine ourselves to the Vocabulary, which he has given us, of the old Irish—one of the great divisions of the Celtic family.

<i>Sanscrit.</i>	<i>Irish.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Acas	Acas	Sky, ether.
Ayu	Aoi	Age.
Agha	Aghai	Before. [a fire.
Agni	Aghna	(S.) Fire (I) to make
Arca	Earc	The sun.
Bak	Bagh	Speech.

Bhasha	Beashcna	Speech, Language.
Balaka	Ballach	A Child.
Bhumi	Uime	Earth.
Bari	Bar, or Tobar,	Water.
Bal	Bal	Force.
Budh	Bùd	Wise.
Bridah	Buidhne	Old.
Chandra	Chann	The Moon.
Canya	Caini	A Virgin.
Chacra	Ciorc	A wheel, a circle.
Crayami	Ciuram	I buy.
Cartum	Cuiram	To do.
Cala	Cal, caile	Black.
Cula	Gavil	Race.
Chala	Shool	Going.
Dukh	Docar	Pain.
Dahana	Daighna	Burning, to burn.
Dina	Dia	A day.
Desa	Desies	Country, region.
Dersana	Dearcam	Seeing, to see.
Durga, vulg. Droog,	Drug	A strong hold.
Germ	Germ	Warm.
Ghotaka, vulg. Ghora,	Gour	A Horse.
Gao	Geo	A Cow.
Isa	Aos	} God.
Iswara	Aosar	
Jnyan	Eagan	Holy knowledge, medita-
Maha	Maik	Great, eminent. [tion.
Mritya	Mirt	Death.
Modhya	Meadhon	Middle
Nicha	Neach	Low, mean.
Nava, Nao, vulg.—	Naoi	A Ship.
Nama	Ainm	Name.
Natha	Nath, Nathan	Lord, Noble.
Putra	Poth	A Son.
Pura	Purin	A town, a village .
Rani	Rian	A Queen.
Rutha	Roth	A Chariot.
Ritu	Rath	A Season.

These are quite enough for our purpose, and afford some very striking analogies : at the same time, it may be observed, that those between the Irish of Col. Vallancey, and the Shemitic

tongue, or Hebrew, and Arabic, are as remarkable, and more numerous; the verbs and grammatical formation, especially. The partial origin of the nation from a Milesian, or Phœnician colony, derives great support from etymology, and would account for this more striking coincidence. It may be observed, that Col. Vallancey was not aware of all his strength, in this branch of his argument;—although he professedly excludes Arabic words, from the Hindustani terms, which he has compared with the Irish, three-fourths of those he has retained, as Hindustani, are either Arabic or of Arabic origin. He has, it is true, committed many errors in his application of Oriental terms; but in the main his comparisons are much less forced and improbable, than they appear to have been considered in England. The conclusions especially, which he and other ingenious scholars, drew from the important discoveries made by their countrymen in the East, were hastily and inconsiderately made, at the period, at which they wrote. Without the aid of a grammar, or dictionary of the Sanscrit language, their estimate of the structure and import of its vocables, was necessarily incorrect, and led them into many absurdities, which reflected ridicule on all their speculations. Even in the present day, writers in Europe, of high name, and note, are not exempt from similar errors; and grounding their deductions on much too imperfect a knowledge of Sanscrit, fall into serious mistakes. That language must be more generally, and attentively cultivated, than it has hitherto been, at home, to justify modern philologists in the use they are inclined to make of it: otherwise a mass of blunders will be accumulated by one generation, merely to keep the next occupied in their rectification. The study is highly deserving of attention, if the language is to maintain with credit, that place already assigned to it, as the head of the Indo-European languages, a class including all the languages of Western Asia, and of Europe, and all the literature in the world, that is of any value.

Such is the division, actually adopted in the latest English publication on this subject, the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. v. part 2. The article *Languages* is in fact the reprint of two others in the Quarterly Review, Nos. XIX, and XXVII; in which notice is taken of the three first volumes of Adelung and Vater, the *Hermes Scythicus* of Dr. J. Jamie-

son, and the Veracity of the Mosaic History, as established by philological affinities, by the Rev. J. Townsend. The classification derived from these, and other sources, is the distinction of all languages into five kinds, Monosyllabic, Indo-European, Tataric or Sporadic, African, and American—the two first of which only are constituted according to correct philological affinities. The third class is of doubtful relation to the Indo-European: and the two last are only grouped from their geographical, not philological propinquity. It is only with some of the second, or Indo-European class, that we have here any concern.

In order to exhibit the analogies of the Indo-European classes, two words have been selected—the names of Heaven and Earth. It was impossible, within a brief space, to have multiplied the points of comparison; but it is clear, that no one term can be expected to occur in every tongue, and that its entire dissimilarity may take place, in two languages, which furnish abundant instances of resemblance. Even the word *Name*, the radical letters of which, N M, pervade more dialects, than perhaps any other combination, is far from presenting an universal analogy; and it is not, therefore, surprising that some discrepancies occur in the list alluded to. Besides these natural varieties, others may be referred to an imperfect comparison, and a want of acquaintance with the languages, whence the examples are selected. The very first set of terms exemplifies this; and the Sanscrit words, which are to afford a key to the whole system, are injudiciously chosen—are but a few of the synonymes—and are, in general, strangely misrepresented. We shall therefore, first undertake their correction.

1. *Sanscrit.*

“HEAVEN. *Sanscrit.* ¹ Paramandale. ² Vana. ³ Aagaska. ⁴ Svarga. ⁵ Vaigunda. ⁶ Arthaloga. ⁷ Nibu.” (Encycl. Brit.)

1 Para Mandala, another region, may be therefore applied, as is more commonly *Paraloka*, the same, to the place of future existence. 2 Vana is not a name of heaven in any of the Lexicons: it is probably an error. 3 *Aagaska*, is a strange transformation of *Acas*, ether, sky. 4 Svarga or Swerga is *Indra's* heaven or Paradise. 5 Vaigunda, correctly Vaicuntha, is Vishnu's residence. 6 Arthologia must be a mistake: it is

intended, perhaps, for *Urddha loca*, the world above. 7 Nibu is another error, perhaps *Nahhas* is intended. Out of seven words, therefore, we have three errors, two misreadings, and one term of doubtful, though possible application. There remains but one term, *Svarga*, correct—a residuum, calculated to shake our confidence in the accuracy of the experiment.

“EARTH. ¹ Bumi. ² Stira.”

We have here but two synonymes for a sense, which in the *Amara Cosha* alone, has 27 names. We cannot, it is true, have many mistakes; but unfortunately for our etymologist, neither of the two words are correctly spelt. They should be *Bhumi* and *Sthira*.

From these premises, then, the enquiry starts, and proceeds through the following *Genera*, each having many species. Sanscrit, Median, Arabian, Lycian, Phrygian, Greek, Germanic, Celtic, Etruscan, Latin, Cantabrian, Sclavic, and Lithuanian—these constitute the Indo-European class. We shall examine a few of the analogies, which the most important of them afford to the Sanscrit; adding however, to the very scanty stock of Sanscrit materials, employed by our guide.

2 Median. 3 Arabian.

HEAVEN. *Zend.* Tshekhre, Sakhter, Esmene, Spereze—*Pehlavi.* Tskerk, Shmeha, Seper—*Persian.* Asman—*Kurd.* Asman, Bauta.—*Afghan.* Asmo, Asman.
Syriac. Shemaio.—*Hebrew.* Shamaiim.—*Arabic.* Semavat.—*Ethiopic.* Samaiat.—*Maltese.* Sema.

In these words we find no very satisfactory affinity to the Sanscrit. The Tshekhre and Tsherk may indeed be allied to the Sanscrit *Chakra*, a circle, a sphere, not unfrequently applied to the heavens, as *Dig Chakra*, the circle of the heavens, or points of the compass; *Surya Chakra*, the disc of the sun; *Rasi Chakra*, the Zodiac. The other terms form a class with those of the Arabian genus, and are evidently of kin to the Syriac Shemaio, *Heb.* Shamaiim, and *Arab.* Semavat, &c. The Persian *Asman*, from the *Zend* *Esmene*, offers no distinct likeness to either, though it may be referred to *A* neg. and *Samana*, like *Asamana*, that which has no equal on earth.

EARTH. *Zend.* Za, Zao, Zemo, Zemeno.—*Pehlavi.* Zivanand, Arta, Damik, Leka, Bamih.—*Persian.* Zemin, Chaki,

Chark, Bum.—*Kurd.* Ard, Sigil, Cha-ak, Choli.—*Afghan.* Smak, Smige, Zmuku.

Syriac. Aro, Areto.—*Hebrew.* Arez.—*Arabic.* Arez.—*Ethiopic.* Mydrni, Midre, Medre.—*Maltese.* Art.

Here we have all the Zend words radically Sanscrit, as *Jya* or *Jma*, Kshma or Kshama. The Pehlavi *Zivanand* may be *Jivananda*, the delighter of life, if it is not a derivative of the Zendic *Iya*. Arta is the Hebrew and Arabic Arz; the next two are uncertain. *Bamih* is the Sanscrit *Bhumi*, which occurs in Persian *Bum*—Zemin is from the Zend. *Chak* and *Chark* are clearly the Sanscrit *Chakra*, a wheel or orb, and in fact are common Hindi words in the like sense.

The Arabian genus, as usual, shews no resemblance to any thing Sanscrit, unless we suppose the Ethiopic Midre and Mydrni connected with *Matri* a Mother—a designation, often given by Hindu writers to the Earth.

We may pass over the Lycian and Phrygian Genera (4 and 5) as little beyond the names of these dialects is known of them.

6. Greek.

HEAVEN. Ouranos, Ge.—EARTH. Era.

For the two words that are given as examples of the Greek, for Heaven, we can produce but unsatisfactory counterparts in Sanscrit. *Ambara* sky, or *Avarana*, any thing enclosing or wrapping round, bears some affinity to Ouranos; to Ge or Gaia, the nearest approximation is Gma or Jya, in the dialect of the Vedas. If we take the Greek *Era*, we have the very word *Ira*, the Earth (Sans.) but we should probably be deceived, and a more correct prototype will be found in a word of less apparent similitude. The Greek word in fact is Hera; now the Sanscrit Bhara, she who cherishes all living things, is a very common name of the Earth: and there are many cases of dialectic derivation, in which words beginning with the aspirate, originate from an aspirated consonant: thus one example quite in point is afforded by the common Hindustani verb *Hona* to be, the radix of which *Ho* comes unquestionably from the Sanscrit substantive verb *Bhu*. With respect to the synonymes for Heaven, if we take another Greek word as significant of that sense, we shall have no want of analogies. Ζεύς, in the Bœotian dialect Δεύς, and in its ancient form Δις, whence Διός &c. is the same with the Sanscrit Dyus

heaven, and its congeners Deva a deity, Divas a day, &c. That Zeus or Jove was identified with the etherial element we know perfectly well; thence the expressions "sub Jove," "sub dio," and the passage often cited from Ennius, "Aspice hoc sublime candens quem omnes invocant Jovem." In general, however, it may be observed, that the affinity between Greek and Sanscrit is strongest in the grammatical structure, analogies or rather identities in which are numerous and undeniable. The agreement of single words is comparatively rare. This may possibly be explained by the history of the people, and the changes, produced in a spring originally Thracian or Gothic, by the copious affusion of Phœnician and Syrian streams.

7. Germanic.

"HEAVEN. Himins, Himina, Himmell, Himblum, Heofna and Heaven," are the chief varieties of a word common to all the Gothic tribes, and certainly leave us at a loss for a Sanscrit type. They are probably indigenous, *Himmel* being derived from *Haymelen*, to conceal, abscondere; and Heofna or Heaven from *heave*, to raise or lift up; that which is above. We might conjecture a likeness between Himmel, and Himala or Himalaya, which, as the abode of *Siva*, might be considered of similar import.

"EARTH. Hirtha, Erde, Yerd, Yord, Tord, Eortha, Yearth, Earth," are the principle Gothic varieties of this term, and are more nearly akin to the Hebrew and Arabic *Arez* or *Ared*, than to any Sanscrit vocable. At the same time there is a connexion perhaps amongst all these words. Ared or Arez, or Areth—which comes close to Erde and Earth—is not far from the Greek Era, or Hera; that again approaches to Terra; and we may consider the latter as the representative of Sthira, or Dhara, which ever we choose; *R* preceded and followed by the short vowel are the radical letters, common to all the terms.

8. Celtic.

HEAVEN. *Irish*. Neamh, Nau, Neambh.—*Welsh*. Nefoeddl.

—*Gaelic*. Neamh.—*Manks*. Niau.—*Walden*. Nef.

—*Cornish*. Neau, Nev.—*Britannish*. Eon, Euff.

For these words an obvious analogy occurs in the Sanscrit terms Nabhas, Nabha, Naka.

EARTH—*Irish*. Italanh, Thallanh, Talu.—*Gaelic*. Talamh, Dtalunhuin.—*Manks*. Tallu.—*Wulder*, Talmhin.—*Welsh*. Ddaear.—*Cornish*, Nore.—*Brittanish*. Duar, Dovar.

The first four dialects here are all referable to the Sanscrit. *Sthala*, a spot, a place, ground, firm ground, from *Sthala*, to be fixed or stable. The initial *s* is commonly dropped in the spoken languages of India, leaving *Thal*, which appears so conspicuous in the Celtic words. The Welsh and Brittanish, again, are from *Dhara*, derived from *Dhri*, whence *Dhara*, *Dharani*, &c. to uphold or sustain. The Cornish word therefore, is the only exception to a similitude, not to have been expected from the limited affinity, which we have already observed exists, between the Sanscrit and Celtic tongues.

9. *Etruscan*.

This is little known, except as the supposed parent of the Latin.

10. *Latin*.

HEAVEN, Cœlum, Cielo, Zielo, Tshill, Ceo, Cel, Ciel, Tsheri, Cerio.

For this set of words again we have no analogies in the Sanscrit language, although its affinities with the Latin, both in terms and construction, are singularly close and numerous. Cœlum has been thought to resemble *Cailas*; the mountain in the Himalaya range, which is peculiarly the abode of *Siva* and other deities. This is however unsatisfactory and forced, and need not be relied on. The Latin word is in fact referred to a Greek origin—*koilon* hollow, to which it may be left. At the same time there are a number of words in the Latin language, as *Deus*, *Divinus*, &c. connected with this sense, that are clearly referable to a Sanscrit source, as *Dyus*, *Divas*, Heaven; *Deva*, or *Devas*, a deity, &c. The direct application of an analogous term also in an imperfect form, was equally common, and in the *Sub-Dio*, in the air or under the heavens, we have the Sanscrit *Dyu*, for the same element. The original word therefore may have been lost in the derivative tongue, and in consequence, its place supplied by a foreign appellative.

EARTH. Terra, whence Terra, Tierra, Terre, Terro, Terraz, Ter, in the dialects of Southern Europe.

For this we have the Sanscrit *Dhara* or *Sihira*, and for a

less common word Tellus we have Sthala, or Thala in pronunciation.

One of the Latin dialects, the Wallachian or Dacian, has Pam-entiv for Earth. This is something analogous to *Prithivi*, *Pirthiv*.

The Cantabrian (11) has Sserrio Heaven, and Lurre Earth: the first is connected with Cœlum, and the second supposed to be derived from Tellure—the subject of their Sanscrit affinity is therefore disposed of above.

12. *Slavic.*

"HEAVEN. *Russian Church*, Nebesi. *Common Russ*, Nebo. *Servian*, Nebesse. *Wendish*, Nebi. *Polish*, Niebri &c.

These all bear a close resemblance to the Sanscrit Nabhas, in the seventh case Nabhasi.

"EARTH. Semli, Senila, Zemla, Siemie, Lemli, Siemie, Ziemie, &c. We may give up these as hopeless, although there is some temptation to conjecture, as in *Sama* the whole, or *Samala*, that which abounds with filth or impurity: we may observe however, that they seem to offer some affinity to the Persic Zemin.

This closes the list of Indo-European dialects, and notwithstanding the limited scale of comparison adopted, restricted to two words, tends to vindicate the accuracy of the classification. The same principle might be extended to part of the next, the Tataric class, of which the first order has been named Sporadic or Scattered, and the members of which, are considered as exhibiting an occasional resemblance to some of the Indo-European languages, though not enough to make it certain, that the connexion is either essential or original—in all but one of the first species, the TSHUDISH, however, we trace the Sanscrit satisfactorily enough.

HEAVEN. *Finnish*, Taiwas.—*Esthonian*, Taewass.—*Livonian*, Tauwis, all which resemble *Divas*; and in *Ma-a*, *Ma*, *Maal*, the Earth, we have an approximation to *Mahi*.

To the Editor of the Oriental Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

If you think the following remarks on a Critique, to be found in the June number of the *Revue Encyclopedique*, worthy of a

place in your Miscellany, they are very much at your service. The Critique is from the pen of Mons. Guattier, an eminent French Orientalist; and the work reviewed, is entitled, *MONUMENS ANCIENS ET MODERNES DE L'HINDOUSTAN, décrits sous le double rapport archeologique et pittoresque, et précédés d'une Notice Géographique, d'une Notice Historique, et d'un Discours sur la Religion la Législation et les Mœurs des Hindous; par L. LANGLES.*

Your's, &c.

A. B.

"It is undoubtedly," says Monsieur GUATTIER, "it is undoubtedly a vast undertaking, to attempt to describe, in any thing like a complete manner, the immense country of Hindoostan; to trace its history—to develop the religion, and manners of its inhabitants—to study, and depict its ancient monuments, and its populous cities. For such an undertaking, the knowledge and talents of the geographer, the philologist, the historian, the philosopher, and the archeologist, must combine."

Unappalled by the vast magnitude of the undertaking, and ardent in their zeal, to attain possession of the knowledge and talents, necessary to do it justice, the *Savans* in France, and indeed over all the Continent, have turned their attention towards the culture of Oriental Literature. It may be difficult to say, whether the poverty of the West has driven, or the fancied richness of the East attracted them, to this study; but certain it is, that all their literary and philosophical works abound with articles, treating on India, or some other part of Eastern Asia.

These articles all display a spirit of recent, or rather perhaps renovated adventure, in the Eastern fields; and carry the most unequivocal marks of an enthusiasm, which sometimes may give a high colouring to the truth, or lead to an easy belief in the marvellous; but which is after all a very necessary ingredient, as without it research would soon flag, and the limits of the empire of Literature and Science would stand little chance of being enlarged. Monsieur GUATTIER, speaking, we dare say, the sentiments of many of his brother *Savans*, would seem to represent the English, as notwithstanding all their advantages, afraid to arrange the varied subjects, on which Mons. LANGLES fearlessly expatiates, and boldly systematizes.

He pays, however, as may be expected from a Frenchman, a handsome compliment to the talents of *Daniels, Hodges, Salt, Solvyns*, and *Mrs. Graham*, in presenting us with the Pictu-resque of Hindoostan, the costumes—so varied, and so *bizarre*—and the prodigious monuments, of the Hindoos. He enumerates the names of *Jones, Wilford, Gladwin, Bentley, Moore, Colebrook, Ward, Wilson*, &c. as the “Savans Indianistes,” who have developed the mysteries of the Brahminical theology ; and he forgets not any of our “voyageurs celebres,” “antiquaires profonds*,” or “militaires instruits ;” but he complains—and we must admit complains justly—that not one has had the courage to present a complete table of the country. “Far be it from us,” he says, “to withhold from the greater part of these writers, the well merited eulogiums they have received ; but there is a task, which belongs to the man of superior mind, placed, in a manner, so as to embrace all these objects at one glance, to re-unite and re-build the immense materials, heaped around him, and to raise an imposing edifice of the whole, whose parts shall be proportional and symmetrical.” Such is the “bien vaste entre-prise” which, in the opinion of the Reviewer, *Mons. LANGLES* has accomplished.

I have not had an opportunity of seeing the work of *Mons. Langles*† ; and know it, only through the description, given in the *Revue Encyclopedique*. But the reputation of *Langles*, as an Oriental Scholar, is justly established over all Europe ; and his attainments in the languages of the East—his situation as conservator of the noble depot of Oriental MSS. which the *Bibliotheque du Roi* of Paris affords, and in possession himself of a most splendid Oriental library,—all conspire to give a pledge, that vast as the undertaking is, *Mons. Langles* has brought to it talents, almost, if not altogether, commensurate with its magnitude. In addition to these advantages, peculiarly his own, *Langles* availed himself of the researches of the Savans, who accompanied the expedition against Egypt. He compared carefully the results obtained.

* In saying so, I must, however, remark, that the writer, in the *Revue Encyclopedique*, has overlooked the name of *Colonel Franklin*—an oversight, the more remarkable, as the *Colonel's* researches, being so much connected with the ancient and classical history of India, one would have naturally expected, that the result of them, as published, would have been familiar to the French Savans.

† A copy is in the Library of the Asiatic Society, presented by the author.

He studied zealously the striking analogies, and singular coincidences, between the antiquities found on the banks of the Nile, and the Ganges. All seems obscure and mysterious in the early history of these two countries. "Let us hope, however," continues Mons. GUATTIER, "that, by the aid of Savans, we shall be able to retrace our steps to remote periods. Multitudes of learned men are every day exploring, with indefatigable zeal, the precious treasures of the sacred language of the Brahmins; and the work of Mons. Langles has already not a little cleared the way."

After telling us, that Mons. Langles has traced the geographical and political divisions of India, and described its ancient and modern cities, the Reviewer breaks out into the following ejaculation over fallen greatness.—"I would wish," says he, "to stop with him for a few minutes, in the cities of Bombay and Madras, where so many imposing edifices—the fleets of an immense population of Jews, Guebres, Hindus, English, Arabs, Persians, Portuguese, and the gigantic pomp of commercial exportations, excite at once interest and curiosity. Were I able to linger, I would pour forth my sad regrets upon these unfortunate coasts, where every thing recalls to a Frenchman a splendor eclipsed, and an immense commerce annihilated; but at the same time such noble deeds of arms, so much humanity and bravery, opposed to so much of disloyalty and ingratitude. I would pay, as I passed, a just tribute of admiration to the actual Rulers of Hindoostan. Where a few mariners but lately came, to establish their modest factories, a city containing a million of inhabitants now raises its head. A simple company of merchants, have been able to subject to their laws a population, triple in amount to that of the metropolis—"to create immense treasures, to depose refractory princes, to take Emperors under their guardianship, to make themselves both feared and obeyed! Such are the wonders of an active industry, an enlightened patriotism, and a spirit of enterprize ennobled by grandeur of views, *et qui le serait plus encore par la moralité des moyens d'exécution*. But I hasten to the part of the work, where the author treats of the religion, legislation, manners and usages of the Hindoos."

"The authority," says Mons. Langles himself, "of respectable Missionaries, such as Doctors *Ward*, *Cormack**, &c. will not be disputed. They have led me to entertain doubts, as to the sentiment of mildness, humanity, and even wisdom, in which some of our philosophers, such as *Raynal* and *Bernardin St. Pierre*, and others, have clothed the timid, superstitious, and lascivious Hindoos. To their pompous apologies, I would oppose positive facts, deplorable proofs of barbarism—eight or nine hundred widows burned alive, every year, in the Presidency of Bengal alone, without reckoning those, whom baseness of caste does not permit to aspire to the honours of the pile—[they are limited to being buried alive] ; great numbers of fathers—the entire tribe of the *Radjepoots* in Guzerat—cutting the throats of their new-born females : mothers drowning in the Ganges their infants of different ages, as sacrifices to the divinity of the river, or carrying them into the marshes to the crocodiles, who fight for and *devour*, in the presence of these unfortunate fanatics, the living bodies of innocent creatures, immolated to a barbarous superstition—in fine, innumerable devotees, dragging the enormous cars of their idols, over thousands of other devotees !"

It will be seen from these remarks, that the French Philosophers, as well as the good people of England, are disposed to take the exaggerated account of Hindoo cruelties, with rather too much faith. The sympathy of Mons. Langles towards the suffering, and tortured natives of India, is very creditable to his heart ; but he has been surveying an overcharged picture. There are many things bad enough, in the system of Hindoo superstition ; and many cruel, as well as frivolous rites, which I earnestly desire to see destroyed : but it is due in justice, at once to the natives of Bengal, and its Government, to state, that many of the practices, over which the French *Savans* are now dropping the tear of compassion, are only to be found in the pages of those, who in order to excite sympathy, at home, have not always confined themselves within the limits of sober statement. I may venture to assert, that the alligators at the mouth of the Ganges are seldom now-a-days fed with such a

* Mons. Langles has mistaken the Reverend Mr. Cormack, a Clergyman in the West of Scotland, who has written on the practice of Hindoo Infanticide, for one of the Missionaries, employed in the conversion of the Natives of Hindustan.

horrible banquet as that of little children thrown to them alive ; nor would the practice, that formerly prevailed, be now tolerated for an instant. It is indeed to be lamented, that the cruel *Suttee* still prevails ; but when MONS. LANGLES has told us of the eight or nine hundred widows, annually sacrificed in the Province of Bengal alone, he has gone to the utmost verge of the truth, and I hope, a little beyond it. When he speaks of the numbers, whom lowness of caste precludes from aspiring to the honours of the pile, he is not aware, that the inhuman practice is more prevalent among the low, than the high casts of the Hindoos—that it is, in fact, almost confined to the baser classes, and unknown among the better. If I might judge, from what has fallen within my own observation, I should say, that the period of its entire extinction is not far distant. This, in the opinion of some, is to be effected, by a direct act of the Government. However paradoxical it may appear to some of your readers, it will be best accomplished, in the opinion of others, by Government interfering less, than they even now do, with this barbarous and inhuman custom. We all know enough of the native character, to be aware, that, acquainted with the aversion of Government to *Suttees*, conjoined with its wish, to allow its native subjects the practice of every rite, to which their religion clearly entitles them, the Brahmins regard every *Suttee*, that takes place, as a triumph on the part of their faith. None can occur, until its legality has been established, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate ; and to come in contact, on such a point, with the *Burrha Sahib*, is eagerly desired by the Brahmins, from a principle of vanity—to retire from the conference, to light the funeral pile, is a victory, of which they boast with much exultation. It is certainly the opinion of many of the better informed and higher classes among the Hindus, that the abolition of the *Suttee* by act of Government, would create no such feelings among the Natives at large, as many apprehend ; but the measure is one unquestionably requiring consideration.

Mons. Gauttier next enters into a brief view of the Hindoo deities ; and we are presented with the often-told distinctive attributes of Brahma, Wishnou, and Siva. He compliments Mons. Langles upon the light, which he has thrown over the dark things of Brahminical theology ; but as I have not access to the

work of the learned Persian Professor of his Christian Majesty, I cannot take upon me to say, how far the eulogium may be deserved. In speaking of the Brahmins, and the rites and ceremonies, which may be discovered by those, who have the courage to encounter a variety of minute and ridiculous details, and expressing his opinion, that this code displays, in many parts, the wisdom and humanity of the legislator, and gives us a high notion of the ancient government of the Hindoos, he offers some remarks on the trial by Jury, as found to have existed under this government in former days ; and on a practice, which he seems to think at this day more prevalent than it is, that of the creditor planting himself at the door of his debtor, and exacting and generally procuring payment of his debt, by a threat to take away his own life.

On the ministers of religion, the Reviewer observes very properly, that sentiments of the deepest humiliation are engendered on reading the frightful tortures, to which the Brahmins condemn the wretched fanatics, under their guidance ; and our indignation is roused, says he, “against the infernal spirit of monsters, who impose upon the credulity of their fellow-creatures, and lead them to regard as meritorious, the most ridiculous and sanguinary sacrifices, so opposite to the nature of the Author of all things.”

In this part of the Review, and I presume in the corresponding part of Mons. Langles’s work, there is nothing very new or interesting : but in what *Mons. Guattier* promises, in the next number of the *Encyclopedique*, I anticipate something, that may be well worth the attention of oriental scholars. He informs us, that he intends entering into an examination of Mons. Langles’ ingenious conjectures, as to the double origin, Persian and Ethiopian, which he assigns to the civilization of Hindoostan ; and on the country of Boudha, one of the celebrated reformers of the Brahminical religion : and should you think the present remarks, entitled to a place in your Magazine, I may take the opportunity of renewing the subject.

B——.

LITERARY NOTICES.

VIENNA.—On the evenings of the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th of May, the inhabitants of Vienna witnessed some new, interesting, and scientifically important experiments with sky-rockets, made at the observatory of the University: they rose to the extraordinary height of 2000 Vienna fathoms, (27 times the height of the steeple of St. Stephen's church,) at which elevation they spread a dazzling light, which was very visible with the naked eye at the distance of twenty German miles, and even more. This important invention has been immediately applied to determine the longitude geometrically, for which purpose it is peculiarly calculated. Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, this first essay perfectly succeeded, and the proposed object, viz. to determine with accuracy the difference of the meridians of Vienna and Osen, was fully attained.

Devanagari Types.—The Prussian University of Boon possesses, through the care of that department of the administration, which presides over public instruction, a complete fount of type in the Devanagari character. With the exception of the misshapen types of the Propaganda, which merely sufficed for short specimens, these are the first, that have been employed in printing on the Continent of Europe. They were cast from the designs and under the superintendence of that eminent Oriental Scholar, Professor A. W. Von Schlegel, who, in the execution of his arduous task, neither adopted as his model, the characters used by the Missionaries at Serampore, nor those of the printing offices, at

Calcutta, nor Wilkins's; but who has in preference followed manuscripts, and studied to avoid sacrificing more of the original character, than seemed incompatible with European typography. The matrices were cut by Vibert of Paris, who has been for many years engaged for the office of Didot sen., and the letter was cast there with great care by Lion. Mr. Schlegel has pursued the method adopted by Wilkins, to get rid of the lateral and vertical groups of letters; but what he considers as a new invention, is an arrangement, by which the vowel and other signs, above and below the line, are so inserted, that each line consists of only one connected series, instead of forming three, as by the old method. Specimens of these new types have been introduced into the periodical work, entitled *Indische Bibliothek* (Indian Library or Collections) published by Mr. Schlegel, who has announced his intention of speedily visiting England, in pursuance of his researches into the literature of India.—*European Mug.*

A simple Barometer.—Take a common phial bottle, and cut off the rim and part of the neck. This may be done by a piece of string, or rather whipcord, twisted round it, and pulled strongly in a sawing position by two persons; one of whom holds the bottle firmly in his left hand. Heated in a few minutes by the friction of the string, and then dipped suddenly into cold water, the bottle will be decapitated more easily than by any other means, even than by a guillotine. Let the phial be now nearly filled with common pump water, and applying the finger to its mouth,

turn it quickly upside-down : on removing the finger it will be found that only a few drops will escape. Without cork or stopper of any kind, the water will be retained within the bottle, by the pressure of the external air, the weight of air without the phial being so much greater, than that of the small quantity within it. Now let a bit of tape be tied round the middle of the bottle, to which the two ends of a string may be attached, so as to form a loop, to hang on a nail ; let it be thus suspended, in a perpendicular manner, with the mouth downwards ; and this is the barometer.—When the weather is fair, and inclined to be so, the water will be level with the section of the neck, or rather elevated above it, and forming a concave surface. When disposed to be wet, a drop will appear at the mouth, which will enlarge till it falls, and then another drop, while the humidity of the atmosphere continues. *European Mag.*

Revue Encyclopedique.—We translate the following article from the *Revue Encyclopedique* of the month of June. It serves to confirm, what we have already said, as to the very general interest, which subjects, connected with India, are exciting among the *Literati* of France, and other parts of the Continent. It will likewise be acceptable, we doubt not, to several of our learned native readers ; and if the promise of a kind reception from the *Savans* of France should induce any of them, to visit the western world, the interests of general Science and Literature will unquestionably be not a little promoted. A conference between the wise men of the East and of the West, would serve to rectify many errors. It would, in truth, be doing a very

essential service to Mess. LANGLES, GUATTIER, and other Members of the French Institute, to inform them *viva voce* on many subjects of Hindu Literature, History, and Manners, on which at present they entertain very erroneous notions. Being, however, very patriotic in our sentiments, we must entreat our friend *Rammohun Roy*, when he visits Europe, to honour England with his "*affection particuliere*," which the cunning French Savants are already trying to secure for themselves.—We hope, he will authorize us to inform Mons. GUATTIER, that he has not renounced his intention of visiting the Institute. In the mean time, should the late work of Mons. Langles on the Ancient and Modern Monuments of Hindoostan, fall into his hands, or into those of any of his learned friends, we shall consider our pages honoured by any remarks they may think it courteous to convey, to the Savans of France.

"*A tract against etc.—Traite contre Idolatrie des Hindous, par BRADGAMOHAN DEBACHYA, Traduit du Bengaly. Calcutta 1821 : in 8vo.—Priz une roupie (2fr. 50 cent).*"

"The work, which we here announce, is remarkable at once for the nature of the subject, on which it treats, and for the quality of the author. *Bradgamohan*, who died of a bilious fever on the sixth of April last, was descended of a respectable family, and a Hindoo of high caste. He has written this treatise in Bengalee, to demonstrate to his countrymen, how absurd are the doctrines of the Vedas and Pouranas : and one would imagine, that the task was not very difficult. In the six chapters, of which the work is composed, he has attempted to display the contradictions of the system of Polytheism, and worship of the Brahmins ; and to bring them back to more just, and reasonable ideas. This Essay, written with much talent, held out the most happy hopes, which the death of the author has dispelled. We are happy, however, to point out to the world

the first lights of a Philosophic spirit, which begin to glimmer over the vast Empire of India; and to pay a just tribute of regret to the memory of a sage of that country, who had raised himself above the prejudices of his education, to attack the colossus of Brahminical power, and to carry the torch into the dark and inexplicable mysteries of Hindoo theology. He will be replaced in this career by the Brahmin RAMMOHUN ROY, who unites to a vast erudition in Sanscrit and Bengalee literature, and languages, a profound acquaintance with the English tongue; and who is already known by many works, worthy of a descendant of the Bidpais, and the Wichnow Sarmas. We regret extremely, that this Savant has renounced his intention of visiting Europe, and France, for which we are told, he entertains a particular affection. We dare to believe, that the distinguished reception, which he would receive, would prove to him, that we are not a nation of ingrates."

Russian Possessions in Persia.—

The progress of the Russian power on the southern limits of her mighty empire, has for some years past been attracting a considerable degree of attention. The well known weakness of Persia places the whole of that country, at the mercy of her more potent neighbour: and although there is little in the soil, or products of Persia, to tempt the ambition or avarice of Alexander, it has a value, as the high road to more important countries. It is well known, that almost the whole coasts of the Caspian are now in possession of the Russians; and a treaty is understood to have been entered into between Alexander, and a son of the present Shah of Persia, by which the Emperor guarantees the succession of this son to his father's throne; and is to receive in return complete command of the Caspian. It cannot, therefore, fail to be interesting to many of our readers, to have something of the present state of the Russian acquisitions in Persia; and the late work of Sir Robert Ker

Porter throws some additional light on the subject, to what we have hitherto possessed. Speaking of the Russian territories in Persia, Sir Robert observes :—

"The frontier line of Russia continues from the ford of Edd Boulak, along the northern bank of the Aras, as far as the rear of the hills of Muggari; and embracing the whole province of Kara Bagh, runs along the summits of the chain of black mountains which divide the Persian district of Nakshivan from the Russian frontier; and continuing the same Alpine course, separates Erivan from Shamsheadil and Kazak, the two latter districts being now the property of the Emperor. Thence the boundary keeps on, along the top of the heights to the north west, forming an angle at the limiting point of Sheeragil; and from thence, over the snowy head of mount Aliguz, runs forward nearly due west till it reaches the Arpachia river; which stream divides these new acquisitions of Russia from Armenia, the territories of the Porte.

Kara Bagh was reduced almost to desolation by the late war between the great Northern power and the Shah; but peace appearing to be now firmly established, and the province absolutely become a part of the conqueror's empire, the fugitive natives are rapidly returning to their abandoned homes, and the country again puts on its usual face of fertility. The soil is rich; producing considerable quantities of corn, rice, and excellent pasturage, both in summer and winter. Raw silk is also another of its abundant productions. Shiska, its capital city, occupies the summit of a singularly situated, and curiously formed mountain, six miles in circumference, and perfectly inaccessible on the eastern side. All these provinces, whether under the sway of one empire or another, have their own native chiefs; and Russia has left the internal government of Kara Bagh to one of these hereditary princes, who pays to the imperial exchequer an annual tribute of 10,000 ducats; and engages, when called upon, to furnish a body of 3000 men mounted, and on foot.

Shirwan is very extensive, and possesses more level country than any other district north-east of the Caucasus. It includes the island of Salian at the mouth of the Kur; stretches along the banks of that river to the south, and

north-eastward is bounded by the mountains of Daghistan, and the Caspian Sea. It also is under the jurisdiction of a native prince, who lives in an impregnable fortress called Pitoo, and of whom a very trifling tribute is demanded. The country is productive of silk, cotton, rice, and very fine timber; it possesses also an abundant fishery at Salian, farmed to certain merchants at Astrachan for 20,000 ducats annually. A strong fort has recently been erected at the junction of the rivers Kur and Aras, near Djwat. Shamaki, the capital of the province, and a city so well known in the history of European trade on the banks of the Caspian, has again risen into consequence and population out of the ashes to which it was reduced by the late king of Persia, Mahomed Aga Khan, in 1795.

Shekin, which lies immediately west of Shirwan, is greatly its superior in fertility and climate. Its government was given to Jaffier Kouli Khan, a Persian, who had fled into Georgia at the accession of Futteh Ali Shah. He is since dead, and the Emperor Alexander has allowed the son of the deceased to assume the reins. This district yields an annual revenue of 70,000 ducats from a produce of grain, rice, cotton and silk.

Bakou, the smallest, but one of the most valuable of the Russian conquests to the south of the Caucasus, occupies a peninsula on the Caspian called Absheran. Its chief city is strongly fortified by nature and art, and derives great wealth from a trade in saffron and the produce of its Naphtha springs. These fountains of light and profit are even more productive than those of Kirkook, and like them are deemed inexhaustible. At a short distance from the springs, spreads the celebrated burning plain to a distance of nearly a mile. Here both the ancient and modern disciples of Zoroaster came in thousands to adore the eternal blaze, and to convey to their own hearths a portion of the sacred flame. The account given by Mr. M. Kinnier is so true an epitome of all information hitherto collected concerning this curious spot, that I cannot do better than repeat his own words. "About seven wersts east of the Naphtha springs," he observes, "the attention is arrested by the Attush Kudda, or Fire Temple of the Guebres, a remarkable spot, something less than a mile in circumference, from the centre of which a bluish flame is seen to arise. Here some small houses have been erected; and the inhabitants, in

order to smother the flame, have covered the space inclosed within the walls by a thick loam of earth. When the fire is required for any culinary purpose, they have therefore only to make an incision in the floor, and on a light being applied to it the flame immediately arises; which can as conveniently be repressed again by only closing the aperture. With the fire a sulphurous gas also issues; and a strong current of inflammable air invariably continues after the flame has been extinguished: leathern bottles are frequently filled with this gas. The whole country, indeed, around Bakou, has at times the appearance of being enveloped in flames. It often seems as if the fire rolled down from the mountains in large masses with incredible velocity; and during the clear moonshine nights of November and December, a bright blue light is observed at times to cover the whole western range."

Letters to Julia, in Rhyme. Third Edition; to which are added, Lines written at Ampthill Park. By Henry Luttrell.

This is a poem, so very much re-modelled in its plan in the two former editions, as to be almost entirely new. The Julia of this edition has nothing in common with her of the two last but her name, beauty, and love of power. She is a young, rich, and handsome widow, who has a high degree in the college of fashion, and neither unambitious, nor unable to take a still higher one. This she might do by accepting the hand of Charles, who would raise her to the transcendent caste. But her vanity and her caprice tempt her, to prolong the period of courtship, so pleasant, and so unlikely to return, and to delay that of marriage, so full of hazard, and so certain to endure. She therefore plays with the fish, which she has hooked, though at the danger of breaking her line. In short, she is a finished coquette. Charles is a man of pleasure, but "du meilleur cru," and to make amends for all his faults, loves her

not as an heiress, but as a woman. Where will not love flourish?—in the most artificial as well as the most natural soil—in London itself, checked as it is by money making in the East, and the West by dissipation and ridicule. The Epistles are addressed to Julia by her male cousin, the friend of Charles, who describes to her the sufferings of the victim of her coquetry, and all the fashionable pursuits and amusements, from which he has been driven. This topic is made a vehicle for describing the town in some of the gayest and easiest “Vers de societe,” which we believe the present age has produced. Hyde Park, the ride, the promenade, the shower in the park on Sunday, and the dispersion of the well dressed multitude, are excellent and spirited sketches, touched to the life. Every scene of enjoyment, which Charles had participated and forsaken in his love-sick ennui, are touched on with a volatile and happy archness, from his boxing at the five courts, to his quadrilling at Willis’s.

“I doubt if he has pluck remaining—
To venture on a six weeks training.
Since Love has sounded a retreat
From rubbing, racing, and raw meat.
Once on the fancy how he doted,
Never was amateur so noted.
Never contended with the fist
So promising a pugilist.

Past are these glories; now it ruffles
His temper but to hear of muffles,

Him at the five courts, him at Maulsey,
Never henceforward will a soul see.
No, Julia, who would be a boxer,
When she he dotes on, vows it shocks
her?

The Serpentine, that prince of rivers,
(But name it—how the recreant shivers)
Tempt him no more to roam at large in
The throngs that hasten to its margin.
What time the slanting wintry sun,
Just skirts the horizon, and is gone;
When from his disk a short-lived glare
Is wasted on the clear cold air;
When the snow sparkles on the sight,
Flashing intolerably white,
And swept by hurried feet, the ground
Returns a wisp and crushing sound;
There once, well strapt from point to
heel,
Glided his foot on glittering steel,
Like a light vessel on her keel,
And rapid as the viewless wind
Left all his rivals far behind;
While they, poor fellows, for their pains,
Too happy to compound for sprains,
Tumbled to edify the town
On every side like nine pins down.

Never were yet achiev’d by skaits
Such outside edges, threes and eights,
As when he wheel’d and circled, scorning
The “mighty crack’s” prophetic warning,
That soon the fetters were to break
That bound the surface of the lake.
Well knew he to retreat in time.
For have you seen a pantomime
Where at the waving of a wand
Or word of magical command,
Trap-doors for ghosts to disappear,
Start open, as its end draws near?
Thus when the necromancer Thaw
Gives to his subject streams the law,
Woe to the loiterers! in a trice
Splits far and wide the treacherous ice,
Plunging (if only to the chin,
How lucky!) many a victim in.

London Mag.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE INTELLIGENCE.

East-India House, June 12, 1822.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company’s House, in Leadenhall Street.

The usual routine business having been gone through,

The Chairman (J. Pattison, Esq.) said he had to acquaint the Court, that, agreeably to the By-Law, cap. 6, sec. 4, they had been specially summoned, to consider a Bill pending in Parliament, for consolidating the several Laws relating to the Private Trade with the East-

Indies; and also to consider the propriety of concurring in the repeal of the law, by which ships under the burden of 350 tons are at present precluded from engaging in such trade from the United Kingdom. The Bill should, in the first instance, be read for the information of the Court.

The Clerk accordingly read the Bill short.

The *Chairman* then stated, that he had now to acquaint the Court, that the Court of Directors had been in correspondence with the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, which correspondence should be immediately read.

It was accordingly read by the Clerk as follows:—

No. I.

To J. DART, Esq.

SIR:—It has been determined by His Majesty's Government, that a proposition should be made to Parliament for repealing the exception as to British colonies contained in the Act 54th Geo. III. cap. 34, and for allowing an intercourse between such Colonies and the East-Indies, in like manner as by the Act of the 1st and 2d Geo. IV. cap. 65, it is permitted to foreign countries.

As after the repeal of this exception Parliament will have acted (some minor details excepted) to the extent of the reservation contained in the 20th section of the Charter Act of 1813, it is thought advisable that the Provisions of the several Laws which have passed in consequence of that enactment, namely, the 54th Geo. III. cap. 34, 57th Geo. III. cap. 36, 1st and 2d Geo. IV. cap. 65, should be consolidated, together with the new Provision now in contemplation, into one Act; and it is proposed that the Act should be so framed, as to remove the existing doubts and difficulties concerning the rights of persons trading under those Acts, and the restrictions to which they are subject, especially those which were the subject of the late reference to Counsel.

A copy of the proposed Bill will be communicated to the Court at the earliest period; and the Board will attentively consider any suggestions which the Court may offer upon the subject.

The Board have adverted on this occasion to so much of the third Report (of which a copy is enclosed) from the Committee appointed by the House of Commons in the last session for the consideration of Foreign Trade, as relates to the

13th section of the Act of 1813, prohibiting vessels under the burthen of 350 tons proceeding to or from any place within the limits of the Company's charter from clearing or entering at a British port.

The Board have reason to believe, that a proposition will be made in Parliament for repealing that Section, and that it will be contended that this repeal comes within the intent of the 20th section, and may therefore be effected without any reference to the peculiar privileges of the Company: but the Board are rather disposed to concur in the view of this subject taken by the Committee on Foreign Trade, and to consider the restriction as one which, though utterly useless, cannot equitably be rescinded without the consent of the Court. I am therefore, at present, only to express the desire of the Board, that the Court will take the propriety of continuing this restriction into their earliest consideration, in order that, if they should be disposed to waive any right which they possess to object to its repeal, the necessary provision may be included in the Bill now in preparation.

The consent of the Court to the repeal of one of the Provisions of the Charter Act, which appears to be the least in advantage to the Company, and one of the most odious to British traders in general, would, in the opinion of the Board, be a most acceptable boon to the public.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. P. COURTENAY.

India Board, May 3, 1822.

No. II.

To T. P. COURTENAY, Esq.

SIR:—I have received the commands of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to acknowledge your letter of the 3rd instant, intimating that it has been determined by His Majesty's Government, that a proposition should be made to Parliament for repealing the exception as to British colonies contained in the Act of the 54th Geo. III. cap. 34, and for allowing an intercourse between such colonies and the East-Indies, in like manner as by the Act of the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV. cap. 65, it is permitted to foreign countries; also that it is thought advisable to consolidate the several Acts, together with the new provision now in contemplation, into one Act, which it is proposed should be so framed as to remove the existing doubts and difficulties concerning the rights of per-

sons trading under those Acts: and lastly, adverting to that part of the third Report from the Committee appointed by the House of Commons for Foreign Trade which relates to the Act of 1813, sec. 13, prohibiting vessels under the burthen of 350 tons clearing from or entering a British port, and expressing the desire of the Board that the Court will take the propriety of continuing this restriction into their earliest consideration, in order that, if they should be disposed to waive any right which they possess to object to its repeal, the necessary provision may be included in the Bill now in preparation.

I am, in the name of the Court, to request you will submit to the Board of Commissioners the following observations upon the several points alluded to in your letter, and likewise some suggestions which have presented themselves to the Court with reference to the proposed Bill to be brought into Parliament for explaining and consolidating the several laws as to the trade in question.

When the Court advert to the successive enactments which have been made from time to time since the 53rd Geo. III. cap. 155, whereby the privilege of trade to India has been so widely extended, they do not feel disposed to offer any objection to the proposed admission of the British colonies to a participation in the same, either directly or circuitously, as well as to and with places in amity with His Majesty.

The Court are of opinion, that the proposed consolidation of the several laws which have passed, in consequence of the reservation contained in the 20th section of the 53rd Geo. III., the 54th Geo. III. cap. 34, 57th Geo. III. cap. 36, and 1st and 2nd Geo. IV. cap. 65, will be desirable, as well as that the Bill which may be brought in should be so framed, as to remove the existing doubts and difficulties concerning the rights of persons trading under those Acts. The Court deem this a proper opportunity to request the serious attention of the Board to the regulations by which the trade is carried on under the Act of the 57th Geo. III. cap. 36; the Court had hoped that its regulations would have been assimilated to those for the trade from the United Kingdom to the East-Indies; the restrictions upon that trade had political objects wholly in view; they were not framed as privileges to the Company, or with any particular view to

their advantage. The provisions requiring that any vessels proceeding to India should be licensed by the East-India Company, and that they should proceed only to a principal settlement in the first instance, without a special license were introduced, in order to guard against an unrestrained resort to India of persons who might be politically obnoxious without the knowledge of the authorities at home and abroad, and that all persons arriving in India might be placed immediately under the eye, and become subject to the vigilance of the Indian Government. The Court would therefore, earnestly press upon the Board the necessity of introducing some provisions, whereby the indiscriminate resort of all persons assuming a mercantile and seafaring character should be guarded against, as, in their opinion, the true policy to be observed for the good government of India calls for such legislative interference.

The Court are not aware that since the Act of 1813 was passed, such vigilance is less necessary than at that time; and it is quite clear that the provisions for that object must be at least as much, if not more necessary, with reference to a vessel proceeding from a foreign port as from a port of the United Kingdom. The Court, therefore, hope that vessels sailing from foreign ports may be subjected to the necessity of procuring licenses, which shall be direct for a principal settlement in the first instance. In making this proposition, the Court are aware that one of the objections made against licenses is the expense: they beg to remind the Board, that a considerable portion of such charge arises from the stamp duty; at the same time, whenever it shall be deemed proper to make any alteration in this duty, the Court will be disposed to revise the regulations under which the fee is at present charged on the issue of such license.

The Court have considered the propriety of continuing the restriction as to the size of the vessels proceeding from the United Kingdom. It is one of the provisions secured by the Act of 1813, and the Court are still disposed to consider the restriction to have been judicious, and that the removal of it may be productive of injurious consequences; yet adverting to the operation of the 57th Geo. III. cap. 36, and 1st and 2nd Geo. IV. cap. 65, whereby the privileges now proposed are extended to vessels

trading from Malta and Gibraltar, and subsequently to ports and places in amity with His Majesty, the Court are not now disposed to object to the admission of the British trader from the United Kingdom to "such extension. They will, therefore, convene at an early period a General Court of Proprietors, and submit the same for their consideration. The Court at the same time beg to propose to the Board, the equity of extending in return to India-built ships the same privileges, with respect to registry, &c. as are now enjoyed by ships built in the United Kingdom. The Court feel the less hesitation in urging such a measure on the notice of the Board, as the Committee of the House of Commons, in their Report on Foreign Trade last session, observe upon the objections made to the admission of British ships into the coasting trade of India, that in order "to remove the inequality and injustice to which it refers, they would much more willingly recommend that the restrictions imposed upon the ships of India should be removed, than that the limitation should be imposed upon the ships of England."

There is one point that may be considered as in some degree bearing upon the admission of the British West India colonies to a participation in the India trade, *viz.*, the duty which at present exists on sugar the produce of the East Indies. I am directed to request you will bring this subject under the review of the Board, as the Court believe there are sufficient grounds to induce a modification in the duty on an article, which forms one of the few materials to be found for dead weight in ships coming from India.

In conclusion, the Court desire me to add, that as humanity requires that the transportation of Lascars and Asiatic seamen to Europe and South America should be discouraged as much as possible, they presume the provisions on that head, which are contained in the Acts of the 57th Geo. III., and 1st and 2d Geo. IV., will be re-enacted, as also the provisions which require that a portion of the crews of ships engaging in the India trade shall consist of British seamen.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH DART, Sec.
East-India House, 23d May, 1822.

No. III.

To J. Dart, Esq.

SIR:—I have laid before the Commis-

sioners for the Affairs of India your letter of this day's date, conveying the sentiments of the Court of Directors on the subject of the intended Bill for the regulation of the East-India trade.

I am directed by the Board to transmit to you, for the information of the Court, the draft of the Bill which it is proposed without delay to submit to Parliament.

The Board have attentively considered what is urged in your letter with respect to licenses to the resort of vessels to the minor ports of India, and to the residence of persons in India; and they are of opinion, that a provision requiring all vessels trading to the East-Indies, whether from a port of the United Kingdom or from any other port, to proceed in the first instance to one of the Company's principal settlements, coupled with a proviso that the Act shall give no new privilege of residence in India, will answer all the salutary purposes of the restrictions to which the Court refers, and they have framed the Bill accordingly.

With respect to licenses, the Board are not of opinion that they add any thing to the security which the law provides against an evasion of its enactments; and they are, therefore, unwilling to impose upon private-traders the necessity of taking out such instruments, which indeed cannot possibly be required in general, inasmuch as there is not in every port from which a vessel is permitted to sail an authority competent to issuing them. It is alleged, that even in England some inconvenience has been at times sustained, from the necessary delay occasioned by the indispensable forms of the East-India House, and the Board are disposed to suggest to the Court's consideration, how far it may be useful or necessary to retain the practice of issuing licenses (other than special licenses), in the cases in which they are required by the 11th section of the Act of 1813.

The Board have received with much satisfaction, in which they are confident Parliament and the public will participate, the ready acquiescence of the Court in the proposition for removing the restrictions upon the size of vessels trading with India. As the Court signify their intention of submitting this proposition to a General Court of Proprietors, the Board have not inserted in their Bill any provision for carrying it into effect. Such a provision may be made in the progress of the Bill.

The Board are not insensible to the reasonableness of the Court's suggestion, that India-built ships should have the general privilege of British-built ships, and they had previously to the receipt of your letter attentively considered the subject, in communication with the other departments of his Majesty's Government. But advertg to the peculiar state of depression under which the British ship-owners now labour, the measures alleged to be disadvantageous to them, which are now in progress, and the extensive rights given by recent Acts to India-built ships, and enlarged by the present bill, the Board are disposed to think it unadvisable at present to bring forward any further proposition respecting those ships.

The question respecting sugar has been equally under consideration; but though some of the observations which have been applied to the shipping question are not applicable to this, inasmuch as the West-India colonies are to be relieved from some of the restrictions imposed upon them, nevertheless those colonies are still liable to great disadvantages from which the British East-Indies are exempt; and it is the opinion of His Majesty's Government, that no alteration ought now to be made in the proportion of duty imposed on East-India sugar and West-India sugar respectively.

It is intended to add to the Bill a provision for subjecting East-India goods, on importation into his Majesty's colonies, to duties, calculated in some degree to put them upon the same footing as if they had been imported into the United Kingdom and re-exported.

Attention will be paid to the suggestions of the Court respecting Lascars.

I am directed to suggest, in conclusion, that as after the present consolidation the laws under which trade in the East-Indies is permitted to his Majesty's subjects will be comprized in the new Act, and in a portion of the voluminous Act 53 Geo. III. c. 155, where they are intermixed with matters of a totally different nature, it might, perhaps, be expedient to include in the Bill a re-enactment, with such modifications as have been suggested, of the provisions of the Act 53d regarding trade, namely, sections 6 to 20, and section 32, so that the participation of the British public in the Indian trade may be defined in one law. The Board have not modelled the Bill accord-

ing to this suggestion, because they are desirous of first ascertaining the sentiments of the Court, not only upon the separate points to which I have been directed to refer, but on the expediency of adopting this more complete consolidation. But they are of opinion that such a measure would be very useful, for avoiding doubts and difficulties on the part as well of the Indian Governments as of Private-Traders, and that it would be extremely acceptable to the public.

Should the Court be desirous that the provisions made against illegal traffic and resort to India, which provisions will still be in force with respect to all trade not permitted by the Act, should be re-enacted in it, the Board would have no objection to such re-enactment.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. P. COURTENAY.

India Board, 23d May, 1822.

NO. IV.

To T. P. Courtenay, Esq.

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive and to lay before the Court of Directors of the East-India Company your letter of the 23d inst. (in reply to mine of that day's date); accompanied by the draft of a Bill, proposed to be submitted without delay to Parliament, for the further regulation of the East-India trade.

The Court derive satisfaction from the Board's concurrence in the opinion that all ships proceeding to India, whether from a port in the United Kingdom or any other part, shall be required, in the first instance, to proceed to a principal settlement, coupled with a proviso that the Act shall give no new privilege of residence in India. Although the Court would prefer the form of a license, and are not prepared to admit that any objection thereto can be drawn from the delay which may have incidentally occurred in granting such document, they waive the observance of this provision, upon a full understanding that lists shall be delivered in on the ship clearing out, which list shall contain a full and correct statement of all persons embarked on board such vessel. The said list to be signed by the Commander, and delivered to the Collector of Customs at the port of clearance in the country, whose duty it shall be to forward the same to this House. A similar list is to be delivered by the Commander to the proper authorities, on his arrival at the principal settlement which he shall first reach in India. It is clearly understood that ships proceeding in the

first instance to any port other than a principal settlement shall be required to take out a special license, under the 11th section of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155.

It is necessary that some provision be made, whereby the commanders or masters of vessels engaging in the India trade from the United Kingdom or other places should be prohibited from receiving on board any persons who may not have obtained the previous sanction of the proper authorities to proceed to India, unless such person or persons shall be *bona fide* connected with the vessel; such an enactment would give effect to the provisions already in force, as to the non-residence in India of unlicensed individuals.

The Court have pleasure in observing, that the Board's attention will be directed to the re-enactment of the provisions relative to the care and maintenance of Asiatic seamen. The Court are also of opinion, with reference to the general policy of the measure, as also to the 130th paragraph of the public letter from Madras of the 7th June 1820, that some regulation should be framed, to secure the Company from the expense which will attach to them on account of the maintenance and return to their native country of the crew of any vessel which may unfortunately suffer shipwreck in India, as also on account of the return to their native country of persons, of whatever nation, who may find their way to India, either by eloping from ships engaging in the trade or otherwise.

Upon the concession which the Court have expressed themselves ready to submit to the consideration of the General Court of Proprietors, for the removal of the restriction applicable to ships under 350 tons, they desire me to remark, that the boon solicited in return for India-built shipping is one which seems to be demanded upon every consideration of policy as well as justice.

The Court apprehend that the rights belonging to India shipping, far from being so extensive as stated in your letter, have in fact been abridged, and that their present rights are neither clearly defined nor understood; whilst the British ship-owners, under the proposed law, will be confirmed in the privilege of a full and free access to all the trade and traffic which until lately has been reserved to the India shipping, *vis.* the port to port trade in India. Large capitals have been embarked in the construction of vessels engaged in that trade; and after the de-

claration of the Committee of the House of Commons, adverted to in my letter of the 23d instant, the Court were not prepared to expect any objection on the part of the shipping interest of this country to such a return. The Court therefore instruct me to request you will again urge this subject on the consideration of the Board, as they are persuaded the concurrence of the Proprietors to the proposed measure for abolishing the restriction upon tonnage (which it is admitted may be deemed to be part of the privileges secured by the Act of 1813) will be more readily obtained, if the Court shall be enabled to assure the General Court that the privilege now sought for India ships will be granted.

Upon the subject of the proposed duty to be levied on goods imported from India into the British colonies, the Court are of opinion, that such a measure will operate in a degree as an inhibition to the introduction of the manufactures of India; and although any fiscal regulation which Government may contemplate for his Majesty's colonies may not be within the Court's cognizance, they may be permitted to observe on the present occasion, that the proposed duty would, in their opinion, oppose itself to the privileges about to be extended to such colonies.

The Court regret that his Majesty's Government do not see reason to admit of some modification in the existing duty on East-India sugar. This article is deemed, by the parties engaged in the India trade, to be of such essential importance, as already stated, for dead weight in lading return cargoes from that country, that the Court cannot refrain from again pressing on the Board a reconsideration of the subject.

The Court do not see any objection to the provisions now contemplated for the East-India trade, as well as those of the 53d Geo. III. which will remain in force after the new enactments, being consolidated into one Act, the same to include the provisions mentioned in the concluding paragraph of your letter against illegal traffic and resort of persons to India; care being taken that the sense of the former Acts on these points shall be preserved.

The Court request that they may be put in possession, from time to time, of the Bill in its several stages and when consolidated, that they may have before them in one view the several provisions under which the trade with India is in

future to be carried on, before the same shall be passed into a law.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. DART, Sec.

East-India House, May 27, 1822.

No. V.

To J. Dart, Esq.

SIR:—In reference to your letter of the 27th ult. I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to transmit to you the draft of the Bill for the further regulation of the trade with India, which will be presented to the House of Commons without delay.

You will observe that some of the suggestions contained in your letter have been attended to; on the others the Board are not at present prepared to add any thing to what was contained in my letter of the 23d ultimo.

As at the present period of the session it is very important to avoid delay, it has been thought most convenient, notwithstanding that the sentiments of the General Court of Proprietors have not been taken, to present the Bill as nearly as possible in the shape in which it is hoped it will ultimately stand, and without re-enacting the limitation of tonnage.

Section 10, and sections 17, 18, and 19 of the Act 53d Geo. III. cap. 155 have not been inserted in the present Bill, because the Board are not aware of the necessity for re-enacting them, as they are under reference to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury; and the Board wish also to be acquainted with the sentiments of the Court with respect to these sections.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. P. COURTENAY.

India Board, June 4, 1822.

No. VI.

To T. P. Courtenay, Esq.

SIR:—I have received the commands of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, to request you will represent to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, with reference to the latter clause in your letter of the 4th inst. on the subject of the proposed Bill

now before Parliament for consolidating the Acts as to the East-India trade, that the Court are decidedly of opinion that so much of clause 10 of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155 which provides for all goods being brought to some of the ports of the United Kingdom which shall have been declared fit by order in council, and clauses 17, 18, and 19 of the same Act relative to the warehousing and sale of articles of silk, hair, and cotton-wool, should be re-enacted; and to beg that the necessary measures may be accordingly taken for that purpose.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. DART, Sec.

East-India House, June 13, 1822.

No. VII.

To J. Dart, Esq.

SIR:—In reference to your letter of the 13th inst., I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to inform you, that it will be proposed that the clauses corresponding with the 10th, 17th, 18th, and 19th sections of the Act 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, should be inserted in the Bill now pending in the House of Commons.

I am also to acquaint you, that in consideration of the late period of the session, it has been determined to omit in the present Bill all such provisions as are likely to meet with serious opposition. The principal of these is, the permission of trade between the East-Indies and His Majesty's colonies in the West-Indies and North America, so that the law with respect to the countries between which and British India intercourse is permitted, will remain as it now stands.

No other alterations in the Bill of any material import are in contemplation. I am to express the hope of the Board, that the intention of the Court of Proprietors with respect to the admission of vessels of less than 350 tons into the trade between India and the United Kingdom, may be made known to them without delay.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. P. COURTENAY.

India Board, June 29, 1822.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.—*Paris, Sept. 15.*—The King of France received in private audience, the Viscount de Chateaubriand, on Friday last. His Excel-

lency was expected to wait the arrival of the Duke of Wellington in Paris, before he proceeded to Vienna.

It is said that the four military conspirators, condemned in the affair of Rochelle, have offered to make important discoveries if their lives are spared. Much activity is employed in tracing out the authors of the threatening letters which were addressed to the Jurymen and others, to compel them to acquit Berton, and one of the authors is already discovered to be a young Advocate.

General Elio has been tried by a Court Martial at Valencia, and unanimously condemned to death. The sentence was carried into execution on the 4th instant.

Madame Condorcet, niece to Grouchy, and widow of the celebrated Condorcet, died a few days ago at Paris, after a long and painful illness. In France none possessed more sprightliness and *esprit*.

The Assize Court of Paris has been occupied in hearing the pleadings of Counsel in the complaint made against the editors of the *Constitutionnel*, the *Journal du Commerce*, the *Courier Francaise*, and the *Pilote*. M. Guise, the editor of the *Constitutionnel*, and M. Faucillon, the editor of the *Journal du Commerce*, were sentenced (each) to one year's imprisonment, and a fine of 5000 francs. M. Legracieux, the editor of the *Courier Francaise*, to six months imprisonment, and a fine of 3000 francs. M. Cassano, the editor of the *Pilote*, to one month's imprisonment, and a fine of 1,000 francs. The four journals are also forbidden to publish any reports of judicial proceedings—the two former for the space of one year; the third for six months; and the last for three months.

Sept 17.—The King has nominated M. Hyde de Neuville, (Amba-

bassador to the United States,) a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, and sent him his portrait, richly set, in recompence for his important services, and particularly in his last mission.

Viscount de Chateaubriand will set out on the 20th or 24th instant, on his destination direct to Verona.

The son of General Berton quitted Poitiers on the 13th inst. On the previous evening the wives of Fradin and Senechault also departed for Paris, to solicit the pardon of their husbands. Rique, Ledein, and Aliz, obtained permission to see their wives on the 12th inst. and days following.

Advices have been received from Viscount Montmorency, Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated the 8th of September. He had seen the Emperor of Austria and all the Foreign Ministers assembled at Vienna.

A letter of the 11th inst. from Ghent, announces that the antique Cathedral of that town was on fire, and rapidly consuming at the time when the dispatch was written.

The Court of Assize at Bourdeaux has just sentenced a bookseller of that town to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs, for selling a *Life of Buonaparte*, in one part of which was an extract from a journal called the *Independent*, which was published during the hundred days. The affair was pleaded with closed doors.

A private letter from Bologne, dated Wednesday, says:—"His Grace the Duke of Wellington and suite landed here yesterday, between two and three o'clock P. M. from his Majesty's mail steam packet the Arrow, Captain Hamilton. His Grace found an old friend residing here, Sir J. Malcolm, K. C. B., who remained with him the

short time he stopped at Bologne. All the beauty and fashion of this place were in waiting to see his Grace, who, I think, looked very ill indeed."

SPAIN.—The following extracts from the *Echo du Midi*, have considerable interest :—

"The enthusiasm of the Spanish Royalists, to shake off the yoke of the Liberals, spreads in the province of Sigüenza. Madrid actually presents the appearance of a camp, or rather of a town taken by assault. The National Guard and the Militia are under arms, cannon are mounted in the large squares, and in all the avenues of the palace, against which they are turned. The promenades are deserted, many houses and several shops are shut up. The few persons that are met in the streets appear mournful and downcast. The people, recovered from their first stupor, begin to murmur loudly, and to manifest great dissatisfaction at all that has passed. The greatest fermentation exists in the suburbs."

A letter from Bayonne of the 28th July contains the following news :—

"The Royalists of Navarre pursue their success with unabated vigour, and all that the Liberals have said on the pretended advantages of their troops, is but to give a reverse to the medal. The division of Juanito has extended itself to the very walls of Pampeluna, and nothing has been able to resist him. It is asserted, that a large portion of Arragon has risen, and that the Royalists are organising themselves in that province. The towns of Catalajud, Sigüenza, and Molina, have spread the standard of the Faith. The defection of two Constitutional Regiments, and their junction with the Royalists, is announced. Many Constitutionalists, despairing of the triumph of their cause, are collecting their effects, and talk of emigrating."

A letter from Yrun announces, that the Mail Courier has been stopped near Salinas, in Biscay, and that a Royalist party has got possession of Leguerito, a small sea-port in Biscay.

CONTINUATION OF OFFICIAL REPORTS
FROM THE ARMY OF NAVARRE.

"The 18th July, General Quesada was at Rancesvalles with the troops of the

King. The Constitutionalists advanced to attack him. Quesada made them believe that he intended to retreat, and during four hours of lively firing, the two armies did nothing but change their positions. But one division of Constitutionalists, who occupied an advantageous post, was attacked and dislodged at the point of the bayonet, by Colonel B. Evergue, at the head of the first battalion of the Royalist army. This valiant army overthrew his enemies, and drove them as far as the village of Espinal, where they reunited all their forces, and returned to the charge. The Royalists fought to Linzarin, occupied by the Constitutionalists. The latter immediately sallied forth to attack the King's troops, and the two parties soon met. But although the Royalists, were much less numerous, they charged the enemy, put them to the rout, and pursued them for a considerable time. Sunrise put an end to a combat of five hours, and General Quesada went to Engin, where he caused his wounded to be taken care of, after having given his troops two hours repose.

"The result of the affairs has been satisfactory as the preceding for the faithful Navarrese. The enemy had 20 men killed, including one Officer, 45 wounded, and three prisoners, to whom the Royalists did not give any quarter. The defenders of the faith have solemnly promised to do the same for all their prisoners, whatever their number. A great number of fugitives have re-entered Pampeluna without arms. The army of the King had that day four killed and eight wounded. The Navarrese, who hasten to rank themselves under the banners of the Faith, fight and support the fatigues of war with the courage and resignation of old soldiers. They face the greatest dangers with that intrepidity of which Spaniards have given so many proofs for ages."

Madrid, July 29.—It is calculated, that there are about 17,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry of the French Sanitary Cordon at Perpignan, together with twenty-four pieces of cannon. Between Toulouse and Bayonne there are about 10 or 12,000 men. We have now on the side of the Pyrennees, about 8,000 men under arms.

The permanent deputation,

which had been desired by the King, in his answer to them, to point out the persons who should be removed from the Court, have made out a list, and sent it to his Majesty; and this day the following General Officers were ordered to be exiled:—D. Lenon de Contreras, to Seville; Duray, to Valentia; Garces, to Saragossa; Lalsala, to Seville; Salido, to Grenada; Scati, to Badajos; Marquis de Compigny, to Valladolid; Heron, to Segovia; and Marquis Alvo, to Madrid.

July 30.—In the Address presented by the garrison and militia of Saragossa to the King are the following words, from which a judgment may be formed of the respect paid by the friends of the Constitution to the Constitutional King:—"Sire, your perjured conduct, the bad faith of your Ministers, the perfidious councils of the men whom you obstinately persist in keeping round your person, in opposition to the general opinion of your subjects, are the real causes of the misfortunes and disasters of this heroic nation."—*La Quotidienne*.

The approaching Congress at Verona.

"VIENNA, *Sept. 7.*—This morning at eight o'clock, the Emperor of Austria repaired to Wolkerdors, to receive his august visitor the Emperor of Russia. At noon the two monarchs made their entry into the city. The Emperor Alexander had required, that no formal reception should be given him. He wore the Austrian uniform. His suite, more numerous than usual, creates a belief that he will remain a long time absent from his dominions.

"It appears that at the approaching Congress of Ministers, as

well as that of Aix-la-Chapelle, Prince Metternich will in some measure perform the functions of President. We do not know, as yet, how long the Emperor of Russia will remain at Vienna. The departure of the two Emperors for Italy will not, it appears, take place before the middle of September. By this way of reckoning, the Congress will not open till the beginning of October. An order has been sent to the Austrian Authorities in Italy, to prepare as quickly as possible at Verona, lodgings for the Princes and Ministers about to assemble in Congress. Great quantities of precious furniture have been sent from this city to Trieste, for the purpose of being transported thence, by the way of Venice, to Verona. In proceeding to Italy, the Emperor Francis will have an interview with the King of Bavaria; which was to take place before this, but which has been put off until this opportunity."

A letter from Vienna of the 9th says—"The King of Sardinia will certainly be present at the deliberations of the Congress at Verona. Some of the papers of Vienna have said, that the King of Spain has been invited to attend; but there is not supposed to be a syllable of truth in the story. The Spanish Ambassador here has been almost in the daily receipt of dispatches by express from Madrid, within the last week or fortnight."

VIENNA, *July 27.*—Letters received from Jassy last week already informed us, that the entire evacuation of Moldavia by the troops of the Sultan must take place in a week. Later accounts of the 12th and 13th of the month fully confirm this intelligence. The Janissaries really left Jassa on the

13th July, at seven o'clock in the morning, and commenced their march back to the Danube. Kutschuck-ahmed Pacha had taken such rigorous measures of precaution, that no disorder of consequence occurred on this occasion. The Commander-in-Chief sends out parties to pick up the stragglers, who are immediately bound and sent after the main body—*Austrian Observer*, July 27.

BUCHAREST, July 6.—The Journals have published the *bon-jouidi*, or order for the evacuation of the principalities, issued by order of the Porte by the Pacha of Silistria, as Seraskier or Commander in-Chief of the Turkish troops in Moldavia and Wallachia, to Hadschi Ahmed Pacha, his Miaja Deputy at Bucharest, as Commander of the Corps in Wallachia. The order issued from Silistria to Kiaia in Jassa was of the same tenor. The Hatti-Sherif for Supreme Command sent from Constantinople to the Pacha of Silistria, with the Sultan's own cipher annexed, and which has never before been published, is as follows:

"*Hatti Sherif to the Pacha of Silistria.*

"Those who are among the valiant of the empire, hear what follows, and do accordingly, for it is my supreme will. Know that thy report on the state of the two Principalities which are committed to thy care has found approval before my throne, and induced me to order what follows.

"The people from Anatoli, who, at the call of the Porte, have voluntarily crossed the sea, and carried their army into Rumelia, to co-operate in destroying the plots of the rebellious Rajahs, with the help of the Great Prophet (his name shall be praised to all eternity!) shall break up and return to the Danube. You will take care that they perform their march in due order in single detachments, and to this end order your Kiajas to send Mehnanders with them, that they be supplied with provision on their way, and that when they reach the Danube they may find every thing ready

for their reception in Bulgaria. My Janissaries, the equally brave Spahis, Suporagi, Cossacks, and Tartars, will suffice to maintain tranquillity, and to fill the disturbers of peace with terror. Thy care shall go yet farther. Know that thou must be answerable, that the troops remaining in the principalities do not oppress the peaceable Rajahs, and do not burden the poor. Thy Kiajas must be responsible to thee for it, and thou shalt take care, with inexorable rigour, that no excess, by whomsoever committed, goes unpunished. All this is to be enjoined to the Pachas and Agas as my supreme will. Even commanders must answer for those under them. For this purpose this Hatti Sherif is addressed to thee."—Copies of this Supreme Order were communicated by the Reis Effendi to the Diplomatic Body at Para.—*Nureinburgh Correspondent*, July 30.

The Greek Cause.—The French Journals, which have arrived this week, bring intelligence from Vienna of a melancholy character for the cause of liberty in Greece. It is stated, and we fear with truth, that the march of the Turkish armies has been sufficient to dissipate and disperse at all points the Greek forces, badly organised and worse commanded. The Greek Senate is dissolved; the Turks have possessed themselves of Corinth and the whole of the Morea, and the war in Epirus also has been terminated by the capture of Soli. A letter from Trieste of the 1st September, in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, says, "The disasters of the Greeks are confirmed; their cause appears to be lost; they fly on all sides to escape slaughter." The *Austrian Observer* states, that the plague has made an alarming progress in Albania, and extended its ravages to Epirus and the Morea.

SOUTH AMERICA—*Extract of a letter from Sans Blas de California*: "I have got quite sick of these Revolutions; and though of course I cannot doubt that im-

mense good will spring from them in the process of time, still this close view of the details is destructive to all enthusiasm on the subject. There is so much selfishness and cruelty, such a miserable want of knowledge and of all taste or generosity, mixed up, too, with pride and jealousy, that the prospect is by no means agreeable when too near. At the distance you are placed, you do not see the bad faith and the personal defects of the men who rule affairs, and only look, as you ought to look indeed, at the results. In the first year I was on the coast, I engaged with great eagerness in all that was going on in public life; afterwards, however, I looked for amusement in more private walks. In this view nothing certainly could be more interesting than the station has been to me, especially as the accidents of the service threw me in the way of seeing almost all the coast within a short interval; an advantage which is considerable, inasmuch as comparisons are readily and more accurately made when the recollection is full of what one has recently witnessed. Thus I used to run in my ship from Chili to Peru in a week, or calling at the intermediate ports, in a fortnight, and then back again in three weeks, after having filled my imagination with what was to be seen in each place. I was also at Rio Janeiro and in the River Plate. The farthest South on the Western coast which I have reached is the celebrated country of Arauco, which is still inhabited by the same unconquered savages as before. It is the fashion of writers to cry them up as being a highly civilized race of people, with a free government, and so on, with literature and a rude set of arts. This is all *stuff*:

they are certainly bold fellows, but merciless and savage still in their proceedings. What they may be in theory, I don't care about. The Chilians are a fine people. Their climate is just sufficiently cold to give them a proper degree of bodily strength, and with it a degree of mental energy which I have not seen in Peru. The effect of freedom upon them has been greater than on any other part of the Continent that I have had an opportunity of seeing; and even during the short stay which I have made, I have been able to remark the strides which the mighty giant can make in an emancipated society. Buenos Ayres, they tell me, is beginning to make similar advances; but at the time I was there, they had not yet fallen upon any means of establishing a permanent Government, and when there was a revolution every six weeks, it was clear that no real progress could be made. Peru, I know only as a seat of war: at one part of a predatory buccaneering warfare, and at another of a regular system of blockade, without any intrigue within. The imagination can conceive nothing more interesting than all this was to a person, who from his situation could mix freely with all parties,—who could breakfast with Lord Cochrane, dine with San Martin, and pass the evening at the Theatre with the Viceroy of Peru in Lima. I was so fortunate as to be actually in Lima when the Viceroy abandoned it, during the three days of interregnum, and when San Martin entered it. There could be no finer moral experiment exposed to the notice of any one than this was; and the results were most singular. In a very general way I may merely tell you, that the women behaved better than the

men, and the old men better than the young. I was a good deal at Lima and in different parts of Peru, but still feel quite in doubt as to the real character of the people. San Martin I take to be one of the ablest men in the field—possessed of a most enchanting address—a thorough master of intrigue—highly informed as to all that has passed in Europe and in these countries—resolute in his undertakings, and altogether immoveable by ordinary motives. I do not think him avaricious; he may perhaps be cruel if insulted, but not from habit; but from policy rather, and the fault of his blood. Don't you believe the nonsense of his want of courage: he has more civil courage than any man I ever saw. He asks advice of no one, and would dance a hornpipe under a load of responsibility, which would crush to the ground a thousand common men. He is clear-sighted and calculating, but I fancy he calculates more upon the bad than the good which is in men; and has now probably lost the faculty of thinking well of any one, and would find himself

foiled if he were accidentally to meet a thoroughly honest man whom he wanted to gain over. Lima is the fountain head of all falsehood, and you must receive with exceeding caution all that you hear from thence. Few people can have had more varied opportunities of seeing San Martin than I have had, and I don't think you are likely to meet with people moving from thence who can be so unprejudiced, or rather disinterested. After all, I am really in a puzzle as to San Martin. I think he wishes to be King of Peru, and I think he will not make a bad one. A Despot he will be, certainly; but that is what they require, in my opinion. He is a hundred degrees above every other man in the country, and would readily govern it by the sheer force of his superior power; but I doubt if he have sufficient moderation. I fear also that he does not stick to the truth. He says things, which he means—but when he happens to change his meaning, he makes no ceremony of forgetting his promise. [*India Gas.*]

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIVERPOOL. Quick Sailing.—The ship *Corsair*, D. W. Petrie, master, built by Wilson and Co. of Liverpool, sailed on her first voyage for Charleston, 9th September last, and arrived the 19th of October; sailed again 17th November, and arrived here 5th December. She sailed 23d January for Charleston, on her second voyage, and arrived 2d March; left the 18th March from thence, and returned here 13th April. She sailed again for this port, on her third voyage, the 24th April, and from Loch Ryan

the 28th, and arrived at Charleston the 25th May; left there 17th June, and arrived here the 10th July. The direct distance from hence to Charleston is considered fully 3600 miles; consequently without taking into account any deviations, which the most prosperous voyages are liable to, we have thus performed, in six successive voyages, 21,600 miles in 172 days.—*Gentleman's Mag.*

A Mermaid.—Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr Philip, Representative of the London Mis-

sionary Society, at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, dated April 28th, 1822:—

"I have to-day seen a Mermaid, now exhibiting in this town. I have always treated the existence of this creature as fabulous; but my scepticism is now removed. As it is probable no description of this extraordinary creature has yet reached England, the following particulars respecting it may gratify your curiosity, and amuse you. The head is almost the size of that of a baboon. It is thinly covered with black hair, hanging down, and not inclined to frizzle. On the upper lip and on the chin there are a few hairs, resembling those upon the head. The ossa malarum, or cheek bones, are prominent. The forehead is low, but except in this particular, the features are much better proportioned, and bear a more decided resemblance to the human countenance than those of any of the baboon tribes. The head is turned back, and the countenance has an expression of terror, which gives it an appearance of a caricature of the human face; but I am disposed to think that both these circumstances are accidental, and have arisen from the manner in which the creature met its death. It bears the appearance of having died in great agony. The ears, nose, lips, chin, breasts, nipples, fingers, and nails, resemble those of a human figure. The spinous processes of the vertebrae are very prominent, and apparently arranged as in the human body. From the position of the arms, and the manner in which they are placed, and from such an examination as could be made in the circumstances in which I was placed at the time I saw it, I can have no doubt that it has clavicles; an appendage belonging to the human subject, which baboons are without. The appearance of the teeth afford sufficient evidence that it is full grown: the incisors being worn on the upper surface. There are eight incisors, four canine, and eight molares. The canine teeth resemble those of a full grown dog; all the others resemble those of a human subject. The length of the animal is three feet; but not having been well preserved it has shrunk considerably, and must have been both longer and thicker when alive than it is now. Its resemblance to the human species ceases immediately under the mammae. On the line of separation, and directly under the breast, are two fins. From the

point where the human figure ceases, which is about 12 inches below the vertex of the head, it resembles a large fish of the salmon species. It is covered with scales all over; on the lower parts of the animal, the scales resemble those of a fish; but on the part of the animal which resembles the human form, they are much less, and scarcely perceptible, except on a near inspection. On the lower part of the body it has six fins—one dorsal, two ventral, two pectoral, and the tail. The pectoral fins are very remarkable; they are horizontal, and evidently formed as an apparatus to support the creature when in an erect posture, like that in which it has been sometimes represented combing its hair. The figure of the tail is exactly that which is given in the usual representation of the mermaid. The proprietor of this extraordinary animal is Captain Eades of Boston, in the United States of America. Since writing the above description he has called upon me, and I have learned from him the following particulars:—It was caught somewhere on the north of China by a fisherman, who sold it for a trifle; after which it was brought to Batavia. Here it was purchased by Captain Eades for 5000 Spanish dollars, and he has since been offered 10,000 Spanish dollars for it, but refuses to part with it for that sum. Captain Eades is a passenger on board the American ship *Lion*, now in Table Bay. He leaves this port in about a fortnight, and the *Lion* visits the Thames on her passage to America; so that it will probably be soon exhibited in London.—*Gentleman's Mag.*

King's Visit to Scotland.—The Universities assembled in the gallery, and the heads of the different bodies proceeded together, and others to the Presence Chamber. Lord Melville, as Chancellor, appeared as head of the University of St. Andrew's; the Earl of Aberdeen, as head of King's College, Aberdeen, in his capacity of Vice-Chancellor; Francis Jeffrey, Esq. as Rector of Glasgow; the Rev. Dr. Baird, as Principal of Edinburgh; and Hugh Lumsden Esq. Dean of the Faculty of Marischal College, Aberdeen. These five took their station in a line in front of the Throne, and read the different addresses in their order, after which His Majesty delivered his gracious answer, directed to the whole Universities; and Lord Melville (St. Andrew's being senior University) then approached the Throne, and, kneeling, received a

copy of His Majesty's answer, to be communicated to the other Universities, and afterwards kissed hands. His Lordship was followed by the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. Jeffrey, Principal Baird, and Mr. Lumsden, who, in the same manner, kissed hands also, and the different bodies then retired in the same order in which they had entered. The ceremony, on the whole, was imposing and impressive; we think that the whole Scottish Universities having appeared together, gave the spectacle a solemnity and dignity, which, if they had gone separately, it could not have possessed. His Majesty's answer, which has read with his wonted elegance and grace, was condescendingly couched in terms of very flattering approbation and good will.

Address of the University of Edinburgh.

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.—We, the Principal and Professors of the University of Edinburgh, humbly approach your Majesty's Throne; and, warmed with the strongest feelings of national pride and gratitude, and loyal affection, we offer to your Majesty our most cordial congratulations on your auspicious arrival in the capital of your ancient kingdom of Scotland, and in the palace of your illustrious ancestors. We hail your august presence, as a distinguishing and most gratifying proof of the Royal condescension and kindness to our country; and, participating in the ardent exultation excited by the high and happy event in all classes of our fellow citizens, we offer to your Majesty the homage of our most profound respect and most devoted attachment. We are deeply impressed by those benevolent purposes of public good, for which your Majesty has desired to witness the condition and character of your people in this quarter of your Empire; and we feel, from the impression, a new and animating incentive to the faithful and zealous discharge of all our professional duties:—To that fidelity and zeal, we now therefore in-treat your Majesty's permission to pledge ourselves, gratefully, sincerely, and solemnly.

"Deign then indulgently, to rely on our assurance, that in our different academic departments, we will continue to employ our most strenuous exertions for promoting that intellectual, moral, and religious instruction, which, being the most solid basis of a nation's prosperity, happiness, and honor, it is the dearest wish of your Majesty's heart, to extend

and to perpetuate throughout all your dominions.

"That the Almighty King of Kings may bless your Majesty with a long reign of glory, and that He may bestow on you, in Heaven, an unfading Crown, are our most fervent prayers.

"GEO. H. BAIRD, Principal."

The Commission from the Church, which presented the address yesterday, must have struck His Majesty with considerable surprize; it was undoubtedly known to him beforehand, that the members of the church of Scotland are not all necessarily clergymen; but what is known by report only, does not prevent the whole of the effect of surprize when the eye first meets a new object.

*Segnius irritant animos demissa per auras,
Quam que sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.*

Military, and Highland, and other dresses, appeared amongst those of the clerical order, as the proper costume of the members of the church, producing an effect of which the most accurate previous unocular knowledge could not altogether destroy the novelty. We must recollect that His Majesty, in receiving addresses from clerical bodies, has hitherto been accustomed only to black dresses. In this respect it must have been a perfectly new sight to His Majesty; and all new sights produce new sensations. One of the strongest sensations that must arise in the mind of any man, upon seeing what the people of other countries, accustomed to other clerical appearances, would be inclined to call an heterogeneous mixture of profession and ranks and offices in life, would be the consideration, that the church was not here limited to a particular set of men, but was composed of all the people of the country; and, reasoning from such an observation, he would discover the clue that would explain what secret influence threw so much decorum and propriety of conduct over the crowds that assembled to witness His Majesty's landing. The intimate connexion between, or rather the identity of, the church and the people, cannot but have some effect; and if any, a beneficial one: that connection or identity was visibly represented to His Majesty by the intermixture of the gay regimentals and varied tartans of the nobility and gentry, with the grave habits of the ministers, on presenting the following address from the Church of Scotland:

Address from the Church of Scotland.

"Most Gracious Sovereign—We, the Ministers and Elders of the church of Scotland, met as a commission of the General Assembly, and the representative body of the whole church, beg leave, with profound respect, to approach your Majesty's throne, and to present to your Majesty the strongest and most solemn assurance of our veneration, affection, and loyalty.

"We most sincerely and most joyfully congratulate your Majesty on your safe arrival in Scotland; and we congratulate Scotland on that most auspicious event;—an event in which we anticipate the happiest consequences.

"To this day your Majesty's subjects in Scotland have looked forward with joyful expectation; and on this day they will look back as a day of glory to their native land.

"At the annual meetings of our National Church we have esteemed it a high honour to behold your Majesty's representative; and through him to receive your Majesty's most gracious assurances of maintaining inviolate our rights and privileges as by law established. But we cannot express what we feel, when, within the precincts of your ancient kingdom of Scotland, we behold your Majesty in person:—a King distinguished by every splendid endowment, and graced by every elegant accomplishment—at once the safeguard of our country, and the bulwark of our church.

"From the first moment that your Majesty undertook the charge of public affairs, the Providence of God has beamed upon you with a bright effulgence. By the wisdom of your Majesty's counsels and the vigour of your arms, your Majesty was enabled, by the blessing of Almighty God, to frustrate the formidable attempts of a gigantic power, which, grasping at universal empire, threatened to destroy the independence of Europe; and that same Providence, we trust, will still continue to encompass your Majesty as with a shield, and over all your glory to create a defence.

"As a portion of your Majesty's subjects, we express our warmest gratitude for the honor your Majesty has done to our country by most graciously condescending to visit it; and we trust that when your Majesty returns from your Scottish dominions, you will be enabled to say that, in this part of the United Kingdom, you have seen a peo-

ple who love their God, their country, and their King.

"As the constitutional representatives of the church of Scotland, we present to your Majesty our heartfelt thanks for the many signal favours which your Majesty has been pleased to confer upon us; and, as the best return which we can make for your Majesty's goodness, we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that it shall be our study, in our respective districts, to discharge with fidelity and zeal the duty committed to our trust, and to encourage loyalty and submission to the laws, as equally indispensable to both public and private prosperity.

"We will labour to impress upon the people committed to our care a high sense of the invaluable blessings of our glorious and happy constitution. We will teach them to fear God, to honor their King, and to connect the principles of religion with a dutiful obedience to the laws of their country.

"That your Majesty may long sway the regal sceptre over a great, a free, a loyal, a happy, and a united people: That your Majesty may long enjoy the blessing of health, and every comfort, which this world can afford—and that at length your Majesty may inherit a kingdom which cannot be moved, and a crown of glory which fadeth not away, are our most sincere and fervent prayers. (Signed) "DAVID LAMONT, Moderator."

To this address, His Majesty returned the following most gracious answer:—

"I thank you for those expressions of loyal attachment, in the sincerity of which I place implicit confidence. It is with the utmost satisfaction that I avail myself of this opportunity of confirming in person the assurances I have given, through my representative, that I will maintain inviolate those rights and privileges to which the church of Scotland is entitled by the most solemn compacts. In your continued exertions to promote true religion, and to inculcate loyalty and obedience to the laws, you may rely on my constant support and protection. I cordially unite with you in grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God, for his signal protection of my people in the time of general peril and calamity, and in an earnest prayer, that through His divine assistance I may be enabled to protect their liberties, and to advance their prosperity and happiness." *New Times, August 23.*

Yesterday his Majesty admitted the Deputation from the Episcopal Clergy of Scotland, consisting of Bishops Gleig, Jolly, Sandfor, Torry, Skinner, Lowe. Presbyters—Rev. Mr. Alison, Mr. Walker, Dr. Russell, Mr. Horseley, Mr. Cruickshanks, Mr. Morehead—when the following Address was read by the Rev. H. Horseley :—

“ TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

“ *May it please your Majesty,*

“ We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Bishops and Clergy of the Scottish Episcopal church, beg leave humbly to approach your Royal presence, with expressions of our most heartfelt attachment and loyalty to your Majesty's sacred person and government.

“ So many years have passed away since Scotland was honoured by the presence of its Sovereign, that to behold your Majesty in the palace of the long line of our ancient monarchs—your Majesty's Royal ancestors—is, to us, as it must be to every true Scotsman, a matter of pride and exultation ; and in this house, more especially, do we feel ourselves prompted by these emotions, to declare, that within the wide compass of your Majesty's dominions are no where to be found hearts more loyal than these which beat in the breasts of the Scottish Episcopalians.

“ The devoted attachment uniformly displayed by the members of our church to him whom they have considered as their legitimate Sovereign, is so well known to your Majesty, that it would be waste of time to repeat it here ; and is, indeed amply vouched by the lowly station, which we, her Bishops, now hold in civil society. Your Majesty likewise knows, that our religious principles and forms of worship are the same with those of the church of England, from which, indeed, we twice derived our Episcopacy, when it had been lost at home ; and whilst we are sincerely grateful for the toleration of these principles and the free exercise of the rights of our worship, we feel that it is to your Majesty's gracious consideration, and that of your Royal Father, that our gratitude is in a peculiar manner due.

“ We would not occupy too much of your Majesty's time by protestations of our loyalty ; but we must beg leave solemnly to declare, in your royal presence, that viewing, in your Majesty's sacred person, the lineal descendant of the

Royal Family of Scotland and the legitimate possessor of the British Throne, we feel to your Majesty that devoted attachment which our principles assure us is due to our rightful Sovereign ; and that should evil days ever come upon your Majesty's Royal House (which may God of his infinite mercy avert), the House of Brunswick will find that the Scottish Episcopalians are ready to endure for it, as much as they have suffered for the House of Stuart ; and with heart and hand to convince the world, that in their breasts a fine attachment to the religion of their fathers is inseparably continued with unshaken loyalty to their King.

“ That your Majesty may long reign over a happy and united people, to maintain that peace and prosperity, which the wisdom of your Majesty's counsels and the vigour of your arms have, by the providence of God, achieved for them, is the earnest prayer of

“ Your Majesty's

“ Most dutiful and loyal Subjects.”

[*Courier, Aug. 23*]

Edinburgh, August 30, 1822.—Yesterday His Majesty left Dalkeith House between eleven and twelve o'clock, attended by some of the principal Members of his household, and shortly after drove through Edinburgh, accompanied by no other noise than that which resounded from a royal salute on the Castle ramparts.—He drove on towards Hopetoun, but did not stop, as was expected, at Revelston, the seat of Sir Alexander Keith, the Knight Marshal, the gate of which was fancifully decorated, nor at the Earl of Roseberry's at Dalmeny. His Majesty made no stoppage upon the road but to change horses.

—On passing through the borough of Queensberry, he seemed pleased with the marks of attention of the villagers, who had decked their houses with wreaths of flowers, boughs of trees, and other vegetable rustic ornaments. Mr. Sheriff Duff escorted his Majesty to the boundaries of the county, and he was subsequently conducted by the Sheriff Depute of Mid Lothian to the demesne of the magnificent seat of Hopetouns.—The day unfortunately proved wet, and some anxiety arose respecting the arrival of His Majesty ; as it was said, that if the weather proved unfavourable, he would not embark until Friday morning. Two o'clock was the hour appointed for his Majesty's arrival at Hopetoun. As the time drew on to-

wards two o'clock, a dragoon having arrived with a despatch, the stair leading to the great entrance was covered with crimson cloth, a royal Standard was ready to be hoisted on the roof, and all waited with anxiety; a carriage arrived with Lord F. Conyngham, and some other of the Suite; and it was soon announced by a signal from a Dragoon Officer, that his Majesty's carriage was in view; the archers' bugle called them to their post, and they immediately formed on each side of the stairs in double file from the door down to where the King was to step out of his carriage.

The King's carriage arrived about two o'clock; guarded by a party of the Scots greys, with an advance of Lothian Yeomanry; when Lord Hopetoun received him on the stairs, and at the door introduced his Majesty to his Countess. The King said, he recollected to have been introduced formerly; and immediately, with that politeness and attention that none do so well as himself, gave his arm to the Countess, and handed her into the room; scarlet cloth was laid upon the steps for his Majesty to walk upon, as he ascended this elegant mansion. The appearance of Hopetoun House, exclusive of its fine architecture, was extremely imposing. A party of the West Lothian Yeomanry were stationed under the piazza of the right wing of the house, and under that on the left were a considerable body of the noble host of Stewart's, whose appearance bespoke comfort and good keeping. Some companies of Yeomanry kept this ground clear, and the lawn was chiefly occupied by peasantry, who threw up their hats for "Geordee," as they familiarly termed their Sovereign; and were regaled in their turn, out of some hogheads of good beer, which were spilt and drank amongst them. The royal archers, of which the Earl of Hopetoun is commandant, were also drawn out to receive his Majesty; but they were afterwards despatched to amuse themselves by firing with their arrows at the back of the house. The preparations by the noble host were of the most princely description: besides the accommodation, within the house, for the large party who were invited to meet his Majesty, tables were laid under the colonnade of each wing of that elegant mansion for a numerous tenantry, who were in the first instance engaged in keeping the ground. Cold meat, roasted and boiled in abundance, and liquors, were placed on their

tables. Behind the house, and sweeping along the Shrubbery, was a great extent of what his Lordship called a booth for the archers; it was a sort of arbour or alcove of great extent supported by trees, and decorated with evergreens and shrubs. It was fortunately covered with an awning. Here tables were placed with cold meat, fruit, and choice wines: in front is the beautiful lawn, with a fine piece of water and jet d'eau. The Earl of Hopetoun invited a small and select company of the Nobility and Gentry, particularly those of the neighbourhood, to have the honour, of meeting His Majesty at the déjeuner à la fourchette, which consisted of every delicacy of the season. The King spoke much of Scotland, and expressed his admiration of Edinburgh beyond any other European city. Captain Adam Fergusson, the Deputy Usher of the regalia, and Mr. Henry Racburn the historical painter, had the honour of Knighthood conferred on them; and the King expressed his pleasure to sit for his portrait in the Highland dress, to Sir Henry Racburn. The archers withdrew to the lawn, some to partake of the repast prepared by the noble host, and others to the pastime of shooting; but the amusement was soon abandoned, as the bow-strings had suffered from the rain; scarcely had they returned to the booth, when Lord Elgin called the archers to their post, and the bugles announced they were soon to take their station to bid adieu to the King. They formed again on the stairs, and the king bowed frequently as he passed to his carriage. He was in the undress Windsor uniform, and wore his travelling cap, and drove a green bodied carriage with four horses. At a quarter before three o'clock His Majesty took his leave of the Noble Earl, and departed from Hopetoun-house for Edgar pier, near Queens-ferry. The Earl of Hopetoun insisted upon conducting his Majesty to the pier, where the King was received by the Lord chief commissioner Adam, who formerly so long held a confidential situation with his Majesty at Carlton-house, who attended at the shore as convener of the ferry trustees.—The king cordially shook commissioner Adam by both hands, and expressed the satisfaction he felt at seeing him, and at being conducted to his barge by so old a friend.—Upon his Majesty's taking his seat in the barge, a royal salute was discharged from the shipping off the ferry, and was re-echoed from the hills of the surrounding coast,

by different small batteries of cannon erected on the demesnes of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the neighbourhood. The Earl of Hopetoun, after seeing the king into his carriage, mounted his horse, and followed with all expedition; and the archers having moved off, the whole crowd began rapidly to disperse.—At the society, the Archers met Lord Hopetoun on his return, when they halted and saluted him, and then moved on to Port Edgar, whence they were conveyed in boats to the steam vessel. His Majesty's yacht was towed down the Frith of Forth, amid the salutes from each side of the shore; but the rain again fell in torrents, and nearly obscured the parting flotilla from the view. The Royal Squadron was seen from the Admiral's Ship at her moorings off Leith at a quarter before four o'clock, and she immediately fired a royal salute, which was repeated by all the other ships in the harbour. The royal yacht was towed by the steam-boat so close to the Fifeshire coast, as to be scarcely discernable from the opposite shore. When she was seen on a line with Leith fort, a royal salute was fired from the battery, and again repeated by the ships of war in the harbour. A number of pleasure yachts and smaller vessels endeavoured to keep up with the royal squadron, as well as some steam boats which were sailing with company wishing to remain near the King's yacht; but the latter was towed so rapidly as to distance in a short time every other vessel.—The royal yacht then steered to the north, and kept the Fifeshire coast, while the Squadron remained in sight. The Duke and Duchess of Argyle were in their carriage on the beach at Newhaven, endeavouring to catch a passing glimpse at the royal squadron.—There were but a few persons on the shores at either side of the Frith of Forth, and the pageant closed with hardly any noise, save that created by the reverberation of artillery.

It will be seen by the letter from the Judges of the Lord Provost, that their Lordships deemed it necessary, for the purpose of "doing honour to the corporation in the eyes of their constituents," to return thanks for the splendid style of the city banquet.

Notices of Chiefs and Clans.—The "Invasion of the Celts," (as some term it) upon the present happy occasion, having made no small noise among us, we have been at some pains to analyze the materials of the plaided

and plumed array which occupy our streets and highest places; and we submit the following detailed account of the various members of this Tartan confederacy, with confidence that it is correct.

1. There are the Breadalbane men, about fifty, armed with swords, under the Earl of Breadalbane; their march, *The Campbells are coming*. Their dress is dark green badge, a yellow plume in the bonnet, and a crest on the right arm.

2. The Celtic Society, under the Duke of Argyle; with General Graham Stirling, Colonel David Stewart, Macleod of Macleod, Macdougall of Lorn, &c. as Captains. A body of about eight hundred Highlanders and Amateurs, associated for encouraging and reviving the national dress and customs of the mountains, and numbering many men of rank and consequence. In general, they are fully and even superbly dressed, and arrayed in the belted plaid, each in his own clan tartan, which distinction gives a rich and half barbaric effect to their appearance. Their grenadiers carry partizans and targets, and are headed by Captain Mackenzie, of Guinard, whose stately, and at the same time handsome and active figure, realizes the *ideal* of a complete highland soldier. Here and there a white knee betrays the Southron or Lowlander—in most the limb is as dark as that of *Ghlune due* (Black Knee) himself.

3. Strathfillan Society; associated like the former for the purpose of pursuing highland sports and games, also as a Benefit Society. They wear various tartans, as the Celtic Society, and are in general well busked and armed. Leaders—Stewart of Ardvairlich, and Grahams of Airth.

4. Clan Gregor, under their Chief, Sir Evan Mac-Gregor, whom we rejoice to see completely recovered of the wounds he had sustained in India. The tartan of his clansmen is red, with a branch of fir in the bonnet. They are (gentlemen and kernes) about thirty in number: and we saw with particular interest this clan, whose sufferings and proscriptions are so well known, come forth so gallantly to attend the crown of Scotland, "Which still they love because their fathers war."

5. Glengarry has a small, but select following; twelve gentlemen of his house, amongst whom we noticed the gallant colonel Macdonell, brother of the Chief, and famous for his achievements at the defence of Hougomont, where assisted

only by a serjeant of the guards, he slew or drove back six French grenadiers, who had forced their way into the court-yard. Also we saw Barriisdale, Scothouse, Major Macdonell, and other cadets of his ancient line. Each had a gillie in attendance, tall, raw-boned, swarthy fellows, who besides the sword and targe, carried guns of portentous length. We believe they are chiefly the foresters of the chieftain; and indeed they look as if they had done nothing all their lives but lived by hunting, and slept in the woods.

6. The Marchioness of Stafford has sent up fifty men from Dunrobin. They came to attend on her Ladyship's second son, Lord Francis Leveson Gower, who carries the sceptre by royal permission, as representing his mother. They wear the plaid, scarf-fashion, and the trews; which, though perhaps as ancient a garb, has not quite such a military effect as the belted plaid. The Sutherland men have swords, without any other weapon. It has been disputed whether this great lady's *following* has been diminished by the late improvements on her highland estate. The following accurate statement will enable the reader to judge. Upon the first intimation that fifty men were wanted, two hundred volunteered within six hours; and in the course of the next day, a thousand came down to the Castle, all eager for the expedition.

7. Lady Gawdyr has produced a very gallant band of Drummonds, about thirty we think; for equipments in the hurry, could be found for no more, though many were assembled. They wear sword and target, have a holly-bough in their cap, the ancient badge of their tribe; and are as smart mountaineers as the eye would wish to look on.

The Dukes of Atholl and Gordon, MacLeod, Lord Fife, Mrs. Farquharson of Invercauld, and other High Chiefs, offered, we understand, to contribute to this martial attendance; and it would have been, no doubt, an easy thing to have rendered it twenty-fold more numerous. This was, however, declined, for various reasons; and, in particular, because the two or three hundred men already assembled, formed a sufficient specimen of the readiness of Highlanders, their martial appearance, and their attachment to their Chiefs.

To legalize the meeting of so many of the clans, they were all sworn in to act as guards to the Lord High Constable and Knight Marshal, in discharge of their high offices; and nothing could be more orderly than the conduct of these military strangers. Sir Walter Scott, by universal consent, acted as Adjutant General to these gallant mountaineers.

It is rather singular that no Sovereign of Great Britain has ever been in Scotland, who was not in the line of the ancient Scottish Monarchs, according to the undoubted assent of all parties; and no such sovereign could have been here, but George IV. Charles II. was here, who was unquestionably in that line: from his time, to the death of the Cardinal of York, (late in the reign of George III.) the Royal Family was divided. The claims of the exiled branch of it were maintained to the very last, by a party who were called Jacobites, which latterly was not a very large party, but which yet survived in Scotland, and persevered in supporting the right of that family to the throne of Britain. By the death of the Cardinal of York, the Jacobite party have become completely triumphant; for we are all now Jacobites, thoroughbred Jacobites, in acknowledging George the IV. If George III. had been here, or any of his predecessors, back to James II. (VII.) it might have been said by the Jacobites that he was not the legitimate monarch, inasmuch as the elder branch of his family was preserved in the persons of the ejected Stuarts; but nothing of that kind can be said of George IV.; and Scotland is in the singular situation of making preparations to hail the arrival of a sovereign, who unites in his person all the claims to the throne, whether *de jure* or *de facto*, which any party has ever set up: and which no sovereign has been able to boast since the last Royal visit which Scotland received, if we except the short and feverish reign of James II. (VII.), though in fact he was here when Duke of York. This seems to be one of the feelings that stimulates the people here, at the present time, to make such great exertions. Our King is the heir of the Chevalier, in whose service the Scotch suffered so much, and shone so much; and he will find many a Flora Macdonald amongst the "Sisters of the Silver Cross," and many a faithful Highlander attending on his Throne, with the forester's bugle and bow.

[Edinburgh Observer.

CARLE, NOW THE KING'S COME! BY
SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.
Being new words to an auld spring.

The news has flown frae mouth to mouth,
The North for anes has bang'd the South;
The de'il a Scotsman's die of drouth,
Carle, now the King's come!

CHORUS.

Carle, now the King's come!
Carle, now the King's come!
Thou shalt dance, and I will sing,
Carle, now the King's come!

Auld England held him lang and fast;
And Ireland had a joyfu' cast;
But Scotland's turn is come at last—
Carle, now the King's come!

Auld Reikie, in her rokels gray,
Thought never to have seen the day;
He's been a weary time away—
But, Carle, now the King's come!

She's skirling frae the Castle Hill;
The Carline's voice is grown sae shril,
Ye'll hear her at the Canon Mill,
Carle, now the King's come!

"Up, bairns!" she cries, "bath grit
and sma',
And busk ye for the wapen-shaw!
Stand by me, and we'll bang them a'!
Carle, now the King's come!"

"Come from Newbattle's (1) ancient
spires,
Bauld Lothian, with your knights and
squires,
And match the mettle of your sires,
Carle, now the King's come!"

You're welcome hame, my Montague! (2)
Bring in your hand the young Buccleugh;—
I'm missing some that I may rue,
Carle, now the King's come!

Come, Haddington, the kind and gay,
You've graced my causeway mony a day;
I'll weep the cause if you should stay,
Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, premier Duke, (3) and carry down,
Frae yonder craig (4) his ancient croun;
It's had a lang sleep and a soun'—
But Carle, now the King's come!"

"Come, Athole, from the hill and wood,
Bring down your clansmen like a cloud;—
Come, Morton, shew the Douglas'
blood;—
Carle, now the King's come!"

- (1) Seat of the Marquis of Lothian.
- (2) Uncle to the Duke of Buccleugh.
- (3) Hamilton.
- (4) The Castle.

"Come, Tweedale, true as sword to
sheath;

Come Hopetoun, fear'd on fields of
death;

Come, Clerk, and give your bugle breath;
Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, Wemyss, who modest merit
aids;

Come, Roseberry, from Dalmeny shades;
Breadalbane, bring your belted plaids;
Carle, now the King's come!

"Come, stately Niddrie (5) auld and
true,

Girt with the sword that Minden knew;
We have ower few such lairds as you—
Carle, now the King's come!

"King Arthur's grown a common crier,
He's heard in Fife and far Cantire,—
'Fie, lads, behold my crest of fire!' (6)
Carle, now the King's come!

"Saint Abb roars out, 'I see him pass
Between Tantallon and the Bass!'—
Calton, (7) get out your peeping-glass,
Carle, now the King's come!"

The Carline stopp'd; and sure I am,
For very glee had ta'en a dwam,
But Oman help'd her to a dram.—
Cogie, now the King's come!

Cogie, now the King's come!
Cogie, now the King's come!
I've be fou, and ye's be toom,
Cogie, now the King's come!

(5) Wauchope of Niddrie, a noble
looking old man, and a fine specimen of
an ancient Baron.

(6) There is to be a bonfire on the top
of Arthur's seat.

(7) The Castle-hill commands the finest
view of the Frith of Forth, and will
be covered with thousands, anxiously
looking for the Royal squadron.

On Monday, the King held a court at
his Palace in Pall Mall, which was at-
tended by Earl of Liverpool, Earl of
Westmoreland, Chancellor of the Exche-
quer, Treasurer of the Navy, Mr. C. W.
Wynn, the Duke of Dorset, and Lord
Charles Bentinck. His Majesty held a
Privy Council, at which the Right Hon.
George Canning kissed hands, and re-
ceived the Seals of Office from his Ma-
jesty, upon his being appointed Secre-
tary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the
room of the late Marquess of London-
derry.

The Lords Commissioners of his Ma-
jesty's Treasury met on Saturday morn-
ing, 20th July, at eleven o'clock, at the

Treasury chambers, White-hall, to proceed in the hearing of the claims of the parties to the booty captured in the Deccan, by the army under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Hialop, Bart. G. C. B. when the counsel for the Marquess of Hastings delivered in a statement of the nature of his Lordship's claims, and of the several divisions of the army under his command; and also a statement of various documents to support the same: upon which the Lords Commissioners, it is understood, directed that the further hearing should be adjourned to the 15th November next, and that all the memorials and documents should be printed and laid upon their Lordships' table by the 10th Oct. next, after which period none are to be received.

Mr. Canning has, our readers will see, succeeded the late Marquess of Londonderry, as Minister for Foreign Affairs. The opposition and Radical papers are as little satisfied with this, as they would have been had the Right Hon. Gentleman proceeded to India. They tell us, in a sort of significant language, that Mr. Canning is *personally* objectionable to His Majesty. We know nothing at all of the matter, and therefore can pretend to say nothing upon it, farther than this, which we will say: that if the King did feel

any *personal* disinclination towards the Right Honourable Gentleman, His Majesty, by appointing him to the Foreign Secretaryship, has shewn, as he has ever shewn, a noble readiness to sacrifice his private feelings for the public good.—*John Bull*, Sept. 22.

There are now four Noblemen in the field for the appointment to the Governor-Generalship of India, the Marquess of Anglesea, Lord Amherst, Lord Maryborough, and Lord William Bentinck. His Majesty is understood to interest himself warmly for the Marquess of Anglesea, but we understand the Noble Marquess has little prospect of success with the Court of Directors. Lord William Bentinck, the relation of Mr. Canning, is spoken of as most likely to receive the appointment. His Lordship has something more than his frank and manly character, and kind and conciliatory manners, to recommend him to the Court of Directors. His administration of Sicily, which was productive of so much benefit to the inhabitants of that country, and the high reputation he enjoyed throughout the Mediterranean, must naturally plead powerfully in his favour with those, to whom the destinies of the millions of India are entrusted.—*Morning Chronicle*, Sept. 22.

[PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE in our next.]

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

We have peculiar pleasure in publishing an act of princely munificence on the part of a distinguished Ally of the British Government in this country. His Highness the Guicowar has, without solicitation, given orders for the sum of Twenty-eight thousand five hundred Rupees, to be transmitted, in the name of himself and the officers of his government, as a donation to the suffering Irish. Such unexampled generosity requires no comment!—*Bombay*.

It is said that Sir RICHARD RAWLINSON VIVIAN, Bart. has been permitted by the Hon. the Court of Directors to visit India for the purpose of viewing the Antiquities, &c. of the country.

The Rev. William Parish has been appointed a Chaplain on this Establishment.

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of 27th February, 1823.

	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
<i>Cotton</i> , Bandah,	15	0	a	15 8
Jaloon,	14	0	a	14 8
Cutchoura, ..	12	8	a	13 8
<i>Grain</i> , Rice, Patna..	2	2	a	2 4
Patchery, 1st,	2	4	a	2 8
Ditto, 2d,	1	12	a	1 14
Moongy, 1st,	1	8	a	1 9
Ditto, 2d,	1	6	a	1 7
Ballam, 1st,	1	7	a	1 8
Raurce,	1	4	a	1 5
Wheat, Dooda..	1	2	a	1 3
Guncajalla,	1	3	a	1 4
Gram, Patna, ..	1	7	a	1 8
Dhall, Urruhr,				
good,	1	7	a	1 8
<i>Indigo</i> , Fine purple and violet, ..	290	0	a	295 0

Ordinary ditto.	280	0	a	285	0
Dull blue.	260	0	a	270	0
Inferior purple and violet,	240	0	a	250	0
Strong copper, . .	275	0	a	285	0
Ordinary ditto. .	230	0	a	240	0
Oude, fine, . . .	250	0	a	260	0
Ditto, ordinary,	200	0	a	220	0
<i>Saltpetre</i> , Culmee, . .					
1st sort,	5	0	a	5	8
2d sort,	4	12	a	5	0
3d sort,	4	0	a	4	8

Indigo.—Sales to a considerable extent have been effected in this during the week—we know of several sales in Puneah and Tirhoot, at 280 and 290 per maund, in bond—and in Oude at 220 to 250, according to quality—the principal part of the stock now in the market, consists of the latter.

Cotton.—The demand for this is still almost confined to native purchasers, for country consumption—At Mirzapore, 20th February, new Banda was quoted at 18, and Cutchoura at 15-5 per local maund—at Jeagunge, 22d February, new Banda was stated at 14-12 to 15, and Cutchoura at 12-4 to 12-8 per maund, no sales—stock 22,000 maunds.

Sugar and Saltpetre.—Demand slack, and a heavy stock in the market.

Grain.—In fair request, at our quotations.

Metals.—Copper Sheathing, looking up—thick Sheet, steady—Iron and Steel, dull—Spelter, rather on the decline, a large stock in the market—Pig Lead, in fair demand.

Pepper.—Has declined about 4 annas per maund, since our last.

Europe Goods.—Piece Goods, Madapolams, Muslins, &c. looking up—Hosiery well assorted, Invoices of Silk and Cotton, also on the advance—Oilman's Stores, advancing—Stationery, a heavy stock in the market, and no immediate improvement expected.

Freight to London.—May be rated at £4 10 to £6 per Ton.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 24. Ship *Flora*, James Sheriff, from Rangoon 3d January.

28. Brig *Sun*, James Anderson, from the Cape of Good Hope 17th October.

Feb. 1. Ship *John Munro*, H. J. Greene, from Batavia 30th November, Singapore, Malacca, and Penang 15th January.—French brig *Irmo*, J. Jaulerry, from Bourdeaux 22d August.

4. Ship *Gloucester*, H. B. Scarborough from Penang 16th January.

9. Portuguese ship *Andromeda*, P. S. Nittal, from Macao 29th Dec. Singapore, and Malacca 17th Jan.

12. Spanish corvette *Flor de Mar*, M. Homserden, from Manilla 31st Dec. Singapore, and Malacca 18th Jan.

13. Ship *East Indian*, Peter Roy, from Rangoon 26th January.

14. Brig *Victoria*, M. Gonsalves, from Coringa 27th January.

17. Ship *Isabella*, M. McNeil, from Penang 18th January.—Ship *Fazel Kurrim*, D. Kitchener, from Rangoon 27th January.

20. Ship *Hero* of Malown, Jas. Neish, from Banca, Singapore, Malacca, and Eskapelly 6th February.—Ship *Mary Ann*, W. Wise, from Malacca, 15th January, and Eskapelly 6th February.—Ship *Udny*, C. H. West, from Rangoon 2d February.—French Ship *Arthur*, from Havre de Grace 6th June, Mauritius and Bourbon 29th November.—Portuguese brig *Eliza*, J. L. de Almeida, from Macao 28th December, Singapore, and Penang 28th January.—Ship *Resource*, B. Fenn, from the Downs 25th September, and Cape 4th December.—Ship *Nep-tune*, W. E. Edwards, from Rangoon 3d February.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 22. Bark *Mary Ann Sophia*, R. Cornfoot, for Madras and Batavia.—Arab Ship *Taje*, for the Red Sea.

23. Ship *Volunteer*, T. Waterman, for the Persian Gulph.—Ship *Tiger*, R. Brash, for the Cape of Good Hope.

28. Ship *Providence*, S. Owen, for London.

30. French Ship *Franklin*, B. Therot, for Bourbon.

Feb. 1. Ship *Brilliant*, Abdul Cauder, for Allepée.

2. Ship *Aurora*, Percy Earl, for Born-hay.—Ship *Marquis of Hastings*, J. H. Carter, for Madras.

3. Brig *St. Antonio*, John Russell, for Port Jackson.—Ship *Phoenix*, Thos. Weatherhead, for London via Cape.

6. Ship *Swallow*, W. Scott, for Penang and Bencoolen.—American Ship *Two Catharines*, E. Elderkin, for America.

9. Portuguese Ship *Triumfo Americano*, J. J. De Souza, for Lisbon.

10. Brig *Nimrod*, W. Spiers, for the Isle of France.

11. Ship *Hibernia*, I. J. MacIntosh, for London.

12. Ship City of Edinburgh, W. Wiseman, for London.—Ship Eleanor, C. Tabor, for Penang, Malacca, Sincapore, and Batavia.

H. C. Ship Ernaad, Capt. D. Jones, for Bombay.

16. Ship John Adam, M. O'Brien, for Penang, Sincapore and Banca.—French ship La Seine, John Houssart, for Havre de Grace.

18. Dutch ship Humbang Jattie, C. McLean, for Java.

PASSENGERS.

Per John Munro: Mrs. Greene, Mr. P. McCallum, from Batavia; Mr. O. S. Owen, Mr. W. White, from Sincapore; Mr. Forbes, from Penang.

Per Hero of Malown, from Malacca: Misses Anna and Catharina Williamson.

Per Arthur, from Havre de Grace: Mons. Francois Imber.

Per Eliza, from Macao: Messrs. F. A. Rangel, M. Joze de Souza, B. Antonio Tavares, A. Antonio de Mello.

Per Resource, from London: R. O. Dowda, Esq. Barrister; T. Richardson, Esq. C. S.; Captain W. Bowie, 11th Native Infantry; Mr. James Grimsdick, Mr. John Hull, Free Merchants; Messrs. C. Kennett, H. Lawrence and J. Edwards, Cadets; Two Miss Wrights; Mrs. Payne and child.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th January, at Berhampore, by the Reverend William Eales, Captain Arthur Shouldham, 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Charlotte Delamain, third daughter of the late Major Innes Delamain, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 6th January, at Saint Thomas's Church, by the Revd. Henry Davies, Lieut. J. H. Bell, of 1st Battalion 6th Regt. N. I. to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Captain Jarmy, H. M. 4th Light Dragoons.

On the same day, Lieut. Blachley, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Watson, 24th Light Dragoons.

On the 30th January, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Joseph Parson, Mr. Samuel Smith, to Mrs. Eliza Morris.

On the 31st January, at John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Thomas Thomson, John Exshaw, Esq. a Lieutenant 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Louisa Twentyman.

On the 1st February, Mr. Thomas Verguett, to Miss Bazilla Sequeira.

On the 1st February, at the Old Roman Catholic Church, by the Reverend Fre Manoel de Santa Thereza, Mr. James Bridgnell, to Mrs. Thereza Ferrao.

At Barrackpore, on the 25th January, by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, W. Anley, Esq. Attorney of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, to Miss Marianne Row.

At Benares, on the 23d January, Lieutenant F. J. Stainforth, 1st Light Cavalry, to Elizabeth, youngest Daughter of the late Doctor Fraser, of London.

On the 5th February, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, James Shaw, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, to Marian, eldest daughter of W. S. Andrews, Esq. M. D. of Richmond, Surrey.

On the 8th February, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Thomas Reid Davidson, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Helen Eliza Paton, eldest daughter of Lieut.-colonel J. Paton, Commissary General in Bengal.

Same place, and on the same day, Richard Eastis Jones, Esq. to Mrs. Margaret Jones.

On the 8th February, Mr. G. Barnes, to Mrs. A. Rebeiro.

On the 8th February, at the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. C. Carow, Indigo Planter, to Miss M. D'Cruz.

On the 10th February, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Sergeant Major W. Johnston, of the Calcutta Native Militia, to Miss Sarah Ford.

On the 10th February, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. J. H. Sandon, of the H. C. B. Marine Service, to Miss Maria Bridget Vass, the second daughter of late Lewis Vass, Esq.

At Cawnpore, on the 1st of February, Ensign Alexander Donald, His Majesty's 14th Foot, to Miss Eliza Hackett.

At Googry, on the 21st January, by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, Joseph Woolley, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 2d Battalion 6th Regiment, to Miss Mary Maxwell, eldest daughter of Lieut.-col. W. G. Maxwell, commanding that battalion.

At the Black Town Chapel, (Madras,) on the 23d of December, by the Rev. Mr. Roy, Mr. James Samuel Harvey, to Miss Elizabeth Dinger.

At Fort William, on the 4th February, by the Reverend H. Parish, L. L. D. Mr. John White Stewart, of the Hospital of His Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot, to Miss Louisa Victor Pingault.

On the 9th February, at the Greek Church, by the Reverend Father Ambrosius, C. D. Elias, Esq. to Miss C.

Lucas, eldest daughter of John Lucas, Esq.

On the 16th February, in Saint Andrew's Church, by the Revd. Dr. James Bryce, Mr. James Mackintosh, Architect, to Mrs. Sarah Walmsley.

At Quilon, on the 15th January, Captain F. Pryce, of the Bombay Marine, to Miss Margaret Arnott.

At Vepery Church, on the 21st January, by the Reverend Dr. Rottler, Mr. John Wilson, Clerk in the Government Office, to Miss Sophia Fallowfield.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th January, the Lady of James Bathgate, Esq. Surgeon, of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 26th January, the Lady of Captain Heyman, 8th Light Dragoons, of a Daughter.

On the 27th January, the Lady of Tredway Clark, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a Son.

At Kurnaul, on the 4th January, Mrs. Beatty, of a Son.

At sea, on the 30th Dec. the Lady of the Rev. Mr. D. Mitchell, of a Son.

At Colabath, on the 9th January, the Lady of W. P. Ranney, Esq. of a Son.

At Bombay, on the 31st December, the Lady of Captain J. B. Dunsterville, Paymaster Baroda Subsidiary Force, of a Son.

On the 31st January, Mrs. Sarah De-laougerede, of a Son.

On the 2d February, the Lady of Charles Trower, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On the 2d February, Mrs. P. Gomes, of a Son.

On the 1st February, Mrs. Charles Bean, of a Daughter.

At Howrah, on the 1st February, Mrs. James Ross, of a Daughter.

On the 1st Feb. Mrs. S. Forth, of a Son and heir.

On the 3d February, Mrs. E. W. Horne, of a Daughter.

On the 4th February, Mrs. R. Wall, of a Son.

On the 5th February, Mrs. Robert Fleming, of a Son.

At Ishapore, near Calcutta, on the 29th January, the lady of Captain Galloway, Agent for Gunpowder, of a Daughter.

At Barrelly, on the 17th January, the Lady of Lieutenant H. Ingle, 2d Battalion 15th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Purneah, on the 23d January, the Lady of John Smith, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Penang, on the 30th Dec. last, the Lady of the Rev. R. S. Hutchings, A. M. of a Daughter.

On the 5th February, Mrs. M. D'Gracia, of a Son.

On the 6th February, Mrs. Robert Cantopher, of a Daughter.

On the 7th February, Mrs. John Mills, of a still-born Daughter.

On the 9th February, Mrs. Robert Smith, of a Daughter.

On the 10th February, the Lady of W. T. Beeby, Esq. of a Son.

At Dacca, on the 5th February, Mrs. James Radcliffe, of a Son.

On the 7th February, at Moorshedabad, the Lady of Robert Creighton, Esq. of the civil service, of a Daughter.

On the 18th January, at Mirzapore, Mrs. T. Steele, of a Daughter.

At Muttra, on the 24th of January, the Lady of Captain W. R. Pogson, of the 1st Battalion 24th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

At Buxar, on the 1st February, the Wife of Mr. James Purkis, apothecary attached to the Garrison of Buxar, of a Daughter.

At Chunar, on the 30th January, the Lady of Mr. Garrison Surgeon Playfair, of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 4th January, the lady of Colonel Hessem, Commandant of Artillery, of a Daughter.

On the 9th February, Mrs. Robert Smith, of a Daughter.

On the 15th February, the Lady of Colonel Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart. of a Daughter.

On the 16th February, the Lady of G. Higgins, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 16th February, the Lady of the Rev. James Hill, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 22d January, at the house of H. Paulin, Esq. the Lady of Mr. Pulham, Madras Medical Establishment, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 24th January, Mrs. Elizabeth Barfoot, aged 50 years and 1 month.

On the 25th January, S. T. Goad, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, aged 44 years.

At Madras, on the 11th December, 1822, the Revd. John Allan, D. D. and M. A. Senior Minister of the Church of Scotland, on the Establishment of Fort St. George.

At Baroda, on the 25th of Dec. 1822, Captain Francois Dumar, of his Highness the Guicwar's service, aged seventy years.

At Bombay, on the 27th December, aged 55, John Allen Macpherson, Esq.

At the same place, on the 31st December, at Matoongha, the Revd. George Martin, A. M.

At Bhewndy on the 4th January, Ensign John Hayes Hungerford, 1st Battalion 7th Regt. N. I. in his 18th year, of jungle fever, which he contracted while on a field detachment in the district of Jowar.

At Bombay, on the 6th January, Elias, the Infant Son of Capt. J. B. Dunster-ville, Paymaster Baroda Subsidiary Force.

On the 31st January, Mr. Clement Raspberry, aged 39 years, a Pensioner and a Police Constable.

At Agra, on the 9th January, Mr. Richard Fletcher, Conductor in the Ordnance Commissariat.

At Jaum, near Mhow, on the 14th January, Mr. Thomas Affleck, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, and in charge of the Magazine of the Malwa Force; much and deservedly regretted.

At Pursawukum, on the 14th January, Miss Catherine Lawrence, second Daughter of Mr. P. Lawrence, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, aged 14 years.

At Palamcottah, on the 16th December last, Mr. Conductor Daniel Carlier, of the Invalid Establishment, aged 62 years.

On the 6th February, Mr. Robert Gibson, of the firm of Robert Gibson and Co. of Cossitollah, aged 65 years.

At Bombay, on the 11th Jan. Mrs. Graham, the wife of Captain J. W. Graham, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Bombay, the 14th Jan. in the 25th year of her age, Rose Mary, the wife of Mr. Henry Thomas Phillips, after lingering with a severe illness, which she bore with most exemplary fortitude.

On the 1st February, Mrs. Mary Raynor, wife of Sub-conductor Wm. Raynor, Ordnance Commissariat, aged 22 years, leaving a disconsolate husband, and two infant children to lament her loss.

At Chunar, on the 11th February, after a short illness, Lieutenant George Gordon, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, and Fort Adjutant at Chunar, deeply and deservedly regretted.

On the 5th February, Mr. William Morrison Poole, aged 34.

At Berhampore, on the 8th February, Lieutenant A. K. Huston, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot.

At Cuddapah, on the 13th January, from the effects of teething, Ruth Georgiana, the Daughter of Mr. W. Howell, Missionary, aged 1 year and 7 months.

At Colaba, on the 17th January, after a long and painful illness, Lieutenant John Gilbert, of His Majesty's 20th Regiment.

At Tranquebar, on the 19th January, Captain Faith, of His Danish Majesty's Service, aged 44 years, leaving a widow and numerous relatives to lament his loss.

At Trichinopoly, on the 20th January, William Francis, son of Captain Macintosh, of the Engineers, aged 13 months, deeply deplored by his afflicted parents.

At Madras, on the 20th January, Sergeant Major William Thompson, most sincerely regretted by his friends and relatives.

At Bombay, on the 11th January, Mr. Jacob Lambertus Vanwoollen, aged 36 years.

At Bombay, on the 16th January, Louisa, the infant daughter of Mrs. G. Higgs, aged 2 days.

On the 18th February, in the Bow-Bazar, Mrs. Johanna Botelho, at the advanced age of 120 years.

On the 20th February, the lady of Captain George Cooper, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, commanding the Champaran Light Infantry, aged 47 years and 2 months.

ADMINISTRATION TO ESTATES.

Mrs. Catharine De Rozario Mayo—Messrs. John Richardson Campe and William Thomas Rodgers, of Calcutta, Gentlemen, Executors.

Mr. Daniel Templeton—Mrs. Eleanor Templeton, Widow, Executrix.

William Raikes Clarke, late of Baitool, Esq.—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Mr. Matthew Field, late a Volunteer H. C. M.—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Mr. Francis Gammidge, formerly of Calcutta, Provisioner—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Lieut. J. G. Barnard, late of the Horse Brigade Artillery—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Lieut. George Herbert Rattray, late of the H. C. Bengal Military Establishment—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Mr. Bonifacio Paul Rodrigues, late of Futtu Ghur—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Mr. Neal McHenry, late of Calcutta, Mariner—Robert McClintock, Esq. of the Firm of Messrs. McClintock, Morton and Company, Executor.

Temperature at Calcutta for February.

THERMOMETER.						
Outside.			Inside.			
1823.	8 A.M.	Noon.	5 P.M.	8 A.M.	Noon.	5 P.M.
Feb. 1	63	100	80	67	71	73
S. 2	63	102	79	67	72	75
M. 3	64	102	79	68	73	75
T. 4	66	100	82	68	72	80
W. 5	67	103	83	68	73	80
Th. 6	68	101	83	70	74	80
F. 7	72	103	81	72	75	81
S. 8	66	103	81	70	75	80
S. 9	68	105	81	69	74	80
M. 10	68	107	81	70	74	80
T. 11	71	102	82	72	75	80
W. 12	71	102	82	72	75	80
Th. 13	75	105	79	74	77	77
F. 14	69	90	77	72	74	76
S. 15	78	95	82	72	75	80
S. 16	73	95	81	73	75	78
M. 17	71	101	82	71	76	78
T. 18	71	101	82	72	76	78
W. 19	72	103	83	73	76	82
Th. 20	73	103	86	73	77	84
F. 21	73	102	86	74	77	84
S. 22	73	100	87	74	78	84
S. 23	75	104	83	75	78	85
M. 24	74	104	85	75	78	83
T. 25	74	104	86	75	78	84
W. 26	72	96	86	73	78	84
Th. 27	72	102	86	75	80	84
F. 28	72	102	86	74	79	86

No. 5, Old Court House Street.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

23D JANUARY, 1823.

Mr. E. Bury, Register of the Zillah Court at Tirhoot.

Mr. H. P. Russell, Ditto Ditto at Behar.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

23D JANUARY, 1823.

Mr. J. Donnithorne, Salt Agent of Bulloah and Chittagong, and Ex Officio Collector of the former District.

Mr. W. Trower, Third Member of the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

30TH JANUARY, 1823.

Mr. Wm. Dorin, a Puisne Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. Wm. Gorton, Fourth Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Benares.

Mr. James Armstrong, additional Register of the Zillah Court at Cawnpoor.

6TH FEB. 1822.

Mr. John Hawkins, Assistant in the Office of the Register to the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. Augustus Prinsep, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Zillah Tirhoot.

Mr. John G. Deedes, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Zillah Shahabad.

Mr. Thomas Reid Davidson, Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of the 24-Pergunahs.

Mr. John Lewis, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Zillah Nuddoh.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FORT WILLIAM, 7TH FEB. 1823.

Mr. Peniston Lamb, First Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the Secret and Political Departments.

Mr. Edward Cockburn Ravenshaw, Second Assistant to Ditto.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

6TH FEBRUARY 1823.

Mr. Richard Uday, Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

23D JANUARY, 1823.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL notifies to the Public, with the deepest regret, the demise of the Hon'ble Sir Henry Blosset, the Chief Justice of Bengal, on the night of Saturday last.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL, adverting to the distinguished Character of the Deceased, and to his Eminent Qualifications for the high Office of which he had so recently assumed the charge, is persuaded that the inhabitants of this City will participate in the Concern which he feels on this most distressing Event, and will cordially concur with him in the desire that every practicable degree of respect to the Memory of the Chief Justice should be manifested on the occasion.

It is accordingly requested that the principal Officers of Government, both Civil and Military, will attend at the interment of the late Chief Justice, and that every other demonstration of respect and attention suited to such a ceremony be observed on the day appointed for the Funeral.

By Command of the Honorable the Governor General in Council,

C. LUSHINGTON,

Acting Chief Secretary to the Government.

MILITARY.

FORT WILLIAM, 13TH JAN. 1823.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Griffiths, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished a Medical certificate of his inability to perform the active duties of his profession, that Officer is transferred, at his own request, to the Invalid Establishment.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Griffiths of the Invalid Establishment, to be Regulating Officer of the Invalid Thannah Establishment in the district of Shahabad, vice Lieutenant-Colonel James Maxwell, deceased.

The following appointment was made by Government in the Political Department, under date the 2nd instant.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. R. O'Brien, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, to be First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Serjeant Frederick Augustus Twiss, of the Army Commissariat, is appointed a Sub-Conductor in that Department, in succession to Newton deceased.

W. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col. Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta ; 6th Jan. 1823.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) George Snodgrass, of the 4th Native Infantry, is appointed a Member of the Annual Arsenal Committee in the room of Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Read, appointed Superintendant of Family Money.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to post the following Officers of Artillery, to Companies and Battalions respectively, viz.

Captain C. Chesney, to the 6th Company 2nd Battalion.

1st-Lieutenant W. T. Garrett, to the 3rd Company 1st Battalion.

2nd-Lieutenant W. C. J. Lewin, to the 6th Company 2nd Battalion.

1st-Lieutenant L. Burroughs is removed from the 3rd Company 1st Battalion to the 2nd Company 2nd Battalion.

2nd-Lieutenant Lewin will do duty with the Head-Quarters of the Regiment at Dum Dum, until the arrival of the 6th Company 2nd Battalion at the Presidency.

Lieutenant W. J. Phillott of the 17th Native Infantry, is posted to the 2nd Battalion of the Regiment.

Head-Quarters, on board the Nereid Yacht, 6th Jan. 1823.

The Marquess of Hastings cannot quit India without soliciting the Officers, European or Native, the Non-Commissioned Officers, and the Men of both His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Troops, at whose Head he has so long had the honor of standing, to accept his sincere thanks for the satisfaction which their conduct has uniformly given to him.

The Fidelity, the Zeal, and the Discipline which have been so characteristic of the Army during his connection with it, have been a source of the highest gratification to him; and he could expatiate with equal truth and pleasure on the brilliant Gallantry of the Troops: but what in his opinion has distinguished them the most, is the humane care shown by all Ranks that the inhabitants of the Countries thro' which divisions passed should suffer as little as possible from the Progress of the Forces.

Tho' the Marquess of Hastings had not the opportunity of witnessing in person, with regard to the Madras and Bombay Forces in the Field, the generous feeling towards the defenceless People, he can from Official Reports speak as confidently respecting them as he can relatively to the Bengal Troops, whose kindly considerate attention on this point he had constant occasion to observe with admiration. The sentiment thus indulged by the different parts of the combined Army has its reward in the Gratitude manifested by a vast Population to every Detachment that moves thro' Central India.

His Lordship, therefore, desires to include the whole of his Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Forces in India in the Warm Tribute which he hereby offers to their Merits; and he trusts all Portions and Descriptions of those Forces will believe in the earnestness of his Parting Prayer for their Welfare.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta ; 14th Jan. 1823.

General the Honorable Sir Edward Paget having assumed his duties of Commander in Chief in India, His Excellency is pleased to direct that the Returns and Correspondence for his information shall be addressed to the different Departments at the Head-Quarters as heretofore.

His Excellency is further pleased to direct, that all orders issued under the authority of his predecessor, General the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, shall remain in force, together with His Lordship's instructions issued from time to time for the guidance of the Heads of Departments in their respective Offices.

The Commander in Chief will receive the Heads of Departments, or during their unavoidable absence, their Deputies or Assistants, on public Business from 10 to 12 o'clock on any of the days of the week, excepting Council Days and Sundays.

His Excellency will receive all other Officers and Persons who may wish to see him on business on Mondays after 12 o'clock.

In cases of public emergency it is to be understood, that the Commander in Chief is to be seen at any time without exception day or night.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. Marlay, C. B. (half pay) to be Military Secretary to His Excellency.

Captain Forbes Champagne, His Majesty's 20th Regiment,	} Aides-de-Camp.
Brevet Captain Semple, His Majesty's 26th Regiment, Captain Honeywood, 7th Regiment Light Cavalry,...	
Captain Borrowes, His Majesty's 14th Regiment,...	} Extra Aides-de-Camp.
Lieutenant Humphry Hay, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry,...	
Lieut. Crole, His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, ...	

Captain Elliott, h. p. His Majesty's 21st Light Dragoons, is attached to the Office of the Commander in Chief.

J. NICOL,

Adj. Gen. of the Army.

FORT WILLIAM; 15TH JANUARY, 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions :

Infantry.

Major Alexander Campbell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 13th January 1823, in succession to Griffiths, invalided.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain James Clark to be Major, Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant John Oakes to be Captain of a Company, Ensign Joseph Holmes to be Lieutenant,	} From the 13th January 1823, in succession to Campbell promoted.

16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain William Moxon to be Major, Brevet Captain and Lieut. Christopher D'Oyly-Aplin to be Captain of a company, Ensign Edward Watt to be Lieutenant,	} From the 25th Dec. 1822, in succession to Middleton deceased.

The following Gentlemen Cadets of Artillery and Infantry are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. The Cadet of Artillery is promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment :

Artillery.

Mr. John Fordyce, date of arrival in Fort William, 3rd January 1823.

Infantry.

Mr. William Mitchell, date of arrival in Fort William, 12th January 1823.

Mr. Peregrine Powell Turner, date of arrival in Fort William, 6th January 1823.

W. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 15th Jan. 1823.

The Orders of Government, announcing the succession of the Hon'ble John Adam, Esq. to the Office of Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, and of His Excellency Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B. to be Commander in Chief of all the Forces serving in the East Indies, are to be formally read and explained to the Troops at the several Stations of the Army, for which purpose the whole are to be paraded under Arms immediately after the receipt of those orders at Stations respectively, when the usual Ceremonies will be observed, and Salutes of 19 Guns and 2 Volleys of small Arms fired on the occasion.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Appointment :

Captain T. Macan of the 16th Dragoons (Lancers) to be Persian Interpreter to His Excellency.

Lieutenant-Colonels are posted to Corps, as follows :

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Boyd (new promotion) to the 2nd Battalion 16th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel G. Macmorine from the 2nd Battalion 16th to the 2nd Battalion 21st Native Infantry, vice Hennessy retired in Europe.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. MacInnes (new promotion) to the 1st Battalion 30th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robt. J. Latier from the 1st Battalion 30th to the 2nd Battalion 2nd Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. Cumberlege from the 2nd Battalion 2nd to the 1st Battalion 1st Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Penny from the 1st Battalion 1st Native Infantry to the 2nd Battalion 25th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Richards from the 2nd Battalion 25th to the 2nd Battalion 12th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Perkins from the 2nd Battalion 12th to the 1st Battalion 27th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hunter from the 1st Battalion 27th to the Honorable Company's European Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Carpenter from the 1st Battalion 16th to the 1st Battalion 5th Native Infantry, vice Hodgson retired in Europe.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 16th Jan. 1823.

Assistant Surgeon Ronald, at present doing duty with the 3rd Battalion of Artillery, is directed to join the General Hospital at the Presidency until further orders.

The undermentioned Cornet, Ensigns, and Gentlemen Cadets of Infantry, are appointed to do duty with the Regiments and Battalions specified opposite to their respective names:

Cornet Fraser, 1st Light Cavalry, Sul-tanpore, Benares.

Ensign Hardwick, Wing 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry, Dacca. Ensign Jackson, } 1st Bn. 10th Regt. Messrs. Seaton, } N. I. Barrackpore.

" Bagshawe, 2nd Bn. 11th ditto ditto.

" McMurdo, 1st Bn. 23rd ditto ditto.

" Barberie, } 2nd Bn. 10th Regt. N. I.

" Mitchell, } Berhanpore.

" Bracken, 1st Bn. 5th ditto ditto Agra.

Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon W. Twining of His Majesty's Service, attached to the 14th Foot, is appointed Surgeon to the Commander in Chief, to have effect from the 13th instant.

Lieutenant Thos. Polwhele is appointed Adjutant to the 2nd Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry, vice Ross promoted.

JAS. NICOL,
Adj. Gen. of the Army.

FORT WILLIAM; 20TH JAN. 1823.

Lieutenant-Colonel Watson Hunter, attached to the Honorable Company's European Regiment, having furnished a Medical Certificate of his inability to perform the active duties of his profession, that Officer is transferred, at his own request, to the Invalid Establishment, from the 18th instant.

Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, of the Invalid Establishment, is appointed to Command the 1st Battalion of Native Invalids, in succession to Fetherston, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

Infantry.

Major Patrick Byres to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the 18th January 1823. in succession to Hunter invalided.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain William Short	} From the 18th Jan. 1823, in succession to Byres promoted.
to be Major,	
Brevet Capt. and Lieutenant John Oliver to be Captain of a Company, . .	
Ensign George Edwin Cary to be Lieutenant, . .	

Mr. John Tierney having furnished an Affidavit of his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors to a Cadetship of Infantry on this Establishment, is admitted to the Service accordingly. —Date of arrival in Fort William, 18th December 1822.

Lieutenant Peter La Touche, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors. —Date of arrival in Fort William, 16th January 1823.

FORT WILLIAM; 21ST JAN. 1823.

The following appointment made by the Governor General is published in General Orders:

Brevet-Major H. C. Streatfield, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment of Foot, to be Military Secretary and an Aide-de Camp to the Governor General.

FORT WILLIAM; 12th JANUARY, 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment. Surgeon John Craufurd, to be Secretary to the Medical Board, in succession to Surgeon Jameson, deceased.

FORT WILLIAM; 24TH JAN. 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract (Paragraph 107) of a General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, dated the 31st July 1822, be published in General Orders.

Para. 107. We have permitted Mr. Morgan Powell (of whose conditional appointment, you were advised in the 13th Paragraph of our Letter in this Department, dated the 28th November 1821) to proceed to his duty as an Assistant Surgeon, upon your Establishment.

FORT WILLIAM; 24TH JAN. 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain James Blackney, to be Major.....	} In succession to Macpherson, deceased—dates of Commissions to be assigned ed hereafter.
Brevet-captain and Lieuten- ant William Walkinshaw, to be Captain of a company.	
Ensign John Hay to be Lieutenant.....	

The appointments notified in General Orders of the 7th ultimo, of Deputy Superintending Surgeon James MacDowell, to be a Superintending Surgeon, and of Surgeon Charles Hunter, to be Deputy Superintending Surgeon, are to have effect from the 5th January 1823, the date of dispatch of the Ship Bengal Merchant, on which Vessel Superintending Surgeon A. Dickson has proceeded to Europe.

The following promotions are made by Government.

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon William Ledmon, to be Surgeon from the 5th January 1823, in succession to Hunter appointed Deputy Superintending Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Tytler, M. D. to be Surgeon from the 20th January 1823, in succession to Jameson deceased.

Captain P. M. Hay of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry is nominated to the temporary Command of the Chittagong Provincial Battalion.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets of Artillery and Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon, are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors; the Cadet of Artillery is promoted to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

Artillery.

Mr. Edward Francis O'Hanlon, date of arrival in Fort William, 13th January 1813.

Infantry.

Mr. Henry William James Wilkinson, date of arrival in Fort William, 14th January 1823.

Medical Department.

Mr. James MacGregor, date of arrival in Fort William, 19th January 1823.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this establishment, without prejudice to their Rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Lieutenant-colonel Christopher Baldock, of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry.....	} 29th Dec. 1822.
Capt. Edward Simons, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry.....	
Captain Samuel Houlton, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry.....	} 21st Ditto.
Lieutenant Francis Smal- page, of the 8th Regi- ment Light Cavalry....	
	} 14th Jan. 1823.
	} 12th Nov. 1822.

The following Appointments were made in the Political Department, under date the 15th Instant;

Captain Abraham Hardy, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Robert Low, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Junior Assistants to the Agent to the Governor General in Saugor, and the Nurbuddah Territories, with a Civil Allowance of Sicca Rupces (400) Four hundred each.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col.

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 28th Jan. 1823.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Syers, of the Ramghur Battalion, having returned to his duties on the 20th Instant, the leave granted to that Officer in General Orders of the 28th ultimo, is cancelled.

Lieutenant and Brevet-captain Francis Hodgson is appointed Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Walkinshaw promoted.

JAS. NICOL,

Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

FORT WILLIAM; 31ST JAN. 1823.

Major L. Wiggins, 1st Assistant Military Auditor General, is appointed a Member of the Board of Superintendence for the improvement of the Breed of Cattle, in the room of Surgeon Sawers, who has proceeded to Europe.

FORT WILLIAM; 7TH FEB. 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alterations of Rank.

Infantry.

Brevet-colonel and Lieutenant-colonel Henry Worsley, C. B. to be Colonel of a Regiment, from the 26th August, 1822, in succession to Haynes, deceased.

Major William Burgh to be Lieutenant-colonel, vice Worsley, promoted,

with rank from the 18th January 1823, in succession to Hunter, invalided.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Henry Edward
Gilbert Cooper to be
Major,.....

Brevet-captain and
Lieutenant Arthur
Shuldham to be
Captain of a compa-
ny,.....

Ensign Edward Nelson
Townsend to be Lieu-
tenant,.....

From the 18th
Jan. 1823, in
succession to
Burgh, pro-
moted.

Alterations of Rank.

Infantry,—Lieutenant-colonel John
MacInnes, to rank from 26th August,
1822, vice Worsley, promoted.

Ditto,—Lieutenant-colonel Alexan-
der Campbell, to rank from 1st Septem-
ber, 1822, vice Thompson deceased.

Ditto,—Lieutenant-colonel Patrick
Byres, to rank from 13th January, 1823,
vice Griffiths invalided.

20th Regiment Native Infantry,—
Major Nicholas Manley, to rank from
26th August, 1822, vice MacInnes pro-
moted.

Ditto,—Captain Samuel Cantwell
Croke, to rank from 20th August, 1822,
vice Manley, promoted.

Ditto,—Lieutenant Alfred Arkell
Williamson, to rank from 26th August,
1822, vice Croke, promoted.

4th Regiment Native Infantry,—Ma-
jor James Clark, to rank from 1st Sep-
tember, 1822, vice Campbell promoted.

Ditto,—Captain John Oakes, to rank
from 1st September, 1822, vice Clark
promoted.

Ditto,—Lieutenant Joseph Holmes, to
rank from 1st September 1822, vice
Oakes promoted.

11th Regiment Native Infantry,—Ma-
jor William Short, to rank from 13th Ja-
nuary, 1823, vice Byres promoted.

Ditto,—Captain John Oliver, to rank
from 13th January, 1823, vice Short pro-
moted.

Ditto,—Lieutenant George Edwin
Cary, to rank from 13th January, 1823,
vice Oliver promoted.

FORT WILLIAM; 7TH FEB. 1823.

The Governor General in Council is
pleased to make the following Promo-
tions and Assignment of Rank.

30th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet-captain and Lieutenant John
Home to be Captain of a company, vice
Johnson, retired from the service;
date of commission 31st May, 1820.

Ensign George Kinloch, to be Lieu-
tenant, vice Home, promoted, date of
commission 1st January, 1821.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major James Blackney, } to rank from
Captain William Wal- } the 6th Jan.
kinshaw,..... } 1823, the date
Lieutenant John Hay, } of the decease
of the late Ma-
jor Robt. Mac-
pherson.

Mr. Robert Guthrie McGregor, is ad-
mitted to the service as a Cadet of Artillery
on this Establishment, in conformity
with his Appointment by the Honorable
the Court of Directors, and promoted
to the rank of 2d-Lieutenant, leaving
the date of his commission for future
adjustment; date of arrival in Fort Wil-
liam, 16th January, 1823.

The Governor General in Council was
pleased in the Territorial Department,
under date the 14th ultimo, to appoint
Brevet-captain Robert McMullin, of the
22d Regiment Native Infantry, to act as
Assistant to the Barrack-master of the
5th Division, until the Mint at Benares
shall be completed.—Brevet-captain Mc-
Mullin is directed to place himself un-
der the orders of the Officiating Super-
intendent of Public Buildings in the
Lower Provinces.

Captain J. J. Gordon, of the 17th Re-
giment Native Infantry, is nominated to
the charge of the Patna Provincial Bat-
talion, during the absence of Captain
Webber.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 3d Feb. 1823.

Assistant Surgeon C. B. Hoare, is ap-
pointed to the 1st Battalion 6th Native
Infantry, and will join the Right Wing
at Cawnpore.

Assistant Surgeon John Leslie, is di-
rected to join and do duty with the Left
Wing 2d Battalion 19th Native Infan-
try at Mirzapore.

Ensign Richard Nelson, 1st Battalion
22d Native Infantry, doing duty with
the 2d Battalion 20th Native Infantry,
is directed to join his proper Battalion
at Kurnaul by water.

Lieutenant H. Templer, of the 4th
Native Infantry, is directed to join and
do duty with Lieutenant-colonel Boyd's
Detachment, and proceed with it to
Dinapore by water.

JAS. NICOL,

Adj. Gen. to the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 29th Dec. 1822.
GENERAL ORDERS.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

14th Foot.

Alexander Donald, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice James Watson promoted, 25th December 1822.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 30th Dec. 1822.
Lieutenant Job Dickson of the 67th Regiment will act as Quarter-master to that corps, vice Gormly deceased.

The foregoing appointment to have effect from the 14th ultimo.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 4th Jan. 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

54th Foot.

Lieutenant John Clark to be Adjutant, vice Dewdall, deceased, 13th December 1822.

Ensign Burrowes Kelly to be Lieutenant without purchase, 13th Dec. 1822.

— Neynee, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Kelly, promoted, ditto.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 7th Jan. 1823.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

30th Regiment.

Ensign John C. Battley, from the 24th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Vanderzee deceased, 19th December, 1822.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 13th January, 1823.

General the Hon'ble Sir Edward Paget having assumed his Duties of Commander in Chief in India, His Excellency is pleased to direct that the Reports, Returns, and Correspondence for his information shall be addressed to the different Departments at Head-Quarters as heretofore.

His Excellency is further pleased to direct that all Orders issued under the authority of His Predecessor, General the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings,

shall remain in Force, together with His Lordship's instructions issued from time to time for the guidance of the Heads of Departments in their respective offices.

The Commander in Chief will receive the Heads of Departments, or during their unavoidable absence, their Deputies or Assistants, on public business from 10 to 12 o'clock on any of the days of the week, excepting Council days and Sundays.

His Excellency will receive all other Officers and Persons who may wish to see him on business on Mondays after 12 o'clock.

In cases of public emergency it is to be understood, that the Commander in Chief, is to be seen at any time without exception, day or night.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 13th Jan. 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments.

Lieut.-Colonel George Marlay, C. B. (half pay) to be Military Secretary.

Captain Forbes Champagne, H. M. 20th Regt. Aide-de-Camp.

Brevet Captain Semple, H. M. 28th Regt. Aide-de-Camp.

Captain Borrowes, H. M. 41st Regt. and Lieutenant Crole, H. M. 11th Dragoons, to be Extra Aides-de-Camp.

Captain Elliott, H. P. H. M. 21st Dragoons, is attached to the Office of the Commander in Chief.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 15th Jan. 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Assistant Surgeon W. Twining of His Majesty's Service, is appointed a Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon in the East Indies, and is attached to the 14th Foot until further Orders.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 17th Jan. 1823.

The following Appointments are announced on the Staff of the Hon'ble the Governor General.

Lieutenant The Hon. G. Keppel, H. M. 20th Foot.	} Aides-de-Camp.
Lieut. E. C. Archer, . . .	
H. M. 87th Foot.	

Captain Fendall, 4th Dragoons, Extra Aid-de-camp.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 16th January, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following

Appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

54th Foot.

Lieut. Peter Taylor, from the 96th Regiment to be Lieutenant, vice James Lawless, who exchanges, 25th Dec. 1822.

96th Foot.

Lieutenant James Lawless, from the 54th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Peter Taylor, who exchanges, 25th Dec. 1822.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 23d Jan. 1823.

The following Appointments are announced on the Staff of the Hon'ble the Governor General.

Brevet Major Streatfield of His Majesty's 37th Regiment of Foot, to be Military Secretary and an Aide-de-camp.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 27th Jan. 1823.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

4th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant Chas. St. John Fancourt, from half-pay 91st Foot, to be Lieutenant vice William Thomas Loftus, who exchanges, receiving the difference between the full-pay of Cavalry, and full-pay of Infantry, 30th May, 1822.

11th Light Dragoons.

Veterinary Surgeon Chas. Percivall, from half-pay 25th Light Dragoons, to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice George Gross who exchanges, 4th July, 1822.

13th Light Dragoons.

Captain John Thornton, from half-pay 78th Regiment, to be Captain, vice William Turner, who exchanges, receiving the difference between a full-pay Troop, and a full-pay Company, 27th June, 1822.

Lieut. the Hon'ble John Stuart, from half-pay 3d Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Tristram, who exchanges receiving the difference, 18th July, 1822.

16th Light Dragoons.

Lieut. A. St. Leger McMahon, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Smith who exchanges, 26th May, 1822.

1st Foot.

Capt. Mathew Ford, from the 7th Foot, to be Captain, vice Hulme who exchanges, 27th June, 1822.

Capt. John Farmer Gell, from half-pay 77th Foot, to be Captain, vice John Wilson who exchanges, 25th July, 1822.

20th Foot.

Capt. Frederick William Frankland, from 2d Foot, to be Captain, vice Power who exchanges, 6th June, 1822.

Gentleman Cadet Robt. McDermott, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Boats, appointed to the 12th Foot, 11th July, 1822.

47th Foot.

Ensign Jas. Rattray Scott, from the 42d Foot, to be Ensign, vice McDonald who exchanges, 11th July, 1822.

50th Foot.

Lieut. G. Bromhead, to be Captain with purchase, vice Rea deceased, 27th June, 1822. [Cancels the exchange between Captains Young, 53d and Rea, 54th.]

Ensign Pryce Clarke to be Lieutenant, vice Bromhead, 27th June, 1822.

Henry Wilson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Clarke, 27th June, 1822.

59th Foot.

Gentleman Cadet Frederick George Howard, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Drummond, appointed to the 1st Foot Guards, 25th July, 1822.

69th Foot.

Gentleman Cadet Henry William Blackford, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Hare, appointed to the 8th Foot, 13th June, 1822.

Thos. Schoolbraid, Gent. late of the 73d Foot, to be Quarter Master, vice Stevens, deceased, 11th July, 1822.

89th Foot.

Captain Robt. Nicholls, from half-pay, 25th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Geo. Edward Jones who exchanges, 6th June, 1822.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 1st Feb. 1823.

His Excellency The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

14th Foot.

Lieut. Kenneth McKenzie to be Captain of a company without purchase, vice G. Rawlins, decd. 17th Jan. 1823.

Ensign Arthur Ormsby to be Lieutenant, vice McKenzie promoted.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 10th Feb. 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotion and appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

20th Foot.

Ensign Ambrose Congreve to be Lieutenant, vice Gilbert deceased, 18th January, 1823.

By Order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. MCMAHON, Col. A. G.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, CALCUTTA.

WORKS RECENTLY RECEIVED.

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>As.</i>
Siborn's Topographical Plan of Drawing for Civil and Military Surveyors, with plates, folio, boards, —	24	0
Burnet on Composition in Painting, with plates, 4to. boards, —	12	0
Parkinson on Fossils, 8vo. calf, —	10	0
Conybeare and Phillips' Outlines of Geology of England and Wales, coloured maps and sections, 8vo. calf, —	14	0
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening, comprising the Theory and Practice of Horticulture, Floriculture, Arboriculture and Landscape Gardening, in one large vol. 8vo. boards, —	45	0
Hortus Anglicus, or Modern English Gardening, 2 vols. 8vo. half russia, —	16	0
Metaphysical and other Essays, by J. H. Brown, 8vo. half russia, —	12	0
Morgan's Philosophy of Morals, 8vo. half russia, —	10	0
Lowe's Present State of England, 8vo. calf, —	10	0
Fleming's Zoology, being a general View of the Structure, Functions and Classifications of Animals, 2 vols. 8vo. half russia, —	24	0
Thompson's (A. T.) Lectures on Botany, with plates, 8vo. boards, vol. 1st. —	20	0
Nicholson's (Peter) Popular Course of pure and mixed Mathematics, 8vo. calf, —	16	0
Key to ditto, 8vo. calf, —	8	0
Myer's Geography; a new and comprehensive System, Mathematical, Physical, Political and Commercial, comprising a perspicuous Delineation of the present State of the Globe, with maps, views, and engravings, illustrative of the Manners, Customs, &c. of the different Nations, 2 vols. 4to. calf, —	150	0
Whittingham's British Poets, 100 vols. 18mo. elegantly printed at the Chiswick Press, bound in extra calf and lettered, —	500	0
Campbell's Specimens of British Poets, 7 vols. 8vo. full calf extra, —	80	0
Aikin's British Poets, 8vo. calf, —	16	0
Abernethy's Physiological Lectures, 8vo. calf, —	8	0
Hooper's Medical Dictionary, 8vo. calf, —	16	0
Bourn's Gazetteer, 8vo. calf, —	16	0
Robison's Mechanical Philosophy, 5 vols. 8vo. half russia, —	64	0

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>As.</i>
Tredgold on Cast Iron, 8vo. half russia,	—	12 0
Nicholson's Encyclopædia, 6 vols. 8vo. calf,	—	90 0
Bancroft on Colours, 2 vols. 8vo. half russia,	—	30 0
Craig's Lectures on Drawing, 8vo. half russia,	—	10 0
Laing's Architectural Plans, 1m. folio, half russia;	—	120 0
James's Military Dictionary, 8vo. half russia,	—	24 0
Rules and Regulations, a new edition, 8vo. half russia,	8	0
A Treatise on the General Principles of Permanent Fortification, as applied to the modern Bastion System, with plates, by Col. De Malortie,	—	24 0
Walton's complete Angler, 8vo. calf,	—	16 0
Hutton's Mathematical Tracts, 3 vols. 8vo. half russia,	40	0
——— Mathematics, 3 vols. 8vo. half russia,	—	30 0
Jamieson on Maps, 8vo. half russia,	—	8 0
Cabinet of Arts, 2 vols. 4to. half russia,	—	100 0
Roche Blanche, by M. A. Porter, 3 vols. 12mo. boards,	—	18 0
Is'n't it Odd, by Marmaduke Merry-whistle, 3 vols. 12mo. boards,	—	16 0
The Steam Boat, 12mo. boards,	—	6 0
Percy Anecdotes, complete in 16 vols. half russia,	—	96 0
Cook's Voyages round the World, 7 vols. 8vo. half russia,	—	64 0
Eustace's Classical Tour in Italy, 4 vols. 8vo. calf,	—	48 0
Graham's Rome, 8vo. half russia,	—	8 0
Smith's Wealth of Nations, 4 vols. 8vo. calf,	—	40 0
Johnson's Works, 12 vols. 8vo. calf extra,	—	80 0
Napoleon in Exile, or a Voice from St. Helena, by B. E. O'Meara, 2 vols. 8vo. half russia,	—	24 0
The Edinburgh Gazetteer, complete in 6 vols. 8vo. half russia, 100 Rs. or, accompanied with an Atlas, by Arrowsmith	—	120 0
Phillip's Speeches, 8vo. boards,	—	8 0

** * * Books, Maps, Charts, Drawing and Mathematical Instruments are commissioned from England on moderate terms. From a fair average the charges incurred, viz. Package, Wharfage, Shipping Expenses, Freight, Insurance, Import Duty, and every incidental Charge to Calcutta, are commuted at 25 per cent. on the Invoice cost; payment being made on delivery of the Goods at the rate of Exchange of the day.*

All orders accompanied by a Hoondree, or reference for payment in Calcutta, will meet with the readiest attention from W. THACKER.

THE
ORIENTAL MAGAZINE,
 AND
CALCUTTA REVIEW.

APRIL 1823.

CONTENTS.

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.		Notice of the Countries of	
		Kanduz and Badakhshan, . .	488
GENERAL HISTORY —Synoptical View of (<i>Continued</i>)..	415	Hindu Fiction, and the Fables	
		of Pilpay, or Panchopakhyan of Vishnu Serma. . . .	493
REVIEW.		Miscellaneous Notices,	506
Leyden's Poetical Remains, . .	432	PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER,	510
Hon. Horace Walpole's Letters to the Rev. William Cole and others,	441	POLITICAL AFFAIRS,	514
Atkinson's Aubid, an Eastern Tale,	451	MISCELLANEOUS,	520
		ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.	
MEDICAL.		HINDU LITERARY SOCIETY,	521
On Choleric Physiognomy, . .	464	TRANSMISSION OF MR. BUCKINGHAM,	530
Good on Cholera Spasmodica, .	470	RULE, REGULATION, AND ORDINANCE, regarding the Press,	532
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.		COMMERCIAL NOTICES,	538
Indo-European Selections, No. III— <i>On Woden and Budha,</i>	484	SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. . .	538
		MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS,	539
		GENERAL ORDERS,	543

CALCUTTA:

PUBLISHED BY W. THACKER, ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

1823.

THE ORIENTAL MAGAZINE.

APRIL 1823.

GENERAL HISTORY.—*Persia—Manners and Customs—Religion.*—GREECE—*Early Periods of its History—Argonautic Expedition—Pelasgian Colonists—Letters—Ancient Troy—Pelopeda and Heraclida—Dialects—Attic—Ionic—Doric—Æolic.*

[Continued from our last.]

OF the original settlement of Persia, as of that of India, very little is known. For this ignorance satisfactory reasons might be easily assigned, particularly, the superficial knowledge of the Greeks and Jews, and the loss of the Persian archives, or historical compositions of the country. “That the Grecian writers before *Xenophon*,” observes the sagacious Sir William Jones, “had no acquaintance with Persia, and that their accounts of it are wholly fabulous, is a paradox, too extravagant to be seriously mentioned; but their connection with it, in war or peace, had been generally confined to bordering kingdoms under feudatory princes; and the first *Persian* emperor, whose life and character they seem to have known with tolerable accuracy, was the great *Cyrus*.” This ingenious author, however, is so far from considering *Cyrus*, as the first Persian monarch, that he is convinced a powerful kingdom subsisted in Iran, for ages prior to the accession of that hero—that it corresponded with the *Mahébédián* dynasty, and was, perhaps, the oldest regular government in the world. The evidence, on which he grounds this opinion, is the work of a Mahometan traveller, compiled from the books of such Persians as fled from their country, on the innovation of religion, introduced by Zoroaster; and, if these books, of which a few still remain, be genuine, and the Mahometan a faithful compiler, facts of which Sir William entertains no doubt, the evidence will bear the superstructure, which

he has raised on it. Combining their historical date with some remarks, on the most ancient language of Persia, which he regards, as the parent of the Sanscrit, he maintains, that Iran, or Persia, in its largest acceptation, was the true centre of population, knowledge, language, and arts, which were subsequently expanded in all directions, and to all the regions of the world.

Whether we admit, or reject this very plausible reasoning, we are not permitted to doubt, that the despotical form of government, which Dejeores had introduced among the Medes, and to the adoption of which the Orientalists manifest such a general and decided propensity, was perpetuated by his successors, and incorporated into the policy of Persia. The tributary kings exhibited, it is true, the pomp of royalty; but they were essentially subordinate to the emperor; and the Satraps, or governors of provinces, were strictly answerable to the same despot, who assumed the title of *great king*, or *king of kings*, and received the prostrate homage of his people. According to Plato, indeed, and other ancient testimonies, the heirs of the crown received an education, which, if any thing could, ought to have counteracted the unworthy use of absolute power. At seven years of age, the princes were taught the bodily exercises; after which the chief eunuchs, or officers of the palace, instructed them in the first precepts of morality. At fourteen, they were consigned to the charge of four men, eminently distinguished by their discretion and talents; the first instructed them in the doctrines of the Magi, which included religion and government; the second, accustomed them to speak truth, and to do justice; the third, to subdue their passions by temperance; and the fourth, to acquire a degree of courage, superior to every sense of fear or danger. Besides all this, it was the duty of an officer of the household to wake the king, every morning, and to repeat to him these wholesome words—“*Arise, O Prince, and think of the functions, for which Oromasdes placed thee on the throne.*” The previous training, and the morning admonition, may have been regularly administered; but if so, they were not always adequate to repress the ebullition of passion, or the commission of wanton cruelty and injustice. We have already particularized more than one flagrant violation of all feeling and duty, on the

part of the sovereign, to which we may add the following. When Darius projected his wild Scythian expedition, a respectable old man, named Ebasus, earnestly supplicated him to leave one of his three sons, to comfort him, when the other two should serve in the war. '*One will not suffice,*' replied Darius, '*I will leave you all the three*'—and immediately put them to death. Such an anecdote speaks more than volumes of declamation against tyranny. Yet, in the practical details of the extensive government of ancient Persia, we can perceive glimpses of wise provision for the public welfare. The nomination of the superior and inferior governors belonged to the crown; but the inferior depended immediately on the latter, and were not removeable at the pleasure of the Satraps—an arrangement, which acted as a counterpoise between the departments of delegated authority, and contributed to their co-operation, in the performance of their public duties, without disturbing the tranquillity of the empire. A maxim, at once political and humane, adopted by Cyrus, and respected by his successors, was to appoint the son of a conquered prince, to be governor of the conquered country, under the superintendence of a Persian Satrap. The establishment of regular couriers, who travelled night and day, and who thus facilitated the business and communications of the government, has also been ascribed to Cyrus, and may be regarded as the origin of post conveyances, which have so materially tended to multiply the intercourse, and expedite the concerns of human society. The king of Persia, according to ancient custom, made, from time to time, a progress through the various provinces of his dominions; or, if prevented by the pressure of urgent affairs, from fulfilling this important duty, he named commissioners to act in his stead, and who were emphatically called the eyes and the ears of the prince. The security and embellishment of the Satrapship, and cities, schemes of public improvement, the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures, &c. were the objects of their cognizance. Every province had its separate treasury, in which all contributions to the state were deposited; and these contributions appear, on some occasions, at least, to have been very considerable. During the reigns of Cyrus and Cambyzes, the people assessed themselves voluntarily, for the support of the king and his army; but Darius

introduced the system of annual taxation, which procured him the appellation of *the merchant*. Herodotus computes the yearly amount of the revenue, under that monarch, at fourteen thousand, five hundred and sixty Eubœic talents, which has been estimated, as nearly equivalent to thirty millions of pounds sterling, of the present day. Besides the pecuniary tributes, others were levied in kind, as 20,000 young colts, from Armenia, corn for the supply of 120,000 men, from the provinces of Barea and Cyrene, &c. Persia alone was exempted from taxes, all the public supplies being drawn from the conquered countries.

The ordinary judges held their places for life ; but they were not appointed, till they had attained the mature age of fifty years : nor were they permitted to betray partiality with impunity ; Cambyzes, as we learn from Herodotus, having condemned an iniquitous judge, ordered his skin to be nailed on his tribunal, at which his son was destined to preside. In cases of trial, the accused was confronted with the accuser ; and the latter, in the event of his having preferred a false charge, was condemned to the punishment, which the indictment inferred. First offences were seldom visited with capital punishment : and, before sentence was pronounced on a delinquent, the tenor of his past life was subjected to examination ; and, if it appeared, that the virtuous part of his conduct preponderated, the rigour of the law was proportionally abated. The power of life and death, which fathers exercised over their children, in many of the nations of antiquity, was, in Persia, considerably mitigated, as it was not tolerated for slight faults, nor for a first offence. Besides, as the children had the highest respect for their parents, even this modified power was seldom exercised. With respect to the case of a child killing a parent, they considered it as an impossible crime, and, consequently, had no law against it.

To the hilly nature of their country we may, in a great measure, attribute the active and warlike disposition of the Persians. The first lessons, which their youth received, were, to manage a horse, to make a dexterous use of the bow, and to speak the truth : from the age of twenty-five to thirty, they were obliged to serve in the army ; and, whether during peace or war, they were accustomed to wear their arms, which usually consisted of a scymitar, a dagger hung on their

belt, and two javelins. Their head was protected by a tiara, their body by a scaly coat of mail, and their thighs by cuishes. Their targets were of wicker. In eating they were temperate; but they indulged rather freely in the use of wine. They cherished the prejudice, so comfortable for a soldier, that death in battle is a passport to happiness. Their women and children followed them to the field, according to the custom of the East. Their chiefs seldom appeared in public, but on horseback. In the hour of battle, the king was stationed in the centre; and, when the signal was given by the sound of trumpets, it was followed by the shouts of the whole army. The royal standard was a spread golden eagle, borne on the point of a spear. They never fought in the night, unless attacked by the enemy; nor did they march, before the rising of the sun. Single combats frequently occurred among them; as they are likely to do among any people, habituated to the use of arms, and addicted to inebriety. When not engaged in war, they passed much of their time in hunting.—Their laws, like those of other Eastern countries, permitted polygamy and concubinage. The virtues in highest estimation among them, were, reverence for the aged, especially for parents, the love of truth, and an abhorrence of living on the credit of others. A numerous posterity they regarded, as a heavenly blessing; and the king annually conferred rewards on those, who had many children. To impart fertility to the soil, they considered as an act of religious merit: the king, according to the reports which he received, rewarded the industry of some cultivators, punished the remissness of others, and, during one day of the year, partook of the feast of the tillers of the ground. Among their more reprehensible usages, we have to note the prevalence of eunuchs, and of incestuous marriages. The acquisition of wealth seems, latterly, to have enervated their virtues, and to have induced those servile habits, which prepared the way for their downfall.

In regard to their religious tenets, it behoves us to remark, that, prior to the days of Zoroaster, the Magian creed, which enjoined the worship of one God, under the symbol of fire, prevailed in Persia. The disciples of this faith, however, maintain the doctrine of two principles; the one, whom they worshipped under the name of *Ormaza*, or *Oromastes*, of the

Greeks, the author of all good, and represented by *light*; and the other, whom they also worshipped, under the name of *Ahriman* (*Arimanius*), and imaged by *darkness*—a fit emblem of the author of all evil. These powers they seem to have considered as equipotent, inasmuch, that when they implored blessings on themselves, or their friends, they supplicated the author of good; and when they imprecated curses or ruin on their enemies, they addressed the dispenser of evil. Zerdusht, or Zoroaster, who is commonly supposed to have been contemporary with Darius, the son of Hystaspes, and who was an illustrious superintendant of the Magi, has obtained the credit of superadding to this conflicting system the idea of a superior, independent, and self-existing power, who, originally, created only *light*, or good, but from which *darkness*, or evil, resulted as an effect. Hence, under the great First Cause, were two subordinate, though powerful, agents, the angel of light, and the angel of darkness, destined to struggle against each other, till the general resurrection, and the day of judgment; when the evil angel, and his followers shall withdraw into the regions of ever-during darkness and punishment, and the good angel, and his faithful adherents, ascend to the regions of light, and eternal happiness. Zoroaster likewise introduced the use of temples, for the sake of preserving that eternal fire, which was supposed to have descended from heaven, and which, when placed on altars, erected on the tops of hills, was likely to be extinguished by rains, or tempests. The priesthood among the ancient Persians, consisted of the ordinary or officiating class, their superintendants, and the Archimagus, or chief priest. The holy fire was kept alive, day and night, by the priests, on the altar, within the temple. When the people assembled for the purposes of devotion, the priest put on a white robe and mitre, with a gauze covering before his mouth, that he might not breathe on the sacred element. He then read from the sacred books, and in a tone scarcely audible, the stated prayers, holding, in his left hand, small twigs of a consecrated tree, which, when the service was closed, he threw into the fire. Had these priests, who, at one period, led austere lives, without cynicism, strictly adhered to the precepts enjoined for their observance, they might have approved themselves most useful members of society: but they gradually deviated

from the purpose of their institution, obtained power and influence, identified themselves with the civil constitution of their country, and, to promote their own interested views, and gratify the gross conceptions of the multitude, ingrafted the tales of mystery and superstition, on the pure stock of morality and religion. It is worthy of remark, that the modern Parsees, after a lapse of many centuries, still adore the sacred fire, and with the same rites and ceremonies, which were practised by their ancestors, in the days of Darius.

GREECE, the most celebrated country of antiquity, the theatre of the most gallant exploits, of patriotism, public freedom, and the elegant refinements of genius and literature, was of very inconsiderable extent, and scarcely commensurate with the half of England. Situated between the 36th and 41st degree of north latitude, it was bounded by the sea, on all sides, except the north, where it bordered with Epirus and Macedonia. Thessaly, its most northern province, consisted of an extensive and fertile vale, environed by the lofty mountains of Olympus, Ossa, Pindus, Ceta. The tract extending from the borders of Thessaly and Epirus, to the Corinthian Isthmus, comprized the provinces of Acumania, Ætolia, Doris, Locria, Phocis, Bœotia, and Attica, each of which was characterized by its peculiar mountains, vallies, or plains; by its greater or less fertility; by its diversity of produce, or by the disposition of its inhabitants. The Isthmus of Corinth, a mountainous ridge, at one place only five miles in breadth, led farther south to the Peninsula of Peloponnessus, which contained Achaia, a narrow strip of country on the northern coast, bounded, on its inland frontier, by a chain of hills, which run along its whole extent, from Corinth to Dyme; Argolis, a remarkably fruitful valley, included between the mountainous branches, stretching from Cyllene, the most northern of the Arcadian summits, and terminating, the one in the Gulf of Argos, and the other at the promontory of Scylla; Elis, or Eleia, watered by the Peneus and Alpheus, and less mountainous than the other provinces in Peloponnessus; Arcadia, the central state, consisting of a cluster of lofty mountains; Messenia, the most level district in the Peninsula, the best adapted for tillage, and most fruitful in general produce; and Laconia, traversed by two branches of the high mountains, called Taygetus and Zarex, between which

flowed the Eurotas, watering several very fertile, but not extensive vales.

The general aspect of the country is rugged, but its climate is highly propitious ; and both the heat of summer, and the cold of winter, are tempered by the atmosphere of the surrounding sea. Some of its mountains contain valuable metals, others are composed of the finest marble, and many are covered, to a great extent, with a variety of useful timber. Its central plains yield corn, wine, and oil ; its vallies afford the richest pasturage ; and its long winding coast abounds with excellent harbours. It has been remarked, as a peculiar feature in the topography of the most ancient cities of Greece, that every metropolis possessed its citadel and its plain, the former as a place of refuge in war, and the latter as a source of agriculture in peace.

In treating of the ancient history of this country, it has been customary to distribute it into distinct periods, or epochs : but few writers happen to agree in fixing on the same points of division. If we proceed on the principle of marking the degree of credibility attached to its records, there will then be only two great portions to be contrasted, viz. the period of *uncertain*, and that of *authentic* history. The first extends from the earliest accounts of the country, to the commencement of the first war with Persia, in the year 490 B. C. ; a period very variously computed, but, according to the lowest estimate, viz. that of Sir Isaac Newton, comprising a space of nearly 700 years. Of this large portion of time, there are no documents, really deserving the name of history ; and the relations, which have been given of the events assigned to it, were composed by writers, who lived long posterior to the transactions, of which they treat, and compiled from scattered chronicles and fragments, of which the authenticity is extremely doubtful. Of this period, however, we may note four distinct subdivisions, which are marked by some peculiar historical features. The first, reaching from the earliest accounts of Greece, to the commencement of the Trojan war, 900 B. C. an interval of two or three hundred years, and which may, without scruple, be termed, the *fabulous age*. The second reaches from the expedition against Troy, to the death of Homer, or about 800 B. C. a period of at least a hundred years, and generally de-

signated the *Heroic Age*. Its only history, if history it may be called, is to be found in the poems of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. The third, from the death of Homer, to that of *Lycurgus*, comprising another hundred years, may be entitled the *Revolutionary Age*; but of this era scarcely any species of history exists. The fourth, from the death of *Lycurgus*, to the first invasion of Greece by Persia, 490 B. C. embracing two hundred and ten years, may be styled the age of *Traditionary History*, and possesses a considerable degree of credibility.

The second great division, or the period of authentic history, extends from the first invasion of Greece, by the Persians, 490 B. C. to its final subjugation by the Romans, 146 B. C. including a series of three hundred and forty one years, the history of which, luminous and concatenated, has been recorded by writers, celebrated for their talents, contemporaries of the events, which they relate, and in which some of them bore a distinguished part. They were, it is true, all Greeks, and not, perhaps, superior to the insinuating influence of national vanity and prepossessions; yet their number, and their connections with different states, might, in some measure, operate as checks on one another. This period, likewise, may be subdivided into four portions, distinguished rather by their political, than by their historical characters. The first is reckoned from the Persian invasion, to the commencement of the Peloponnessian war, 430 B. C. a period of sixty years, and the era of Grecian unanimity and triumphs. The second, from the beginning of the Peloponnessian war, to the accession of Philip of Macedon, 360 B. C. comprehending 70 years of civil wars, and intestine commotions among the states of Greece. The third, from the accession of Philip, to the death of Alexander the Great, 323 B. C. a short period of thirty-seven years, but distinguished by the complete ascendancy of Greece over Persia, and its own partial subjection to the foreign yoke of Macedonia. The fourth, from the death of Alexander, to the final subjugation of the Grecian state by the Romans, 146 B. C. a period of a hundred and seventy-seven years, during the greater part of which the destinies of Greece were directed by foreign influence, and were placed, successively, under the protection of Macedonia, Egypt, and Rome.

The early history of Greece, as of almost every other country, is involved in obscurity and fable. Its first inhabitants, probably consisted of wandering hordes of savages, destitute of regular government, or laws; holding little intercourse with one another, and living in rocks and caverns. They are represented, indeed, as clad in the skins of wild beasts; subsisting on acorns, wild fruits, and raw flesh; and greedily devouring the enemies, whom they slew in battle. If so, we need not greatly deplore the loss of their rude, and disgusting annals.

About two thousand years before the Christian era, a colony, perhaps of Egyptians, is supposed to have taken possession of the country, and to have introduced some notions of religion. It is even imagined, that this colony was conducted by the Titans, Saturn, Jupiter, &c. who were afterwards worshipped as divinities. To a second settlement of strangers are attributed the collection of roaming families, some knowledge of the comforts of social life, and the foundation of some towns, or rather villages, which, at future periods, emerged to opulence and fame. The physical revolutions of earthquakes and inundations, which, probably, detached some islands in the Egean Sea, from the continent, are conjectured to have considerably retarded the establishment of social order, and the culture of public morals; but such obstacles to improvement were rendered, we may presume, much more formidable, by a series of hostile invasions and ravages. Two remarkable floods are vaguely mentioned, that of Ogyges, which pressed on Bœotia, and drove the surviving inhabitants to seek for refuge in the hilly districts of Attica; and that of Deucalion, which visited the provinces adjacent to Dodona, and the river Achelaus.

The Athenians styled themselves, with complacency, the original offspring of their own territory. Cecrops, an Egyptian, who settled there 1580 years before the Christian era, having married the daughter of King Actæus, succeeded to the throne, founded the city of Athens, which was first called Cecropia, and introduced among his yet untutored subjects the laws of marriage, the administration of justice, and some notions of religion. He is also the reputed founder of the celebrated court of the Areopagus, a tribunal, which was instituted for the punishment of murderers, which conducted its proceedings in the night, and in the open air, and whose members were not

permitted to be influenced by oratorical harangues, but required to decide on a simple exposition of facts. If we may credit the testimony of Demosthenes, himself the first of orators, they never pronounced an unjust sentence. But the city of Argos, if not actually the oldest, was one of the first in Greece, that acquired political distinction; and is said to have been founded by Inachus, or his son, Phoroneus, the reputed brother of Ægialeus, the first king of Sicyon. The other kingdoms, or rather petty principalities, are associated with the names of real or imaginary rulers; but it is of more consequence to observe, that their disjointed and jarring state, which rendered them obnoxious to all the evils of domestic, and foreign warfare, prompted them to devise some plan for the common security and defence. With this view an assembly was formed of deputies, from the different countries of Greece, whose business it was to decide all disputes between the states, of which the association was composed, and to concert measures of defence against their common enemies. This was called the Council of the Amphictyons, from its supposed founder, Amphictyon, one of the sons of Deucalion, and king of Attica; but its original constitution, and the period of its commencement, cannot now be satisfactorily ascertained. It is supposed by Sir Isaac Newton, to have been instituted about a century before the Trojan war. Besides its primary object of establishing a kind of national, or federal law among the Greeks, its deliberations were specially directed to the management of the Delphic Oracle. But, though its decrees were respected, its power did not always controul; and, whilst it contributed to moderate the violence of wars, it was found incompetent, to prevent their frequent recurrence.

About this period, viz. 1263 B. C. we have to notice the expedition of the Argonauts, to which Jason, a young prince of Thessaly, was instigated by his uncle, Peleus, who, having usurped his throne, hoped that his nephew might fall in the expedition. In this enterprize some of the bravest men of Greece embarked: for such were Hercules, Oileus, Telamon, Castor, Pollux, and Argus. In the tales of the poets, a golden fleece, guarded by a dragon, was the object of the heroic expedition: but, in humble prose, these champions had an eye to the accumulated treasures of king Æetes. Their courage was

not put to the test ; for Medea, daughter of Æetes, being captivated with Jason, transferred to him all her father's wealth, to induce him to marry her. We are, at the same time, aware, that various other conjectures have been hazarded, relative to this expedition to Colchas, and that Eustathius, the celebrated commentator on Homer, considered the commerce of the Euxine, as the ultimate aim of the adventurers. The boldness of the attempt, at any rate, cannot be questioned ; for the Greeks, at that period, were little conversant with navigation, and extremely ignorant of Astronomy. When they steered their course by the Great Bear, they probably had neither sounding lines, nor anchors ; and their ships, or barks, must have been ill calculated to sustain a tempest.

The far-famed Trojan war affords a still stronger proof of the improvements, to which Greece attained, by the union of its different states. An ancient quarrel, originating in mutual depredations, and imbibed by hereditary feuds, between the families of Priam and Agamemnon, had long subsisted between the Greeks and Asiatics. The violation of the fair Helen by Paris, provoked fresh hostilities ; the injury of an individual was resented, as a national affront ; and the hopes of returning home, enriched with the spoils of Asia, might operate with those, who were less sensibly awake to the calls of honour and revenge. The extensive influence of Agamemnon, also, king of Argos, and brother of Menelaus, the injured husband, prompted and accelerated the movements of the general confederacy. Yet ten years elapsed, before the preparations were completed ; for they had many precautions to take, and many plans to form, especially as they could look for no resources in Asia, but such as they might procure by the sword. Under the banners of Agamemnon, an immense armament rendezvoused at the port of Aulis, in Bœotia. A fleet, of twelve hundred open vessels, conveyed to the Trojan coast, an army of a hundred thousand men, who speedily drove the enemy within the walls of their city. Unable, however, to surmount its strong and well defended fortifications, they attempted its reduction by cutting off its communication with the surrounding country. Obligated, however, to detach large bodies from their own army, to procure provisions for themselves, they could not prevent the besieged from occasionally sallying forth, and supply-

ing their wants. Thus was the siege prolonged for ten years, when Troy at last fell by stratagem and treachery. The date of this event has been variously reckoned ; and the event itself has been doubted by some sceptical critics. The poems of Homer, however, bear every internal mark of having real history, and real manners for their basis, or ground-work. That venerable and incomparable bard seems, indeed, to insinuate, that the concluding events, which he records, were within the reach of his own memory. To his writings, too, we may principally refer for some notions, however imperfect, of the political and domestic state of the Greek people, during the *Heroic Age*.

The ancient Pelasgian inhabitants of Greece are said, by Herodotus, to have prayed and sacrificed to gods, to whom they gave no name, or distinguishing appellation ; and the works of Hesiod still more clearly prove, that they derived their first religious ideas from Oriental traditions. Their future system of polytheism appears to have been imported by the Egyptian colonists ; but, to the principal divinities, thus introduced, their own lively fancy soon added a multitude of other imaginary beings, presiding over every mountain and river, over every season and production ; and these, in the writings of Homer and Hesiod, are exhibited in a kind of extravagant and inexplicable system. Neither omnipotence nor omnipresence is predicated, even of the father of the gods ; nor do we find either perfect goodness, or perfect happiness in the heavens, which he assigns as their residence. An incomprehensible power, termed fate, or destiny, is represented as directing all events. Idolatry, as denoting the worship of visible objects, is not once alluded to ; and even temples are supposed to have been rare. Prayers were addressed, as to invisible deities, and sacrifices offered on altars, erected in the open air. Frequent mention is made of soothsayers, who professed to predict future events ; but fixed oracles had not yet attained any extensive celebrity. Some belief was entertained of the immortality of the soul, and of a future state of rewards and punishments ; but associated with many absurd and ridiculous circumstances. The form of government was monarchical, and, in some degree, hereditary ; but the authority of the petty princes was extremely limited, and controuled by customs and usages. While the king exercised the judicial power, superintended the

institutions of religion, commanded the armies, and directed the ordinary business of the state, he was, in all extraordinary and important cases, required to consult, not only a council of his principal subjects, but also an assembly of the people. Nor were his authority and influence easily maintained, without the possession of great personal vigour and accomplishments—qualifications, which are of high request in the untutored stages of society.

It is generally admitted, that letters were introduced into Greece, from Phœnicia, by Cadmus, the founder of Thebes; but it seems equally certain, that the use of writing was not common for some centuries after his time; and the state of copiousness and excellence, which the language had acquired in the days of Hesiod and Homer, when so little of it could have been reduced to writing, is a problem which has never been satisfactorily resolved. In default of written records, poetry, or, at least, measured verse, seems to have been resorted to, as an aid to the memory. Laws, moral maxims, and the prominent events in history, were, among the early Greeks, couched in verse, and frequently sung in public. All who were desirous of instructing, or amusing their fellow-subjects, were thus, necessarily, poets; and they, who possessed such an important talent, were respected as sacred characters, and as gifted with inspiration. The first poetry of the Greeks was uniformly accompanied with music, of an extremely simple and in-artificial composition.—As the practice of manuring, ploughing, and sowing, is mentioned by Homer, we may infer, that their agriculture was conducted with considerable regularity. Some of the ancient laws, too, which prohibited the injuring of animals, and limited the extent of land, which an individual could occupy, were enacted with a view to the promotion of agriculture. Commerce was chiefly carried on in the way of barter; and the foreign trade of the Greek cities was chiefly in the hands of the Phœnicians. Some native Greeks, indeed, in the time of Homer, prosecuted a sort of coasting traffic among themselves; but the profession of a merchant was held in less estimation, than even that of a pirate. Their navigation, too, was extremely imperfect; for their ships had no decks, and the largest of them that went to Troy, contained only a hundred and twenty men. There was no iron used in their con-

struction ; and the use of the saw was unknown. Their low attainments in navigation, may, also, be inferred from their excessive ignorance of astronomy. They knew few of the constellations, and not one of the planets but Venus ; nor, till the time of Pythagoras, were they aware, that the Venus of the morning was the same, with that of the evening. Their year, for a long time, consisted of only three, four, or six months. — In regard to medicine, as they conceived all internal maladies, to be inflicted by the immediate hand of the Deity, and, consequently, beyond the reach of human skill, their art of healing was restricted to the practice of surgery, which was held in much esteem, yet scarcely extended further, than the extraction of a weapon from a wound, and the application of a few simples, to stop a hemorrhage, or mitigate inflammation. If the houses of polished stone, and of many chambers, alluded to by Homer, owe nothing to the decorations of poetry, we must believe, that they were no mean proficient in architecture. Yet the other mechanical arts were not objects of distinct professions ; so that even princes were frequently their own carpenters. In the military art, which was their principal study, and their almost constant practice, they certainly excelled most barbarous nations. Their infantry were commonly armed with helmets, breastplates, greaves, and shields ; were drawn up in close ranks, or squares ; and marched, in steady silence, under their respective leaders. Cavalry were not yet employed in their battles ; but chariots were generally used by their chiefs, as the means of conveying them more rapidly along the line, and of more effectually annoying a flying army. They encamped with much regularity, sleeping under their cloaks, or sheltering themselves under huts ; and usually fortified their post, when exposed to the attack of a powerful enemy. But, though a small guard might be placed at an outpost, they were unacquainted with the important precaution of stationing, and relieving a line of sentinels. The skirmishing of the commanders, in the front of the troops, and their mingling with the soldiery in the heat of the conflict, left little scope for the display of generalship ; while their fashion of stopping, in the midst of the action, to strip the slain, denotes a radical defect of military skill. The siege of Troy affords us no very favourable sample of their ability, in conducting the attack of a fortifi-

ed town : for their camp was at a considerable distance from the walls ; and an open plain between served for the field of battle : we hear of no lines of circumvallation, no storming, or escalade, and no warlike machines : their principal merit, in short, was to ensnare, or surprize a party. Quarter was rarely granted to a fallen enemy ; and the capture of a city was followed by the butchery of all the men, who were capable of bearing arms, and by the captivity and degradation of the women and children. So true it is, and so humiliating, that ages must roll away, before humanity to the unfortunate prisoners of war is classed in the list of virtues ! Homer's descriptions of the festivals of his countrymen, abundantly indicate the coarseness, and rusticity of their manners. Even kings knocked down a bull, or cut the throat of a ram ; flayed and cut in pieces a carcase with their own hands, and broiled the fragments, in the most clumsy style. At their meals, they were voracious and slovenly ; nor could their conversation be very refined or polished, since the gods and goddesses are represented, as indulging in language of low and brawling vituperation. Their most prominent virtue was hospitality—that virtue, which sheds a partial charm, even over the gloom of ignorance and barbarity.

The fate of Troy was the theme of all the poets of antiquity, and, at this distance of time and place, is familiar to the ear of every school-boy : but the Greeks dearly purchased the renown of their triumph. Their most gallant commanders, and the flower of their armies, perished on the Trojan plains ; and the wreck of their forces, still further reduced by the disasters of a tempestuous voyage, returned home, not to the enjoyment of peace and prosperity, but to deplore the licentiousness and anarchy occasioned by their absence. Expelled by usurpers, these warriors wandered from place to place, in quest of new abodes, and addicted themselves to a predatory life. A similar lot was reserved for the Trojans, who survived the ruin of their country ; and thus was formed a race of plunderers, who, for many years, infested the peace both of the seas, and the continent.

Eighty years after the destruction of Troy, a great revolution took place in the Peloponnessus. The rival families of Perseus and Pelops had anciently contended for the mastery of

that peninsula. The fortune of the Pelopidæ prevailed, and the Heraclidæ, or descendants of Hercules, the most illustrious hero of the line of Perseus, were driven into banishment. These exiles were first received by the Athenians; and their leader, Hyllus, being afterwards adopted by Epalius, king of Doris, succeeded his benefactor on the throne. But the wilds of Cæta and Parnassus could not satisfy the heirs of Perseus, and the descendants of Hercules. After two unsuccessful attempts, to recover their possessions in Argos and Lacedemon, a more formidable expedition was undertaken by three brothers, Tene-mus, Cresphontes, and Aristodemus, greatgrandsons of Hyllus, who, associating with themselves their kinsman, Oxy-lus, an Etolian chieftain, crossed the Corinthian Gulf, with the avowed intention of conquering the Peloponnesus, which they speedily effected, and thus annihilated the power of the Pelopidæ. In consequence of this new and sudden impulse to migration, the Achæans, who had formerly inhabited a part of Laconia, were obliged to remove to Asia Minor, where they occupied that portion of the continent, formerly known by the name of Eolia, and there founded Smyrna, and several other cities. The Ionians, in like manner, established themselves in that part of Asia Minor, which, from them, was called Ionia, and there built Ephesus, Clazomenæ, Samos, &c. A third colony was that of the Dorians, who, dissatisfied with Megara, which had been allotted to them, settled in that part of Lesser Asia, to which they imparted the name of Doria.

The four distinctions of people, or tribes, which now arose in Greece, were marked by four principal dialects, viz. the Attic, used by the Athenians; the Ionic, by the people of Ionia; the Doric, by the Lacedemonians and Argives; and the Æolic, by the inhabitants of Æolia. The settlement of the Heraclidæ, was not unaccompanied with discontents and commotions among themselves and their neighbours, but they were checked or repressed by the prevailing influence of the Amphictyonic Council, and the animosities of war and debate were allayed, by the growing ascendancy of the Oracles, and the institution of the Olympic Games. To these important parts of the political and religious machinery of ancient Greece, we propose to advert in our next.

[*To be Continued.*]

REVIEW.

The Poetical Remains of the late DR. JOHN LEYDEN, with Memoirs of his Life, by the REV. JAMES MORTON. London. Longman and Co. 8vo. p. 415. •

The reputation of a minor poet, transitory as may be its existence, often depends, in a great measure, on certain circumstances connected with the poet himself. There are few of those not decidedly bad, who have not written something pretty, or pleasing;—something, that has in the first instance obtained the approbation of a judicious friend, and afterwards gained the author credit in a private circle. Among the *rank and file* of versifiers, who generally muster in the promiscuous columns of periodical publications, there would be no small distribution of praise from those, to whose entertainment they contribute, were it known to whom praise is due; and the avowed contributor of an ode or an elegy might share more real approbation, than falls to the lot of many, who write much to make out an octavo. In this way a poet may, with little labour, and no risk, lay the foundation of considerable celebrity, by a happy adaptation of his theme, to circumstances of particular interest—by a pertinent selection of the time, and proper choice of the channel of publication—by the pleasure he may impart to many individuals, who partake of his feelings, and possess an interest in the subject of his lay—by not pretending to be, and still better, by really not being, a poet *par excellence*, but more distinguished by some substantial situation, in the scale of literary employ—and above all, by being intimate with some author of established reputation. To publish under the auspices of Sir Walter Scott, or Mr. Campbell, or even to have it said, that men of such distinguished fame in the cultivation of the muse, have seen and spoken well of the pieces in question, would insure something like a subscription to the work. These remarks have long been applicable to the economy of Parnassus, but we think them peculiarly so at present, seeing how many poetasters succeed in es-

tablishing a kind of secondary (we had nearly written it, second-hand) reputation, notwithstanding the usual frigifying remark of booksellers and publishers, that let a man write poetry ever so well, none will take but Lord Byron's, or Walter Scott's, &c. A strong illustration of the truth of these hints is afforded, we think, in the volume before us.

The reputation of Dr. Leyden, as a poet, has not arisen from the excellence of his poetry. Nevertheless, he has, by some, been extolled to the skies. We are inclined to ascribe his celebrity to the united influence of the following causes:—the auspices, under which he made his *debut*—the credit, that seems to have been really due to his more solid acquirements, as a scholar—to that authority, which an enterprising mind, even in its ordinary emanations, must obtain over those, that are not similarly excited: had Mungo Park left a volume of indifferent poems, they would have been extensively read and highly praised—and to that sympathy of feeling, which must have existed between many of the readers and the poet, either from personal friendship, or sentiments and impressions of the same nature, created by the same scenes and objects in their respective minds.

We are informed in the Memoirs prefixed, by a very indifferent biographer, that the late Dr. Leyden was the son of parents in humble life; was born September 8, 1775, at Denholm, a village on the banks of the Teviot, in the county of Roxburgh; and gave early signs of superior talents. These, to the utmost of their limited means, his parents gave him every opportunity of cultivating; and after having received the requisite preparation in a private academy in the country, he was sent to the University of Edinburgh, to be educated for the office of the Ministry, “which was the object of his earliest ambition.” We are made acquainted with the important fact, that his father, on this occasion, conducted him half way with a horse, which they rode alternately; but whether for the purpose of leaving us to draw a parallel between Dr. Beattie, (whose first *progress* to college was much in the same way), and our poet, we are not warranted to say. At the University we learn, that no strong predilection marked the course of his studies; probably in part the effect of want of arrangement in their pursuit, and partly also from what appears to have been the case, with

him, in common with many young men at the Scotch Universities, performing the double duties of teacher and learner, by which a great portion of the time, necessary for his own digestion of the lessons, he had to attend to, on the one hand, must have been engrossed by the academic affairs of his pupils, on the other.

His college memoirs are not very interesting. The vacations he spent at home in the country, where he pursued his studies amid those scenes, that contributed to imprint upon his mind the taste which led him to versify. Among other places, that he chose occasionally for the scene of his pursuits, was the parish church, a spot regarded by the rustics with superstitious awe. His constant resort to this "abode of terror," together with his occupations among books, written in strange characters, suggested to these simple people, the notion of his being versed in unhallowed lore; a "report," says his biographer, "that did him good, rather than harm." His mind had at this time taken a strong bent towards Oriental literature, and he had made considerable progress, in the study of the Hebrew and Arabic languages.

In the winter of 1794-5 he became intimate with Dr. Robt. Anderson; and it would appear, that this was the immediate cause of his having ventured to publish some of his juvenile poems, in a magazine, of which Dr. A. was the reputed editor. Through his acquaintance with this gentleman, he was introduced to that of other celebrated literary characters. In due course of time, and after the usual trials, he was licensed to preach; and while expecting a settlement in the church, he seems to have been pretty fully employed in literary undertakings, though none of them appear to have been very important, or altogether indicative of distinguished genius. Disappointed, and consequently disgusted, on the score of preferment, he gave up all thoughts of looking to the Church for future provision, and turned his mind to "a journey of discovery into the interior parts of Africa." From this, however, he was diverted by the suggestions of some of his friends, who pointed out Asia, as a more likely field to reward his labours, and offered their interest to obtain him an appointment in the Company's service. "Leyden," we are told, "who had long before felt a strong inclination towards India, and an ambition to

distinguish himself in the learning of the East, gladly embraced this proposal." The only appointment he could obtain was that of assistant surgeon, for which (having already paid some attention to the study of medicine) he proceeded to qualify himself, and obtained the degree of M. D. from the University of St. Andrews.

"About the beginning of 1807," says the biographer, "he presented to the government of Calcutta a memoir of nearly 200 pages, on the Indo-Persian, Indo-Chinese, and Dekkani languages. This was submitted to the College Council, who returned it to the Secretary of Government, with a very high eulogium, and with their unanimous recommendation, that Leyden should instantly be placed on the establishment of the College, with a proper salary, and in the order of succession for the first vacant professorship. Not long afterwards, his merits were recognised, by his election to the professorship of the Hindostani language, in the College, and his admission into the Asiatic Society. He soon afterwards gave up the professorship for the office of Judge of the Twenty-four Purgunnahs of Calcutta, to which he was appointed by Lord Minto, the Governor General, who honoured him with his friendship and patronage, &c."

He again, in 1809, changed his situation for that of one of the Commissioners of the Court of Requests in Calcutta; and in the following year, resigned this appointment for that of Assay-Master at the Calcutta Mint, in which situation his duties were easy, and his salary considerable. Upon the conquest of Java, he accompanied Lord Minto to assist in settling the country. In the course of the voyage he was laboriously occupied in translating letters from different Rajahs, and "in dictating proclamations to send forward in the Malay, Javanese, Bugis, and Bali languages," and on arriving at Batavia, while the troops were employed against the enemy at fort Cornelis,

"Leyden with his usual eagerness employed every moment of leisure in researches into the literature of the conquered city. Amongst other objects calculated to excite and to gratify his favourite passion was a library, said to contain a valuable collection of Oriental MSS. Going out one day with the intention of exploring it, he accidentally went into a large low room in one of the public buildings, which had been the depository of effects belonging to the Dutch government, and was also said to contain some Javanese curiosities. With fatal inadvert-

ence he entered it, without using the precaution of having it aired, although it had been shut up for some time, and the confined air was strongly impregnated with the poisonous quality which has made Batavia the grave of so many Europeans. Upon leaving this place he was suddenly affected with shivering and sickness, the first symptoms of a mortal fever, which he himself attributed to the perilitential air he had been inhaling. He died on the 28th of August, after three days illness, in the thirty-sixth year of his age. His sorrowing friends Lord Minto and Mr. Raffles saw the last sad offices done to his mortal remains."

Such were the most prominent points in the history of Dr. Leyden. The distinguishing features of his character, however, do not seem to have been in strict relationship to his success, and to the commendations he occasionally received. From the positive declarations of his biographer and admirer, as well as from a variety of circumstances detailed, we are inclined to think that he must have *exacted* great part of the consideration, which he seems to have enjoyed. It may not be unacceptable, if we quote part of Mr. Morton's summing-up on these points.

"He was distinguished," says he, "for the manly simplicity and independence of his character. He could suppress, but knew not the art of disguising his emotions. His foibles or defects seemed to have a distant resemblance of the same good qualities ill-regulated, and carried to an unreasonable excess. Perfectly conscious of retaining the essence of politeness, he sometimes wantonly neglected the ceremonial. In his judgment of men, and his value for their society and acquaintance, he was guided solely by his opinion of their moral and intellectual worth; and never paid any regard to claims, founded merely upon the adventitious circumstances of rank and fortune; but rather strenuously opposed them, whenever he imagined they were obtrusively brought forward. His stubbornness, in points like this, did not fail to create prejudices against him, and to cause him to be misrepresented as *vain* and presumptuous. But those who knew him best, who saw him in the daily intercourse of life, and amongst his friends and relations, loved him for qualities the very reverse of these, &c."

And yet, notwithstanding such misrepresentations on the score of vanity, the same writer informs us, when recounting one of Leyden's exploits, that his "courage was equalled by an unfortunate passion for displaying it, which sometimes made him appear to disadvantage;" and his friend and panegyrist Sir

John Malcolm accuses him of a disposition to egotism. It would seem, that he had but few other faults, though such as these are extremely disagreeable in a man of superior attainments—and that the other disadvantages, under which we must suppose him to have *chosen* to labour, such as an uncourtly address, and habitual use of his native dialect, were but peculiarities of a superficial nature.

We must now, however, turn our attention more particularly to Dr. Leyden as a poet—the capacity, in which he is distinguished in the publication before us. Upon this we have already hinted, that our opinion is not so unqualified in his favor, as that of some of our brother Journalists. The volume under consideration contains a great diversity of articles, but by no means a proportionate diversification of matter. In too many instances the images are crowded in a heavy and tiresome manner, and are at the same time unnatural, or worn out. There are many very trite sonnets, mystic and uninteresting odes—translations, which do not seem, in their English dress at least, to have merited translation—and superstitious legends, which read very well, and may perhaps respectably bear comparison with others, that have been well received. At the same time we consider this ballad-style of versifying sufficiently humble and easy, requiring little censure and little praise. The last, and principal poem in the collection, “Scenes of Infancy,” one of his earliest, is one of his best productions. It was evidently written under those exquisite feelings, which are *luxuriant* only in our earlier years, ere the parching influence of worldly cares has destroyed their sensitiveness. The publication of the “Border Minstrelsy” seems to have paved the way for the favorable reception of any border productions, that were correct in syntax, however deficient in poetical merit or interesting story. To this work Leyden was a contributor, and continued afterwards to be very attentive to the muse of his native district.

There are some pathetic touches in the “Ode to Spring.” We have extracted however a piece of a different nature, which will afford a specimen of the author’s versatility, or scope of talent.

VERSES,

Written at the Island of Sagur, in the mouth of the Ganges, in 1807.

On sea-girt Sagur's desert isle,
 Mantled with thickets dark and dun,
 May never moon or star-light smile,
 Nor ever beam the summer sun !—
 Strange deeds of blood have there been done,
 In mercy ne'er to be forgiven ;
 Deeds, the far-seeing eye of heaven
 Veiled his radiant orb to shun.

To glut the shark and crocodile
 A mother brought her infant here :
 She saw its tender playful smile,
 She shed not one maternal tear ;—
 She threw it on a watery bier :—
 With grinding teeth sea-monsters tore
 The smiling infant which she bore ;—
 She shrunk not once its cries to hear !

Ah ! mark that victim wildly drest,
 His streaming beard is hoar and grey,
 Around him floats a crimson vest,
 Red-flowers his matted locks array.—
 Heard you these brazen timbrels bray ?
 His heart-blood on the lotus flower
 They offer to the Evil Power ;
 And offering turn their eyes away.

Dark goddess of the iron mace*,
 Flesh-tearer ! quaffing life-blood warm,
 The terrors of thine awful face
 The pulse of mortal hearts alarm.—
 Grim power ! if human woes can charm,
 Look to the horrors of the flood,
 Where crimson'd Ganga shines in blood,
 And man-devouring monsters swarm.

Skull-chaplet-weaver ! whom the blood
 Of man delights a thousand years,
 Than whom no face, by land or flood,
 More stern and pitiless appears,
 Thine is the cup of human tears.

* Kalee.

For pomp of human sacrifice
 Cannot the cruel blood suffice
 Of tigers, which thine island rears?
 Not all blue Ganga's mountain flood,
 That rolls so proudly round thy fane,
 Shall cleanse the tinge of human blood,
 Nor wash dark Sagur's impious stain:—
 The sailor, journeying on the main,
 Shall view from far the dreary isle,
 And curse the ruins of the pile,
 Where mercy ever sued in vain.

We wish to give a specimen of his short *impromptu-looking* articles—but are at a loss, among so many, which to chuse. Suppose we take the following:—

“ ON SEEING AN EAGLE,
Perched on the tomb of Aristomenes, the Palafox of Messene.”

“ MAJESTIC Bird! so proud and fierce,
 Why tow'r'st thou o'er that warrior's hearse?”—

“ I tell each god-like earthly king,
 Far as o'er birds of every wing
 Supreme the lordly eagle sails,
 Great Aristomenes prevails.

Let timid doves, with plaintive cry
 Coo o'er the graves, where cowards lie;
 'Tis o'er the dauntless hero's breast
 The kingly eagle loves to rest.”

Who will not admit, that all the poetry of this sample is contained in the designation of the subject?

We must cull a passage or two from the “*Scenes of Infancy*,”—a descriptive poem, which will be read with pleasure—particularly by those, to whom the scenery may be known, and who will therefore feel something, like what animated the poet himself, in his composition.

“ The tiny heath-flowers begin to blow;
 The russet moor assumes a richer glow;
 The powdery bells, that glance in purple bloom,
 Fling from their scented cups a sweet perfume;
 While from their cells, still moist with morning dew,
 The wandering wild bee sips the honied glue:
 In wider circle wakes the liquid hum,
 And far remote the mingled murmurs come.

Where, panting, in his chequer'd plaid involv'd,
 At noon the listless shepherd lies dissolv'd,
 'Mid yellow crow-bells, on the riv'let's banks,
 Where knotted rushes twist in matted ranks,
 The breeze that trembles thro' the whistling bent,
 Sings in his placid ear of sweet content,
 And wanton blows, with eddies whirling weak,
 His yellow hair across his ruddy cheek.
 His is the belling music of the rills,
 Where, drop by drop, the scanty current spills
 Its waters o'er the shelves, that wind across,
 Or filters through the yellow hairy moss.

'Tis his, recumbent by the well-spring clear,
 When leaves are broad, and oats are in the ear,
 And marbled clouds contract the arch on high,
 To read the changes of the flecker'd sky ;
 What bodes the fiery drake at sultry noon ;
 What rains or winds attend the changing moon,
 When circles round her disk of yellowish hue
 Portentous close, while yet her horns are new ;
 Or, when the evening sky looks mild and gray,
 If crimson tints shall streak the opening day.
 Such is the science to the peasant dear,
 Which guides his labour, thro' the varied year ;
 While he, ambitious 'mid his brother swains
 To shine, the pride and wonder of the plains,
 Can in the pimpernel's red-tinted flowers,
 As close their petals, read the measured hours,
 Or tell, as short or tall his shadow falls,
 How clicks the clock, within the manse's walls."

We must now close our quotations, together with our criticisms. For Dr. Leyden's character we bear a high respect. In him there must have existed much worth, combined with great talent. But, as we have already said, he does not appear to have stood on such an eminence in literature, particularly in poetry, as some have been eager to establish. He himself too seems to have over-rated his proficiency in versification. On one occasion, Sir John Malcolm (one of his greatest admirers) penned him a poetical compliment, upon reading which Leyden exclaimed, "What! attack me at my own trade; this must not be. You, gentlemen, may go to breakfast, but

I will neither eat nor drink, until I have answered this fine compliment." In less than half an hour, it is said he returned with an echo to his friend's verses, which any person accustomed to write rhyme, and metre in a mediocre way, might have produced with ease, in the same space of time.

Letters from the HON. HORACE WALPOLE, to the REV. WILLIAM COLE and others; from the year 1745 to the year 1782. Rodwell and Martin, London.

Were the wisdom of mankind, in proportion to their opportunities of improvement, we should naturally infer, that the present race must be greatly superior to their ancestors. "Books," it has been said, "contain the best thoughts of the wisest men, and these thoughts in their best dress;" and of the various sources of information, books may be considered, as the most ample. But experience proves, that men too frequently neglect the most favourable opportunities, and that books, instead of being fitted only for the improvement of those, who read them, are sometimes got up, merely as articles in the way of trade.

If the present inhabitants of the British dominions, are not more eminent in literature and science, than former generations were, knowledge is certainly more general—the number of readers is considerably greater—and those, whose interest it is to supply the constant demand for literary novelties, have not been backward, in performing their part. Books are issuing from the press in such numbers, that any individual would find sufficient employment, in merely acquiring a knowledge of their names.

Were every book to contain something new on the subject, of which it treats, or even to exhibit it in a new and more interesting manner, the multiplication of books would not only be excusable, but even desirable; as the general stock of knowledge would thus be increased, or at least, by novelty in the representation, the attention of the heedless might be arrested. But

"It is the sad complaint, and almost true,
Whate'er we write, we bring forth nothing new."

In the publication of any work, there are but three motives, by one or more of which an author can be influenced—the love of fame, the good of the community, and the desire of gain. In posthumous works, the same motives must actuate those, who have a right to publish. They must believe, that in giving to the public the writings of the deceased, they add to his reputation, contribute to the improvement or amusement of mankind, or promote their own pecuniary advantage.

With us it has long been, and still is, a matter of doubt, whether the fame of an author is ever increased, by the publication of writings, which have not received his last corrections; and particularly such writings, as he never intended should be seen, but by those, to whom they were addressed.

The improvement of mankind, at least of the thinking part, is a more likely consequence of publishing private correspondence; for as a man, in writing to the friend, in whom he reposes confidence, feels not the restraint which he would naturally experience, in writing for public inspection, he expresses the trains of thought, that arise in his mind, in such a manner, as to afford the philosopher an opportunity of marking the development of the intellectual faculties, and of discovering the causes of diversity in human character. The writers of Biography have been so much convinced of the utility of epistolary correspondence, in unfolding the character, that some of the most interesting specimens of that kind of writing, have been chiefly formed of the person's letters, whose life is recorded.

Another advantage resulting from the publication of private letters, is that the language, being in general less studied, is consequently more simple, and exhibits fewer deviations from that purity of style, so generally pleasing to persons of good taste.

How far these or other advantages are likely to be derived from a perusal of the volume, to which our attention is now directed, will probably appear from our subsequent observations and extracts; but before we proceed to a consideration of the work, we shall say a few words respecting the author.

Horace Walpole was the youngest son of Robert, the first Earl of Orford, better known as Mr. and afterwards as Sir Robert Walpole—an eminent politician, with whose character every readers of English History must be acquainted. Our author was born in 1718. He was educated at Eton, and after-

wards at King's College, Cambridge. In 1739 he visited the Continent, accompanied by Gray our celebrated Lyric poet, for whom, it appears from these letters, he always entertained a great respect. Some time after, he was returned as member for Callington; but though many years in parliament, he was never distinguished, as a political character.

Strawberry Hill, from which many of these letters were written, is in the neighbourhood of Twickenham. It was purchased by Mr. Walpole in 1748, and from that time, it seems to have been his aim, to render it an object of attraction to the curious. It exhibited without, a perfect model of Gothic architecture; and within, a choice collection of pictures and prints.

His literary talents were diversified, and though not of the first rate, were highly respectable. His principal works are, a Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, Anecdotes of Painting, The Castle of Otranto, Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of Richard 3rd, The Tragedy of the Mysterious Mother, some papers in the World, and a few light pieces of Poetry. These works have long been before the public; and therefore, whatever are their beauties or their faults, we think it would be a deviation from the path, which propriety points out, were we at present to engage in any discussion of their merits.

The principal bent of Mr. Walpole's mind seems to have been to researches of the antiquarian kind; and his friendship for the Rev. William Cole, to whom most of the letters in this volume are addressed, appears to have been chiefly owing to a congeniality of sentiment and pursuit.

On the death of his nephew in 1791, Mr. Walpole succeeded to the title of Earl of Orford, and died in 1797, at the advanced age of 97.

In whatever rank of life a man may be placed, provided he possess an ordinary share of common sense and observation, he must, if he express his thoughts freely in writing to his friends, produce something, that is worth reading. It will then be readily admitted, that a person so connected, possessing such natural endowments, and engaged in such pursuits as the writer of these letters, must often be an instructive, and always an amusing correspondent. In the letters before us, we are inclined to think that amusement predominates; but instruction, though less abundant, will also be found.

Some time ago a volume was published, containing Mr. Walpole's correspondence with Mr. Montague. That having met with a favourable reception, the publishers of this work have ushered it into the world with the following notice:

"The acknowledged excellence of the letters of Horace Walpole; will, it is believed, make this volume acceptable. It contains the greater part, if not the whole, of his correspondence with the Rev. William Cole, during a period of twenty years; all now first published, by permission, from the originals in the British Museum."

We acknowledge, that the letters in the present volume, as well as those in the former, are in many respects entitled to the praise of excellence. Their most distinguishing characteristic is an elegant simplicity of style, truly worthy of imitation; and we have no hesitation in saying, that they may be perused with advantage by those, who wish to acquire an easy mode of expression in epistolary correspondence. As a proof of the truth of this observation, we submit to our readers the first paragraph of letter 33rd, which was the first that presented itself, on our opening the book. It seems to have been sent to Mr. Cole immediately after the publication of the *Castle of Otranto*, and contains a very natural and pleasing account of the circumstances, which led the author to engage in that work.

"Dear Sir,

"I had time to write but a short note with the *Castle of Otranto*, as your messenger called on me at four o'clock, as I was going to dine abroad. Your partiality to me and *Strawberry*, have I hope inclined you to excuse the wildness of the story. You will even have found some traits to put you in mind of this place. When you read of the picture quitting its pannel, did not you recollect the portrait of Lord Falkland, all in white, in my gallery? Shall I even confess to you what was the origin of this romance; I waked one morning in the beginning of last June from a dream, of which all I could recover was, that I had thought myself in an ancient castle, (a very natural dream for a head filled like mine with Gothic story,) and that on the uppermost bannister of a great staircase I saw a gigantic hand in armour. In the evening I sat down and began to write, without knowing in the least what I intended to say or relate. The work grew on my hands, and I grew fond of it,—add, that I was very glad to think of any thing rather than politics. In short, I was so engrossed with my tale, which I completed in less than two months, that one evening, I wrote from the time I had drunk my tea, about six

o'clock, till half an hour after one in the morning, when my hand and fingers were so weary, that I could not hold the pen, to finish the sentence, but left Matilda and Isabella talking in the middle of a paragraph. You will laugh at my earnestness ; but if I have amused you, by retracing with any fidelity the manners of ancient days, I am content, and give you leave to think me as idle as you please."

Our principal objection to the letters is want of variety in the subject. Considering them as the familiar gossip of one friend to another, on topics equally interesting to both, they are perhaps as good as they could be, and are very far superior to many letters, that have been published. In as far, therefore, as innocent pastime is desirable, these letters are to be regarded as a valuable acquisition ; but, as we have already hinted, they contain little of very general utility, no subject of great importance being discussed.

There are, however, some letters, which contain observations unconnected with antiquarianism ; and these are sufficient to shew, that had the author written to persons whose pursuits were so different from his own, as to bring into exercise the varied resources of his mind, the public would have been furnished with a greater diversity of entertainment. Had those, who had access to Mr. Walpole's letters, omitted such as were unimportant, and published a selection of them in chronological order, as addressed to his various correspondents, instead of giving separately those, which were written to an individual, they might have presented us with a volume of letters, superior perhaps to any other volume of letters in the language.

We find no fault with the author for writing such a note as the following. We have no doubt it was kindly meant, and answered the end, for which it was written, as well as any in the volume. But does it not look like an attempt to eke out a book, and may it not be regarded as a tax on the purchaser, to see such a thing occupying half a page of imperial quarto?

Letter 29th.

"DEAR SIR,

"I am heartily concerned for my disappointment, and more for the cause of it. Take care of yourself, and by no means venture catching cold. I shall be equally glad to see you on Tuesday ; but I beg you not to come even then, if your throat is not perfectly cured.

Your's most sincerely."

When a man writes to his friend, and does not write on any particular business, it is curious to observe, how many topics may be introduced in even a short letter. As an illustration of this remark we select Letter 45th, which consists of five paragraphs, each containing some observation or communication, wholly distinct from the rest. In the first paragraph we have some good humoured remarks on the state of the weather, and its consequences ; from which a conclusion is drawn, whether logical or not we shall leave our readers to discover, strongly expressive of the writer's patriotism. It is necessary to observe, that Mr. Cole had lately removed from Blechely, Bucks, to Waterbeach, near Cambridge, a marshy situation, and, in Mr. Walpole's opinion, likely to injure the health of his friend.

" Well, dear sir, does your new habitation improve, as the spring advances ? there has been dry weather and east wind enough to parch the fens. We find that the severe beginning of this last winter has made terrible havoc among the evergreens, tho' of old standing. Half my cypresses have been bewitched, and turned into brooms ; and the laurustinus is every where perished. I am Goth enough, to chuse now and then, to believe in prognostics ; and I hope this destruction imports, that though foreigners should take root here, they cannot last in this climate. I would fain persuade myself, that we are to be our own empire to eternity."

The second paragraph refers to Mr. Walpole's favourite pursuit, as an antiquary. He had then recently published his "*Historic Doubts of the Life and Reign of Richard III.* ;" which work, as it gave a different view of the character of Richard, from that usually given by historians, naturally called forth opposition. This accounts for the degree of satisfaction, which he expresses on meeting with any thing, that tended to corroborate his own opinion.

" The Duke of Manchester has lent me an invaluable curiosity : I mean invaluable to us antiquaries : but perhaps I have already mentioned it to you ; I forget whether I have or no. It is the original roll of the Earls of Warwick, as long as my gallery, and drawn by John Rous himself. Ay ! and what is more, there are portraits of Richard III. his Queen, and Son ; the two former corresponding almost exactly with my print ; and a panegyric on the virtues of Richard ; and a satire, upwards and downwards, on the illegal marriage of Edward IV., and on the extortions of Henry VII. : I have had these, and seven other por-

traits copied, and shall some time or other give plates of them. But I wait for an excuse, I mean till Mr. Hume shall publish a few remarks he has made on my book: they are very far from substantial; yet still better than any other trash, that has been written against it, nothing of which deserves an answer."

Passing the two paragraphs that follow, we proceed to the last, of which we feel the more disposed to take notice, as, in our opinion, it contains sentiments much less liberal, than we could have supposed any person, whose mind was not contracted by a bad education, or shackled by strong prejudices, would ever have cherished.

"I hope the methodist, your neighbour, does not, like his patriarch Whitfield, encourage the people to forge, murder, &c. in order to have the benefit of being converted at the gallows. That arch-rogue preached lately a funeral sermon on one Gibson, hanged for forgery; and told his audience, that he could assure them, Gibson was now in heaven, and that another fellow, executed at the same time, had the happiness of touching Gibson's coat, as he was turned off. As little as you and I agree about an hundred years ago, I don't desire a reign of fanatics. Oxford has begun with these rascals, and I hope Cambridge will wake I don't mean, that I would have them persecuted, which is what they wish; but I would have the clergy fight them, and ridicule them. Adieu.

"Dear Sir,

"Your's Ever."

It is not our intention to advocate the cause of Methodism. Consistency of conduct is becoming in all things; and even in religion, which in some instances requires our belief of what surpasses our understanding, we are pleased to discover men making a right use of their reasoning powers; but we are also pleased to see, that those, who are capable of doing so, are ready to grant to others the same degree of toleration, which they claim for themselves. We cannot approve of that illiberality of sentiment, which brands with the epithets *rogue* and *rascal*, those who differ from us in opinion; nor that sweeping mode of judging, which condemns whole classes of men, for the faults of individuals. There is some degree of intolerance displayed by Mr. Walpole in other things, as well as in religion. He had been for some time a member of the Antiquarian Society, but on publishing his *Historic Doubts*, and finding his sentiments opposed, he took his leave of that body, and even in his pri-

vate correspondence lost no opportunity of holding them up to ridicule. Of this observation the following extracts are a sufficient *proof*.

Letter 56th.

"I can be of as little use to Mr. Granger, in recommending him to the Antiquarian Society. I dropped my attendance there four or five years ago, from being sick of their ignorance and stupidity; and have not been three times amongst them since. They have chosen to expose their dulness to the world, and crowned it with dear Milles's nonsense. I have written a little answer to the last, which you shall see, and then wash my hands of them."

Letter 59th.

"Mr. C. C. C. C. is very welcome to attack me about a Duchess of Norfolk. He is ever welcome to be in the right, to the edification, I hope, of all the matrons of the Antiquarian Society, who I trust will insert his criticism in the next volume of their *Archæologia*, or *Old Woman's Logic*; but indeed I cannot bestow my time on any more of them, nor employ myself in detecting witches for vomiting pins. When they turn extortioners, like Mr. Masters, the law should punish them, not only for roguery, but for exceeding their province, which our ancestors limited to killing their neighbour's cow, or crucifying dolls of wax. For my own part, I am so far from being out of charity with him, that I would give him a nag or new broom, whenever he has a mind to ride to the Antiquarian Sabat, and preach against me. Though you have more cause to be angry, laugh at him as I do. One has not life enough to throw away, on all the fools and knaves, that come across one."

Letter 73d.

"Pray what is become of that figure you mention of Henry Seventh, which the destroyers, not the builders, have rejected; and which the antiquaries, who know a man by his crown, better than by his face, have rejected likewise? The latter puts me in mind of characters in comedies, in which a woman disguised in a man's habit, and whose features her very lover does not know, is immediately acknowledged by pulling off her hat, and letting down her hair, which her lover had never seen before. I should be glad to ask Dr. Milles, if he thinks the crown of England was always made, like a quart pot, by Winchester measure?"

No man was ever so truly and so uniformly great, as not to shew instances of littleness. It greatly lessens our esteem of

Horace Walpole, to find him capable of such splenetic effusions, against a respectable body of men, with whom he was at one time connected, merely because they could not see as he did. His conduct in these, and other passages of a similar kind, too much resembles that of a school-boy, who has recently quarrelled with his companion, and who consequently, forgetting all his good qualities, can think of nothing but his faults.

We must however do him the justice to say, that his imperfections in this respect, are fairly counterbalanced by the warmth, and generally speaking, by the steadiness, of his friendship. If other proofs were wanting, the correspondence in this volume, and in that already published, would be quite sufficient to establish the fact. We see something of the ardour of his affection in the concern, which he manifests on hearing of the death of his friend Gray. He was at Paris at the time of writing the following letter.

Letter 62d.

“ Dear Sir,

“ *Paris, August 12th, 1771.*

“ I am excessively shocked on reading in the papers that Mr. Gray is dead ! I wish to God you may be able to tell me it is not true ! Yet in this painful uncertainty I must rest some days ! None of my acquaintance are in London—I do not know to whom to apply but to you—Alas ! I fear in vain ! Too many circumstances speak it true!—the detail is exact ;—a second paper arrived by the same post, and does not contradict it—and, what is worse, I saw him but four or five days, before I came hither ; he had been to Kensington for the air, complained of the gout flying about him, of sensations of it in his stomach ; and indeed, I thought him changed, and that he looked ill—still I had not the least idea of his being in danger—I started up from my chair when I read the paragraph—a cannon ball would not have surprised me more ! The shock but ceased to give way to my concern, and my hopes are too ill founded to mitigate it ! If no body has the charity to write to me, my anxiety must continue till the end of the month, for I shall set out on my return on the 26th, and unless you receive this time enough, for your answer to leave London on the 20th in the evening, I cannot meet it, till I find it in Arlington-street, whither I beg you to direct it.

“ If the event is but too true, pray add to this melancholy service, that of telling me any circumstances you know of his death. Our long, very long, friendship, and his genius, must endear to me every thing, that relates to him. What writings has he left ? Who are his executors ? I

should earnestly wish, if he has destined any thing to the public, to print it at my press—it would do me honour, and would give me an opportunity, of expressing what I feel for him. Methinks, as we grow old, our only business here is to adorn the graves of our friends, or to dig our own.

“ Adieu, Dear Sir,

“ Your’s Ever.”

The time, in which Walpole was born, has by some been denominated the Augustan Age of British Literature, and was certainly distinguished by many men of eminent ability : but we are inclined to think, that the period immediately following, and in which he was a performer in the literary drama, was not less deserving of such an appellation ; and therefore, that in the following passage of Letter 79th, he speaks too contemptuously of contemporary authors.

“ All the Scotch metaphysicians have sent me their works. I did not read one of them, because I do not understand, what is not understood by those, that write about it ; and I did not get acquainted with one of the writers. I should like to be intimate with Mr. Anstey, even though he wrote Lord Buckhorse, or with the author of the Heroic Epistle—I have no thirst to know the rest of my cotemporaries, from the absurd bombast of Dr. Johnson, down to the silly Dr. Goldsmith ; though the latter changeling has had bright gleams of parts, and the former had sense, till he changed it for words, and sold it for a pension. Don’t think me scornful. Recollect that I have seen Pope, and lived with Gray. Adieu !

“ Your’s Ever.”

We had marked several other passages, which we thought deserving of notice, and which, we are aware, would give our readers a better idea of the work ; but finding that our article has already extended so far, we must deny ourselves that pleasure. We cannot, however, take leave of the performance without observing, that it contains many just remarks on the subjects incidentally introduced, all of which are made in that easy and sprightly manner, which must necessarily distinguish the familiar writings of a man of rank and fashion, when, in addition to what are termed elegant accomplishments, he possesses the superior qualities of good sense, and a good education.

Were we to descend to minute criticism, it would be easy to point out a few instances of sentences badly constructed, of

words misapplied, and even of grammatical inaccuracy ; but these are in general so obvious and so trivial, that every reader, who knows any thing of language, must discover them himself, and will perhaps experience more pleasure in this exercise of his own judgment, than if he had profited by that of others.

The AUBID, an Eastern Tale. By JAMES ATKINSON, Esq.
8vo. pp. 40.—London*.

The first scene of this very interesting little poem, which is written by the Translator of Soohrab, represents to our view a Musjid illuminated on Shubiraut, Shubiberaut or Leilut-ul Biraut. We think this opening view is perspicuously depicted ; its outline and colouring are correct : but still it appears to us, not to have been executed with an original pencil. The design is not genuine ; it seems to be an imitation of a sketch, delineated partly by Byron and partly by Moore. Our perception of it, however, in this light of a copy, may be delusive or imaginary ; and therefore, as a comparison between them will best exhibit any corresponding resemblance in their bearings, we shall here shew the pieces together, that the similarity of features, which we perceive, may be the more readily discerned, and recognised by others.

The Musjid wa'ls are bright—the lamps in rows
Of various hues a glittering scene disclose ;
Round the carved doom, and minarets they gleam,
Dimming with fiercer light the Moon's pale beam :
And why this splendour ? 'Tis a night of prayer—
'Tis Shubiraut—Abdullah will be there,
The Arab chief, who seldom holds the rite
Marked by the faithful—he will pray to-night.

The crescent glimmers on the hill,
The Mosque's high lamps are quivering still—
And flashing from each minaret
Millions of lamps proclaim the feast
Of Bairam through the boundless East.

* A Correspondent has kindly favoured us with this article. We give insertion to it with much pleasure ; while we remark, that our Correspondent has not, in our opinion, brought home the charge of imitation, very triumphantly, against Mr. Atkinson.—ED.

But why this pageant now ?
To-night set Rhamazani's sun ;
To-night the Bairam's feast begun ;
To-night, &c.

Abdullah, the Arab chief, who attends at the religious ceremony mentioned in the text, is an ancient mariner, celebrated for his buccaneering exploits in the Red Sea. Previously to the commencement of our tale, he has abandoned his piratical habits, and removed to a foreign country, where, throwing off the character of a robber, he hypocritically assumes that of a saint, in hopes that the reproach, inseparable from his name, for his past crimes, and present misdemeanours, will be either unknown, or unremembered by the world. He is accordingly brought at once on the *tapis*, in the pursuance of his new vocation. From his palace he proceeds to the sanctuary, and on his moving to join in prayer, and in offerings to the manes of the dead, the Moollahs, or priests, begin to read the prescribed service, as well as to perform the rituals peculiar to the occasion. And in this place it is proper to remark, that the Shubiraut is the fourth of the seven sacred nights, kept by Moslems, and celebrated by them on the 15th, instead of the 14th of the month of Shaban. It is necessary also to note, that no law decrees its observance—we mean no divine law, founded on revelation ; since the Coran does not impose any canonical obligation upon Mussulmans, to assemble and officiate at the devotional exercises, adverted to by our author. The fact is, that the institution solemnised, is one of the many established by Moohummud, who enjoined his followers to associate on “ the night of power,” as Mr. Atkinson calls it, (thus confounding Leilut-ul-Berat, with Leilut-ul-Kudr, commonly believed to be the seventh of the last ten nights of Ramzan,) principally for the purpose of self-examination, recording his precept for their conduct in his Hudees, or collection of temporal, and spiritual regulations. In this code he directed the congregation, voluntarily met, to repeat the chapters of scripture entitled the preface, and the declaration of the unity of God ; and to make certain specific prostrations, and genuflexions in the course of their recitations ; after having addressed, at the time of kindling the lamps, a propitiatory supplication to the Deity, imploring the diffusion into their souls of his enlightening grace, for the sake of his apostle, and people elect.

While Abdullah and his ministers are piously obeying the injunction of their Prophet, Zureen and her companions attend, to witness their supererogatory duties from the gallery of the female apartments. Like Leila in the *Giaour*, and Zeleica in the *Fire Worshippers*, this unfortunate and miserable lady has been abducted from her domestic circle, to be immured in a seraglio, and sacrificed at the shrine of power and libertinism. The similitude between her situation and theirs, particularly at the period she is introduced to our notice, is so obviously striking in our eyes, that we must here subjoin the description given of Zeleica under analogous circumstances; and leave our readers to discover, if possible, the same identity, which we find no difficulty in tracing in their mutual relations.

Within the Harem there was one, whose mind
Refused all comfort, could not be resigned ;
While others felt, or seemed with glistening eye,
To share delight, she still was heard to sigh.
And as exposed, the dewy Lotus-flower
Trembles and folds its petals from the show'r,
She drooping bore misfortune's chilling blast,
And silent wept o'er joys forever past.—
Her polished forehead, exquisitely fair,
Shewed not a line, ere sorrow placed it there :—
This weeping partner of a tyrant's bed
With saddest feelings sorrowed o'er the dead ;
But only saw through a protecting screen
The pageantry of grief—the splendid scene.

Aloft the Haram's curtain'd galleries rise
Where, through the silken net-work, glancing eyes
From time to time, like sudden gleams that glow
Through autumn clouds, shine o'er the pomp below.—
But *there was one* among the chosen maids
Who blush'd behind the gallery's silken shades,
One to whose soul the pageant of to-day
Has been like death :—
Fond maid, the sorrow of her soul was such,
Ev'n reason blighted sunk beneath its touch ;
And though ere long, her sanguine spirit rose
Above the first dead pressure of its woes,
Though health and bloom returned, the delicate chain
Of thought, once tangled, never cleared again.

These comparative extracts are longer, than we have room, or leisure to continue in our undertaking, and we cannot therefore afford, to adduce more passages at present: those we have already quoted, however, are sufficient to justify our applying the words of Homer, or rather originally of Aristotle, 'Ἡ ἰσότης ἑλπομένη, to their reciprocal coincidence in several respects. *Aris. Metaphys. l. x. c. 3.*

The next personage ushered on the stage is Akber the Aubil, who is a wandering religious,

Gloomy in aspect, but of noble frame;
Austere his gaze wrapt with mysterious views—
Wild as a maniac's dream or poet's muse*.

He is the husband of Zureen, and, of course, the foe of Abdullah, her seducer. We consider his portraiture, to be justly and accurately drawn, though we think, at the same time, that there is a small incongruity in attiring him, as a Moohummudan devotee, in the garb and paraphernalia, which generally denote the Hindoo ascetic, denominated a Beirageet†. Such a blemish to be sure is trivial—but still it interferes with propriety of keeping. Thus disguised as a fanatic, Akber repairs to the temple on Shubirant, in consequence of intelligence, which he has accidentally received from a sailor, in regard to the former career of its proprietor. On his arrival he is agitated by suspicion, but carefully suppresses his emotions, and during his visitation manages to accost his arch-enemy, to whom he finds an opportunity of rehearsing a story, in the manner of our Minstrels of old in Europe. This story is nothing less, than an history of himself, yet nominally of a Fakeer and family—their adventures, disasters and final separation—and as it forms the basis of the work under review, we shall now present a cursory analysis of its contents, merely

* Shakespeare finely illustrated the meaning of our author, in the following well-known passage;—

The *Lunatic*, the lover, and the *Poet*
Are of imagination all compact.
One sees more devils than vast hell can hold;
The Madman!—
The Poet's eye in a fine frenzy rolling
Doth glance from heav'n to earth, from earth to heav'n;
And as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shape, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.
Such tricks hath strong imagination.

† Qui Curios simulat, et Bacchanalia vivunt. JCV.

premising, *en passant*, that we do not approve of the abrupt, indeed obscure mode of its interposition.

‘Once on a time, no matter when or where,’ as Mason facetiously says or sings,

There lived a man, a pilgrim rich and brave,
Not stained by crime, nor idle passion's slave ;
Three times a Hajee's offering he had paid,
Three times the Prophet's sacred tomb surveyed.

But whether he had thrice journeyed to Mecca and Medina, for his own benefit alone, or as proxy for the salvation of any of his brethren in the faith, we are not informed. Unlike the monks of our days, he is a Benedict—he is married; and happy in the possession of a wife and daughter, he enjoys uninterrupted felicity, until his state of matrimonial bliss and peace of mind are destroyed by a human fiend, who, like Milton's Lucifer or the baneful Upas, withers and blasts every object within the sphere of his action and influence. The distressing catastrophe, which renders the *Aubid* wretched for ever, is most feelingly and powerfully described. Our author sometimes displays great force and strength, and frequently possesses the tact of touching all the chords of sensibility in our natures : and alas ! there are too many instances in the world of men, whose wickedness, whose absence of honorable principle, whose breach of confidence and hospitality, and whose want of gratitude, betray a heart more black and diabolical, than even the heart of Abdullah the corsair. But we must not dwell on the theme. We hasten then to furnish, without further comment, our author's affecting lines on the subject.

How fortune changed, and flowers of richest hue
Were blighted by the fall of poison-dew :
How one base wretch—accursed of heav'n and earth,
To whom some Dæmon of the wild gave birth,
Destroyed the bliss he had not soul to share
And madly drove his victim to despair, &c.

To these the following verses from Moore, illustrative of the seducer's end and aim, may be appropriately added, before we close the topic, however pain-exciting to us may be their transcription, and to the reader their perusal.

To work an Angel's ruin—to behold
 As white a page as virtue e'er unroll'd
 Blacken, beneath his touch, into a scroll
 Of damning sins, seal'd with a burning soul—
 This is his triumph ; this the joy accurst
 That ranks him among demons all but first !
 This gives the victim, that before him lies
 Blighted and lost, a glory in his eyes—
 A light, like that with which hell-fire illumines
 The ghastly, writhing wretch whom it consumes !

To return :—the holy man, accompanied by his child and consort, happen to set sail from Jedda, “ a port in the Red Sea, about a day's journey from Mecca, and crowded with pilgrims at the customary period of the Hajee,” or more correctly of the Huj : for Hajee is the title conferred on a person, who has performed the pilgrimage. On their voyage they encounter a tempest, from which they are preserved : but soon after it had subsided, they are attacked by a Pirate-band, who capture, board and plunder the vessel. “ But hear *his own recital*” of the consequences ensuing.

The Pirate-monsters then half-wearied stood—
 But seem'd, insatiate still, to thirst for blood.
 One raised his hand, and aimed a deadly dart
 Full at my wife—I stabbed him to the heart ;
 Another came—at me he struck the blow,
 But fail'd—he followed to the shades below ;
 Then all rush'd on——

Providentially for his safety, at this critical juncture, the ship is discovered to be on fire—the alarm spreads—and instantly — the assailants abandon her with precipitation, leaving the crew behind to perish in the flames. Himself and family are the sole survivors.

They make their escape in a boat, without provisions of any kind ; and as a gale comes on, shortly after they quit the wreck, they are exposed to the fury of the elements, as well as to the excruciating rage of hunger and thirst. In this lamentable condition they are overtaken by night. The description of the Fakcer's suffering, his anxiety and apprehension, is very pathetically told, and we therefore give it without abridgement.

Language cannot tell
What dread forebodings shivered through my breast,
When the last glimmering parted from the west,
And darkness closed around—my child, my wife,
My loveliest, dearest hope, my joy, my life !
My very heart felt stony, and my brain
Seemed bursting—yet I dared not to complain.
For sleep on them had shed its soothing balm,
And to their features given a transient calm ;
While vainly I endeavoured to controul
The swelling groans of my distracted soul.
O ! what a night was that, an age of sorrow !
Hope never pictured to my mind—to-morrow !

Sensations like these in the breast of a husband and a father, surrounded with difficulties in view and horrors in prospect, are not unnatural and improbable : but the slumber which he saw the objects of “the fears, the dotage and the bliss of love” enjoying placidly before him, ought, we think, to have been represented, as operating to tranquillize his feelings. At all events such a conception would have been poetical—Byron, at least, thinks so, on an occasion we dare not allude to explicitly—and since his sentiments on the potential influence, which impresses the mind of one beholding a beloved person asleep, can be appositely inserted here, we may be permitted to give them a place, in confirmation of our own position.

A devotee when soars the Host in sight,
An Arab with a stranger for his guest,
A Sailor when the prize has struck in fight,
Feel rapture ; but not such true joy are reaping,
As they who watch, o'er what they love while sleeping.

For there it lies so tranquil, so beloved,
All that it hath of life with us is living ;
So gentle, stirless, helpless and unmov'd,
And all unconscious of the joy 'tis giving ;
All it hath felt, inflicted, passed and prov'd,
Hush'd into depths beyond the watcher's diving ;
Here lies the thing we love with all its errors,
And all its charms, like death without its terrors,

On the morning, he sees a spectre pointing to where Zureen reposed. He fancies that "the hand of Death had quenched the vital flame." He becomes insensible. In this state a pirate picks him up, and takes him and family on board. They are received with solicitous attention by their preservers, who at first treat them very kindly and humanely; but soon, too soon, "a change came o'er the shadow of their dream," as shewn in the concluding paragraph of the story.

The ship which saved me bore a pirate band,—
 Why they revived me—why they spared the brand,
 Fate only knows : but they were cruel still,
 And tore away, dire instruments of ill,
 All that a genial feeling could impart,
 All that was left to comfort my sad heart.

Thus ends the Aubid's narrative in the presence of Abdullah. The occurrences, which follow when he pauses, are such as we were led to expect, in consideration of the scenes at the beginning of the tale, and of the sources whence their draught and hues are apparently borrowed. We must, in candour and in justice admit, that the immediately succeeding description is powerfully wrought : but in a spirit of equity we must however say, that it is the most objectionable of any in the whole work ; because instead of being novel and original, it is strictly and rigidly imitative, as we might prove, beyond a doubt, by numerous evidences corroborative of the fact.

The Aubid paused—and now a piercing scream
 Is heard—all start as wakening from a dream ;
 The chief, whose conscious soul had undergone
 Pangs fierce and desperate, breathed a heavy groan,
 And rushing to his palace, there he found
 His favorite wife or slave pale on the ground,
 And all her sister victims weeping round !

Hark ! there be murmurs heard in Lara's hall—
 A sound—a voice—a shriek—a fearful call !
 A long, loud shriek—and silence—did they hear
 That frantic echo burst the sleeping ear ?
 They heard and rose, and tremulously brave
 Rush where the sound invoked their aid to save.

Cold as the marble where his length was laid,
Pale as the beam that o'er his features play'd,
Was Lara stretched.———

What cleaves the silent air
So madly shrill—so passing wild ?
Through Azo's palace—lattice driv'n
That horrid voice ascends to heav'n,
And ev'ry eye is turned thereon,
But sound and sight alike are gone.
It was a woman's shriek———.

You saw her pale dismay,
Ye wondering sisterhood, and heard the burst
Of exclamation from her lips, when first
She saw that youth, too well, too dearly known.

But who is she ?
The Haram-Queen, but still the slave of Seyd.
She was a slave—from such may captives claim
A fellow feeling, differing but in name !

Abdullah is overwhelmed with fear and wretchedness—Akber ruminates on the past—marks the present—and cogitates on the future. And Zureen, *the Harem-Queen*, endeavours amidst her *sisterhood* to regain her soul's lost comfort ; for the sad detail she has just heard, though overpowering, inspires a cheering hope, and induces her to meditate on the means of obtaining a personal interview with its relator. An opportunity soon offers. The Arab chief is sick—sick at heart ; remorse stings him to the core—and in this mood he pronounces a soliloquy, which we conceive to be one of the finest traits in the poem. It forcibly exemplifies the truth of Shakspeare's axiom, that “suspicion haunts the guilty mind.” The story betrays the stranger's knowledge of an emprise in which he shared : but believing that Akber is dead, and remembering the fate of his infant, he flatters himself, that no one possesses the secret of his bosom, or recognises in him *the robber-chief*.

Who then exists—what miscreant dares to brand,
My honor'd name in this sequestered land ?

Meanwhile Zureen effects her emancipation. She hurries to a consecrated grove on the banks of the Ganges, where a fane to Seva is reared, and dedicated by the Brahmins; and where also,

High o'er-head the Banian, old and grey,
Spreads its fantastic arms, and hides the glare of day.

We regard the introduction of the sacred tree as extremely happy, and we may add, as classical too, since the custom of planting one or more within the precincts of an holy place, has ages ago been intimated and noticed by Virgil in his seventh *Æneid*.

*Laurus erat tecti medio, in penetralibus altis,
Sacra comam, multosque metu servata perannos ·
Quam pater inventam, primas cum conderet arces
Ipse ferebatur Phœbo sacrasse Latinus.*

And referring to the same practice Calidassa, in the following couplet, tells us,

तथासन्ने कलपरिखतिश्रामत्रम्वनान्त ।
सम्यस्यन्तेकतिपयदिनस्यायिहंसादशार्धः ॥

Then shall the ancient tree, whose branches bear
The marks of village reverence and care,
Shake through each leaf, as birds profanely wrest
The reverend boughs to form the rising nest. *Megha Duta*, p. 30.

She harbours in the cell of one of the Brahmins at the temple—but ere she has apprised him of the cause of her grief, their conference is interrupted by the presence of the Aubid, though

He did not enter, for his Prophet's word
Forbids communion with the Pagan herd.

Now we presume to assert, that the argument of our author is erroneous, since Moohummud, neither in the Coran nor the Hudees, prohibits his followers to hold *communion* with individuals of a different persuasion; commanding them only not to form a *friendship* with infidels, as may be seen in these verses of his Scripture, “*O true believers! contract not an intimate friendship with any besides yourselves: they will not fail to corrupt you.*” And again, “*O true believers! take not the Jews or Christians for your friends; they are friends the one*

to the other ; but whoso among you taketh them for his friends, he is surely one of them : verily God directeth not unjust people." Coran, vol. i. pp. 73, 132.

Akber surveys the fair fugitive for an instant, whispers in the Brahmin's ear a tale which "harrows up his soul," and retires, pensive and dubious, to his cave. Zureen arises—traces the path to his grot, is welcomed by the anchoret—an *eclaircissement* ensues, they embrace, they weep !

The sluggish blood that almost choaked his heart,
Now flows apace—he breathes—her words impart
Life, love and bliss—the dead revived he sees,
And clasps her yielding form in ecstasies !—
Short was the meeting of that loving pair,
A sun-beam mid the darkness of despair ;
A taste of that unspeakable delight,
Which angel-minds enjoy, in visions bright.

Not dissimilar to this is the following stanza in the Collection of Miscellanies published in 1717 by a Clergyman of the Church of England ; and we hope to be pardoned for quoting it, as some part of *the Aubid* bears so closely on its applicability, at this stage of our progress, that it may be admissible.

How fading are the joys we doat upon,
Like apparitions seen and gone !
But those which soonest take their flight,
Are the most exquisite and strong,
Like angels' visits short and bright*.

On discovering her flight, Abdullah suspects her place of refuge. He arms his myrmidons, and impetuously advances to her supposed asylum. Akber is suddenly started by the sound of their approach. Zureen is removed to a spot of security ; and seizing his scymitar, her frantic guardian prepares for the coming assault. As the band ascend the rock, at the summit of which his residence stands "*like a crow's nest*,"

* From this stanza some have thought, that Campbell copied the couplet in his Pleasures of Hope, which is so often quoted, viz.

What, though my winged hours of bliss have been
Like angels visits, few and far between.

But in our opinion the author of Gertrude of Wyoming gained the idea he takes the credit of from Blair's Grave :

Its visits
Like those of angels, short and far between.

"Mr. Campbell," says the coryphæus, *sui generis*, of Critics in COCKAIGNE, "in altering his expression has spoiled it—few and far between are the same thing."

he harangues them, in the name of God and his Apostle, denouncing vengeance against the followers, anathematising and dooming the leader to the torments of the lowest hell! His oration produces an immediate effect—all the minious return, “down the precipitous rock they sprung,” and Abdullah remains alone, deserted and infuriated. He seems like a tyger, roused from his lair, in the act of springing on his devoted prey. In vain he strives to climb to the recess—he is maddened with disappointment. Akber opposes him—he darts forward, and they close.

At this awful crisis, Zureen rushes to the scene of conflict. She upbraids and execrates Abdullah, and flings herself into the arms of Akber.

Ill fated Beauty! in a moment's space
Past is thy misery—all thy charms of face,
And eloquence of eyes, had not the spell
To touch that wretch with mercy, or repel
His fierce encounter,—the descending blow,
Missing its aim, has pierced her breast of snow.

The tragedy is soon completed. Akber bounds forward to the fight, and grasping the felon's throat, drags him to the brink of the precipice, and hurls him headlong into the abyss below. He gave him dreadful burial,

Tumbling from crag to crag—midway he hung
Firmly transfixed upon a jutting peak;
The Vultures heard his soul's last terrible shriek,
And pouncing on their prey, the limbs divide,
Feasting with ravenous maw 'till gorged and satisfied.

The Aubid wildly folds the corse of Zureen to his breast; and delirium seizes his brain, and terminates his existence.

Madness has shut out reason—all is gone—
Save adoration of that lovely one;
And still he clasps her corse all night, all day—
And gazes on till life exhausted sinks away.

We have now gone through this elegant and attractive tale; and we rise from the perusal of it with much pleasure, as it is highly didactic, and perhaps more interesting, than entertaining. On taking a retrospective view of its pages, we think they contain *materiel* deserving of decided praise

and an approving reception. We therefore deliver with some regret the expression of our opinion, that towards the commencement and conclusion, there are portions of it exceptionable, on account of the strong impression they are stamped with of imitation—we wish not to insinuate or to assert, of intentional plagiarism. We allude particularly to the opening scene—the situation of Zureen, both before, and after the story of the Fakeer or pilgrim—the storm—the Pirates—and finally, to the movement of Abdullah and his adherents up the acclivity, leading towards Akber's abode at the top. Of this last act the representation, generally, is so like the one given by Moore, when Al Hassan marches against Hafed, and disturbs him and Hinda, who have retired to a rock for security, that a reference to Lalla Rookh will immediately shew the *vraisemblance*.

But independent of these peccadillos, we cannot refrain from pointing out another fault, which we deem equal to any of the imperfections we have exposed—we mean, the choice and disposal of the most prominent incidents, selected for the composition of the book. At this period in the annals of literature, the illumination of a sacred edifice, and performance of religious ceremonies—the abduction and incarceration in the Harem of “*a ladye faire*”—her attendance in the gallery, at the time of the holy observances—the sudden entrance of a stranger in disguise—her recognition of the mysterious intruder—consequent screams and faintings—subsequent elopement, pursuit, and discovery—the duel between her protector and seducer—their tragical end, and her own—these, are foundations, on which so many works have already been erected, that (continuing the metaphor) originality of design, or novelty of structure cannot be reasonably expected—and accordingly we think, that our author might have chosen a better basis, than he has fixed upon, for the groundwork of his present production.

Mr. Atkinson is, however, a bard, possessed of the imagination and of the passions, essential to the well-being of a good Poet. Imagination and passion form part of the nature of every man, and the inspired language in which they are expressed we call poetry. They are, therefore, indispensable in describing natural

objects, and in uttering natural sensations ; for poetry is merely an imitation of nature. We may repeat then, that our author possesses these, and also the faculty of embodying them in the language of poetry, of which they are the essence, to an eminent degree. Endowed with these qualifications, there can be no doubt, that a firmer reliance on his own powers would conduce to the enlargement of his fancy, and extension of feeling. His diction and style are pure and accurate, and remind us of Byron's in several peculiarities. A man of genius, and a scholar acquainted with the classical lore of the East and West, he is able, and consequently he ought, to soar into the regions of imagination, without plucking a single plume from the pinions of any of "The Swans of Thames"—he should decorate his effusions in beauty unadorned with "the foreign aid of ornament ;" and he ought, for he can if he pleases, to descend into the recesses of pathos, and search the depths of passion, unsupported and unassisted, independently exclaiming, in the words of Pope, "WE WANT NO GUIDE," except,

Respicere exemplar vitæ morumque

———— et vivas hinc ducere voces ! *Horace.*—O.

MEDICAL.

To the Editor of the Oriental Magazine.

SIR,

Among the many subjects, which have, of late years, attracted the attention of Medical men in Europe, the Physiognomy of diseases, as it has been termed, is not the least interesting, or important. The science of Lavater, has been rendered subservient to the developement of human maladies ; and the too often fancied indications of spirit, are now successfully employed, to reveal the real sufferings of the material frame. It is not, however, in the expression of countenance alone, or the peculiar cast of features, displayed by a patient, that we are to seek for those distinctive characters, which guide us in our judgment on his case : but in his general aspect, and manner likewise ; or in all those outward circumstances, which we

perceive, on first approaching his bedside, before we have as yet extended our arm to feel his pulse, or put a single question to himself, or the attendants. Every one, engaged in the practice of Medicine, must acknowledge the effect, that is produced on the mind, by merely glancing at a sick man. Often no more is required, to enable the practitioner, to form both a diagnosis, and prognosis on the case. Of this we have an example, unfortunately too familiar, presented to us in the Spasmodic Cholera of India. To a Medical man, accustomed to treat this cruel disorder, the probable success, or failure of his measures, may almost always be determined, by the first aspect of the patient. Even while I am writing to you, I can illustrate my argument by a melancholy proof. A stout young man, now lays extended on the couch before me—his countenance livid and listless—his eye-lid sunken, and half closed over the ball—with a bluish circle surrounding it, and altogether a lack-lustre expression, that a Poussin only could do justice to—uttering occasionally an inarticulate sound, in a peculiar feeble tone of voice, which fails him before the word can be entirely pronounced—moving his head slowly from side to side, or drawing up one limb, from an impulse which seems neither voluntary nor involuntary, but is evidently directed to no object whatever. I do not remember to have seen a picture of disease, exactly resembling this. It exhibits the hand of death, on its victim, without an effort at resistance. The struggle is in fact already over;—the disorder has arrived at its second stage, and the vomiting, purging, and cramps are succeeded, by a state of exhaustion, amounting almost to quiescence of the vital functions.

If we examine individually the symptoms above enumerated, we shall find that they are all characteristic of Cholera Morbus, with the exception perhaps of the dulness of the cornea, which may in some degree be referred to the medicines, previously used; for I have generally observed, that the eye remains clear to the last in this disorder. The extended posture indicates extreme weakness, and occurs in most diseases of debility. It is observed towards the termination of fatal Remitting Fever, and in all stages of Typhus Gravior; and is justly accounted, an unfavourable symptom. The livor of face, remarked in Cholera Morbus, differs widely, both in appearance and nature, from that discoloration, which attends diseases of the lungs, and heart,

proceeding from imperfect oxygenation of the blood. It is more diffused over the countenance, resembling the lividness of Apoplexy, or what I have seen in cases of malignant sore throat, where the subject has been unusually plethoric. It is chiefly observed in stout young men, who are suddenly overpowered by the disorder. It increases with the progress of the second stage, till death supervene; or should the patient survive, it is exchanged for a flush, on the accession of the third, or febrile stage. To enable your readers, however, to comprehend fully these remarks, I should observe, that I divide Cholera Morbus into three stages. The first, that of excitement and oppression, is rarely seen by the medical practitioner. The second, or that of exhaustion and oppression, is the one most frequently noticed, and from which the accounts of the disorder have been taken. The third, or febrile stage, may be considered a reaction of the system, and resembles in most circumstances the Remitting Fever, commonly observed in this part of India.

A degree of lividness of countenance and of the surface generally, accompanies the action of poisons both mineral and vegetable on the system; and is also said, to follow the bite of certain venomous reptiles. It would perhaps be difficult to discriminate between such an effect of arsenic on the human body, and the livor of Cholera, as the other symptoms are so much alike in both cases: but in a forensic point of view, the determining this might come to be a matter of great consequence, as it is not improbable, that a person suspected of administering the poison to another would endeavour to establish, that the deceased had been carried off by an attack of this malady. I have not myself seen or attended a case of poisoning from arsenic; but on referring to the authors who treat of this subject, I find that the flushing or lividness is always accompanied by a degree of *swelling* of the face; and there is great intolerance of light, without any peculiarity in the appearance of the organ of vision, or its appendages. Where vegetable poisons have been swallowed, the accompanying symptoms will always serve, to discriminate between their physiognomical effects, and those of the disease, now under consideration; and the history of the case may in general be relied on, in regard to the bites of venomous animals.

These remarks, I should observe, apply solely to Europeans ; in the Native subject, as far as my experience enables me to speak, the countenance becomes of a leaden, not livid hue ; and of course in the third stage, there is no perceptible flushing, though there may be heat of the cheek. The livor appears to be caused by mere stagnation in the cutaneous veins, which, from being extremely debilitated, cannot propel the blood, that is sent into them from the arterial capillaries.

The sunken eye, with bluish orbital circle, is a striking feature of Indian Cholera. It occurs both in the European, and Native subject, and often gives an inexpressible ghastliness to the countenance of the latter. A hollow eye and haggard aspect are the invariable concomitants of emaciation, and employed equally by the moral and medical physiognomist, to point out human suffering, and distress. In Phthisis Pulmonalis, in external abscess with profuse discharge, in long continued fever, in cases of mere inanition, and lastly in the natural progress of decay from extreme old age, we behold this feature more or less fully developed ; but in none of these instances does it bear the most distant resemblance to the eye in Cholera. If in any case I have witnessed a similar expression, it has been in Gangrene supervening to acute inflammation of the intestines, as from ileus, strangulated hernia, &c. The change of countenance following mortification in such cases, it may be observed, is also accompanied by the gelid sweats, and universal relaxation, which mark the second stage of Cholera Morbus ; and I need hardly add, that the result is uniformly fatal. This hollowness of the eye in Cholera appears to be caused, by the sudden evacuation from the bowels, and skin ; and the want of absorption, at the same time, to supply the waste. The texture of the eye-lid, destitute as it is of adipose substance, and unsupported by dense muscular fibre, quickly becomes flaccid, when the heat is reduced, and no circulation kept up in the minute blood vessels. The flaccidity of the eye-lid is perhaps the more remarkable, when placed in contrast with the face generally ; for although there is a sinking of all the features in this disorder, it does not occur in an equal degree to what we observe in simple emaciation, as in the *Facies Phthisica* for example, where every line is sharp and angular. The blue color of the circle seems to proceed from the approximation of the

internal, and external duplicature of skin, which form the eye-lid ; and the transmission of a certain portion of light into the space beyond it. The half-closed state of the eye-lid, like the extended posture, indicates general muscular debility ; neither the fibres of the Orbicularis, nor those of the Levator performing their functions, but participating in the relaxation, which pervades the whole frame.

Of all the physiognomical, and indeed general pathognomic signs of this disorder, I should feel disposed to consider the change in the voice, as the most remarkable ; for I do not remember a case, advanced so far as the second stage, in which this symptom was wanting. I have known several, where no very great alteration took place in the countenance ; but the voice has invariably been changed, from its natural fulness, to a feeble tone, indicative of the exhausted state of the organ. The sound emitted is clear, but the cadence is rapidly formed, from the inability of the patient to prolong it ;---like the extended arm, when strained to the utmost, which suddenly drops its weight to the ground, and can only be restored to its natural vigor, by a long interval of ease.

Great restlessness is present in Cholera from the commencement. When the disorder proceeds to the second stage, this shows itself in the patient moving from side to side in bed, but not apparently from choice—it seems as if he were distressed, and knew not what to do, to relieve himself. The cramps, when they exist, may excite his attention, and induce him to request the attendants, to press with the hand the affected part ; but in general, he points to no situation, as the seat of his uneasiness. The arms lay across the body, and are moved only with it. The weakness increasing, he can turn but slowly and seldom, and often makes ineffectual efforts, to change his position ; at last he remains stretched on his back, silent, and insensible ; and death supervening closes a scene, truly distressing to all who behold it.

Exceptions to the course, now described, may be occasionally met with : one which occurred to myself, since I commenced this letter, deserves to be mentioned. The patient had rallied in the second stage ; and before the third could be said to be properly formed, he relapsed into his former state ; the pulse became again imperceptible, and the extremities cold ; but even

to the last he continued to toss from side to side in bed, and to cry aloud in a full tone of voice. Determination appeared to have taken place to the brain, and a temporary excitement was communicated to the whole nervous system.

The aspect in the third, or febrile stage of Cholera Morbus consists of drowsiness, and a marked listlessness of manner. The patient must be roused before he will speak, and awakes as if from a dream. Here however it is not possible, for some time at least, to draw a line of distinction, between the effects of the medicines previously employed, and the secondary symptoms of the disorder. Were the same quantities of opium taken by a person in health, as are often prescribed in the first stages of Cholera, there can be no doubt a degree of stupor would remain for days imitating the appearances, which we observe at this period. Native subjects, I am inclined to think, sooner recover their looks than Europeans, after an attack of Cholera; and the febrile reaction, with all its physiognomic peculiarities, is less strikingly called forth in their constitutions. During the whole course of the disease, indeed, there does not occur in the latter, the same marked changes, as are described above; and it not unfrequently happens, that from the moment of his being seized the Native patient neither moves, nor utters a syllable; the eye becomes fixed, the features assume their peculiar character, and the action of respiration is all, that remains of his physiognomy to tell, that the vital spark has not been completely extinguished. A comparison of the outward characters of Cholera with Tetanus and Hydrophobia, as far as they are connected by the presence of spasm, might afford an interesting subject of enquiry; and I trust some of your Medical Correspondents, who are conversant with these maladies, will take up the pen, and favor us with their sentiments regarding them. In the meantime allow me to subscribe myself,

Yours &c.

Calcutta, 12th March, 1823.

MEDICUS.

NOTE. We are requested by MEDICUS to correct the following ERRATA, in No. III.,
Article—*Effects of Narcotics on the Eye.*

Page 357, line 17, for "minutes" read "hours."

Page 358, line 28, for "said to be found" read "said not to be found."

Page 359, line 4, for "trying the eye" read "trying it on the eye."—Ed.

NOTE. We are enabled, by the kindness of an intelligent Correspondent in the *Mo-fussil*, to inform the author of the article on Intermittent Fever, published in No. II., that the *Rohena Bark*, which he recommends, as a remedy, has been under trial, by several Medical gentlemen : and found efficacious. Our Correspondent says, it was introduced into notice, he believes, by a Dr. Forbes. It is known to the natives under the name *Rohun*. In some parts of India it grows in great abundance ; and it is believed may be found in the forests all over the country.

Good on Cholera Spasmodica.

To the Editor of the Oriental Magazine.

DEAR SIR,

The importance of the subject will, I am sure, recommend the following extract from Dr. Good's *Study of Medicine* to a place in your Miscellany : and your Medical readers, who may not have access to Dr. Good's Work, which is both voluminous and expensive, may be pleased to see what he has written on the subject of Cholera Morbus. I am far from concurring in all the opinions delivered by Dr. Good ; and in his approbation of what Dr. Corbyn has written on the subject of this Epidemic, I cannot, for one, agree. My reasons for dissenting from both Dr. Corbyn and Dr. Good, I shall take a future opportunity of stating—the extract from the *Study of Medicine* will, I fear, occupy fully as many of your pages, as you can spare to Medical subjects.

Your's,

Calcutta, 12th March, 1823.

CELSUS.

Cholera Spasmodica.—"There is no species of disease that has of late years attracted more, perhaps none so much, attention, both at home and in the East, as the fatal colic we are now about to consider.

"We dare not say, that it is an epidemy of modern origin, since it is distinctly described by Bontius, and is supposed by some writers, though without sufficient authority, to be glanced at by several Greek physicians, and even by Celsus. But we may, at least, affirm, that it has of late years assumed an activity, fatality, and extent of range that it does not seem, from any history that has descended to us, to have possessed in earlier times ; and that cannot be contemplated without horror ; on which account it has been compared by Mr. Orton to the sweating sickness, and

various other pestilences, that with great fury and mortality have ravaged the world in former periods*.

“Some of the cases that occurred to Dr. Sydenham in the first species of cholera, and which we have already noticed, were so rapidly fatal, that this distinguished pathologist has also been conceived to have been acquainted with the present species, and to have included it under them. But his description does not seem to warrant any such conclusion. Dr. Cullen, in like manner, upon a cursory view, might appear to have had his eye directed to it; for he has loosely copied Sydenham's remark, that cholera is sometimes so severe in its symptoms, as to destroy life in twenty-four hours. But on a more attentive survey, it will be perfectly clear, that Dr. Cullen does not even, under this character, refer to the species before us; for he considers an increased secretion, and discharge of common or yellow bile, as a symptom belonging to every species of the genus: and contends that those cases, which have not this mark are samples of diarrhoea, or some other disorder, but do not appertain to cholera. His mode of treatment, moreover, shows evidently, that he regarded it in no species, as a serious complaint; for he prescribes nothing more for its cure than ‘a plentiful exhibition of mixed diluents,’ without evacuant medicines of any kind, which ‘are not only,’ says he, ‘superfluous, but commonly hurtful’—to which he adds, that “when the redundant bile appears to be sufficiently washed out, and even before that, if the spasmodic affections of the alimentary canal become very violent, and are communicated, in a considerable degree, to the other parts of the body, or where a dangerous debility seems to be induced, the irritation is to be immediately obviated by opiates, in sufficiently large doses, but in small bulk, and given either by the mouth or by glyster*.”

“Sauvages seems to have regarded cholera, in all its species, as a less momentous disease, than even Cullen; for though he professes to follow Sydenham altogether, in the mode of treatment, he takes no notice whatever of Sydenham's remark, that its symptoms are sometimes so violent as to destroy life in twenty-four hours. He has given, indeed, from Delion, a species which he calls Cholera Indica, but which differs very materially from the present, in being distinguished by delirium; a strong, though unequal pulse; and a free flow of urine, both red and white, yet always limpid; as though the complaint were accompanied with inflammatory fever: yet in the curative process he advises to abstain from bleeding, and to administer only the milder purgatives.

* *Essay on the Epidemic Cholera of India*, passim, 2 vols. 8vo. Madras, 1820.

* *First Lines*, Book III. Sect. iii. Chap. 8.

"It is to India, nevertheless, that we must look for the most striking, if not the only form, of this species of cholera; and our information must be derived from those, who, in modern times, have incidentally noticed it as travellers, or professedly written upon it as practitioners. And from the last quarter we have lately received so extensive a mass of communication, much of it of very great importance, that we are no longer in any degree of ignorance, of the general nature of the disease, how much soever we may still be of its remote cause.

"Among those who have distinctly noticed it, though in a cursory way, are Sonnerat and Bartolomeo; the first of whom tells us, that it is called by the natives mordezum, a term which, according to Bartolomeo, Sonnerat has transformed, rather than translated, into mort de chien; but which I am more disposed to think is a corruption of the Arabic Mordekia or Mordechie **مردك** the very name by which Dellon says the natives denominated it, and which significantly import 'the death-blow;' according to Golius, *actio inferens mortem*; and hence synonymous with **موت علی** 'mors repentina,' or **موت فحیب** 'mors violenta.'

"By the name of mort de chien, however, in what way soever derived, it is, according to Mr. Curtis, most generally known in the present day, and particularly at Madras; and under this name, therefore, he has described it.

"To this gentleman we are indebted for one of the earliest histories of the disease, that within the last fourteen or fifteen years have reached our own country; and which, added to Dr. Girdlestone's statement, began first of all to draw the attention of British practitioners to its truly formidable character. Since which time, and especially within the last three years, the accounts have been so numerous, that it is impossible to pay that attention to all of them, which they deserve. The friendship of Sir James McGregor, who has kindly given me an access to all the documents, both printed and manuscript, which from time to time have been received at the Army Medical Board, has put me into possession of such of them as I have required: but in the ensuing sketch I have chiefly availed myself of the labours of Mr. Curtis; Dr. James Johnson, to whose bold, but judicious practice the hospitals of the East are principally indebted for the means of combating this fearful enemy with success; Dr. Heyne, Mr. Orton, and especially the comprehensive reports of the Medical Boards at Bengal and Bombay. I have also felt greatly indebted to a very valuable letter from Mr. Corbyn of the Bengal Establishment to my learned and distinguished friend Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart. inserted in the Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society; which details at full

length the history of the cholera, as it appeared in and devastated the provinces under the Bengal government, during the years 1817, 1818.

“ Mr. Curtis, whose history was published in 1807, regarded it, at that time, as a new disease; and, finding no name for it in the nosological classifications, proposed, from its leading symptoms, to call it spasmodic cholera; and as a better name cannot be invented, it is thus denominated in the present work. From the absence of yellow bile, and perhaps of bile of any kind, by which the disorder is peculiarly distinguished, some of the writers in India have objected to the term cholera, as conceiving that it necessarily imparts a redundancy of this fluid, and that too of its natural colour, and other qualities: yet, as I have already had occasion to show, that there is no such necessity whatever imposed on the term, but merely an understanding, that the bile is morbidly affected in its secretion, either in quantity or quality of any kind, there is no reason for changing the term on this ground. Nor are there always spasms in any part of the body; for the disease, at least as it has of late shown itself, in some cases destroys instantaneously, and before it has assumed its regular character; but I do not remember to have met with a single instance, of its having run on for twelve hours without having developed this essential symptom. It appears, nevertheless, to have raged with much greater and more sudden fatality in 1817 and 1818, than when Mr. Curtis wrote; and it is highly probable, that at that period there was no case in which spasms did not occur.

“ Mr. Curtis informs us, that soon after the attack ‘ the spasms began to affect the muscles of the thighs, abdomen, and thorax, and lastly passed to those of the arms, hands, and fingers: but I never, says he, then or afterwards saw those of the neck, face, or back at all affected. The rapidity, with which these spasms succeeded the attack, and their severity, especially as affecting the muscles of the thorax and abdomen, denoted in general the degree of danger in the case. The affection is a fixed cramp in the belly of the muscle, which is gathered into a hard knot with excruciating pain. In a minute or two this relaxes; is again renewed, or the affection passes to others; leaving the miserable sufferer hardly an interval of ease; and lastly it passes from one set to another, leaving the former free.

“ This account is supported by Dr. Johnson, in his valuable ‘ Essay on the Influence of Tropical Climates.’ Yet, as a proof that the eastern cholera has of late assumed a severer and more fatal character, not only in the Bengal presidency, but in that of Bombay, it is only necessary to observe, that the subsequent cramps regarded by Mr. Curtis, and no doubt justly so, as indicative of the highest degree of danger, have since,

as will appear in the sequel, been hailed, as less ominous than many of the symptoms, with which the disease now occasionally opens: and contemplated as a reaction of the system, struggling against the first shock; proving that it has not been totally and instantaneously exhausted of sensorial power, as a Leyden phial is exhausted of its electricity, by the discharge of the brass rod when applied to it.

“The later and more fatal ravage, I am now referring to, commenced its attack in August 1817, at Jessore, about a hundred miles to the north-east of Calcutta; and spreading from village to village, reached Calcutta early in September, having destroyed thousands of inhabitants in its course. From Calcutta it extended to Behar, depopulating many large cities, and compelling the residents to flee for safety to other spots. Benares, Allahabad, Goruckpore, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Delhi, Agra, Muttra, Meerut, and Bareilly, all suffered in succession; the pestilence not diffusing itself at once, but travelling by a chain of posts, and attacking a second district after it had ravaged a first.

At length it reached the grand army, and spread through its different divisions at Mundellah, Jubbulpore, and Saugor, marching in terrible array over the Deccan. At Hussingabad its havoc was dreadful for several days; when taking a course along the banks of the Nerbuddah, it alighted at Tannah. Having visited the famous cities of Aurungabad and Ahmednugger, it spread to Poonah, and in the direction of the Coast, to Panwell, where it ramified north and south, crossed Salsette, and arrived at Bombay in the second week of September 1818, a twelvemonth after its appearance at Calcutta.

“While this was passing in the west of the Peninsula, the epidemy was making a like progress to the east and south, progressively extending over the whole Coromandel Coast; whence it was reported to have spread, and a report that afterwards proved to be but too true, to Ceylon; to the pure air and temperate climate of Siam; to Malacca; and, across the Straits of Sunda, to China: since which time it has reached the Mauritius; and made its appearance on board vessels both in harbour and at sea.

“The diagnostics of this new kind of pestilence are admirably furnished, for the period before us, by Mr. Whyte, Assistant-surgeon to one of the divisions of the army, whose description I shall copy, premising that while in the centre division the spasms preceded the vomiting and purging, in the others they generally came on after the appearance of these symptoms.

“The disease, says Mr. Whyte, generally begins with a watery purging, unattended with griping or any pain. At an interval of generally from

half an hour to five or six hours, and sometimes without any interval, the patient vomits a white fluid uncombined in any instance with bile, of which there is abundant evidence in every quarter. The spasms, in the division of the army from which this description is drawn, made their attack at no determinate period of the disease, but in general not for many hours after the commencement of the vomiting and purging. There was soon great debility and sinking of the pulse; the extremities became cold; the eyes sunk in their sockets; the vessels of the tunica adnata were injected with red blood, over which, if the disease advanced, a film was formed; the features expressed the deepest anguish; and the eye-lids were either wholly or half closed. The patient invariably complained of great heat at the stomach, and called incessantly for cold drink, although warned of the danger attending its use. The tenesmus now became violent, while nothing was discharged but the fluid just noticed, and a substance like the coagulated white of an egg. The uneasiness and jactitation were so great, that it was with the utmost difficulty an opportunity could be gotten of feeling the pulse, which by this time was not always perceptible, although it was generally so, till the spasms came on. Those were always of the rigid kind, attacking first the toes and legs, and then extending to the thighs, chest and arms. When they reached the chest the breathing became so difficult, and the sense of suffocation so extreme, that the diaphragm most probably associated in the spasmodic action.

“The most unfavourable and dangerous signs in the ordinary progress of the disease were, a coldness of the surface, extending over the region of the heart and stomach. The skin under the nails, became incurvated; the tongue was icy-cold; an universal colliquative sweat broke forth, with a shrivelling of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet; the spasms gradually declining as these symptoms increased. In general all pain and spasm left the patient before death; and even when the heart could not be felt to beat, he expressed himself easy, and said he was better. Sometimes however he was, at this period, in the greatest agony, rolling himself on the ground, groaning, and even bellowing most piteously: signs chiefly occurring in patients who lingered three or four days before death came to their relief.

“The following appearances are worthy of notice on dissection: an enormous distension of the stomach and bowels, not from air, but a gelatinous substance, little sanguineous turgescence on the surface of the organs, but an absence of the moisture and glossy character of health; the liver much enlarged from the quantity of blood contained in its vessels, and, on one part of its convex surface, a considerable extravasation of blood; the gall-bladder filled with bile, and projecting beyond

the edge of the liver; the bile of a very dark colour, and the gall-ducts pervious. The contents of the small intestines were dark-coloured, apparently from an admixture of bile: the contents of the large intestines resembled the white, and aluminous matter that was discharged before death. The urinary bladder was quite empty, and wholly shrunk into the pelvis; the kidneys apparently diminished: the lungs so much collapsed, as hardly to fill one half of the cavity of the chest: no fluid in the pericardium. Of the heart itself, or the brain, we have no account.

“Such were the appearances in the body of a Sepoy. In the European subject, they were the same, with the two following exceptions: the stomach and intestines were distended with wind, instead of with gelatinous fluid, and hence collapsed upon puncturing them: the veins on the outer surface of both, as well as of the mesocolon, were turgid with blood.

“The disease proved every where more fatal to Natives than to Europeans: and among the former no blood could, in numerous instances, be drawn from the arm, however urgent the symptoms.

“The Bombay accounts differ in only a few particulars; the spasms were sometimes clonic or agitated, instead of being entastic or rigid. ‘In a large proportion,’ says Mr. Orton, ‘there is no appearance of spasm in any part of the system. In many there is no purging; in some, no vomiting; and, in others, neither of these symptoms. I have already observed, that these last were by far the most dangerous cases, and that the patients died under them, often in an hour or two, the nervous power appearing to be exhausted almost instantaneously, like the electric fluid from a Leyden jar.’ ‘Mr. M’Cabe, *Dépôt Surgeon*, at Poonamallee,’ says the same author, ‘informs me, that he has found the cases which to common observation might appear the most desperate, (those which were attended with spasm and retchings of extreme violence†) actually amongst the most tractable: a truly valuable remark, which my own experience fully confirms.’ Dr. Burrell saved eighty-eight out of ninety of his later cases*, (meaning those of this kind.) And in his general description of them, he says, ‘that the retching was constant, and the spasms so violent, as to require six men to hold the patient on his cot.’ On the other hand, nothing can be more evident, than the intractable and fatal nature of those cases, in which the pulse, instead of rising, sinks at once; in which there are no spasms, and scarcely any vomiting or purging; and in which not only the excretion of bile, but of all the secretions, appears to be entirely suspended†.”

* Bombay Report, p. 68—80. † Essay on the Epidemic Cholera, p. 29.

"In a few cases, there was even an overflow of yellow bile itself, making an approach to our first species : but these were uniformly of the slightest kind. 'The bile,' says Mr. Orton, 'appears in excess only in the milder cases†.' And to the same effect Mr. Curtis :—'The cases which appeared after this were all of a different nature, much less severe, and none turned out fatal. They were all of them combined with bilious accumulations§.'"

"The rapid or sudden fatality of the disease, in its severest onsets, is very singular : even Sonnerat affirms, 'that the patient was frequently carried off in twenty-four hours.' But, in the later epidemy of 1817 and 1818, this term was wonderfully abridged. 'In the second, and very fatal visitation,' says Mr. Orton, 'of the epidemic experienced by Brigadier General Pritzler's force, I am informed that vomiting, purging, and spasms were very frequently, in a great measure, if not entirely absent : all the powers of the system failing at once, and death commonly ensuing in three or four hours from the attack*.' 'Several instances were heard of at Hoobly, and other places, of natives being struck with the disease, whilst walking in the open air ; and who, having fallen down, retched a little, complained of vertigo, deafness, blindness, and expired in a few minutes.' Mr. Gordon gives a history of many cases of this kind. At Bellary, a tailor was attacked with what was supposed to be cholera, and instantly expired, with his work in his hands, and in the very attitude, in which he was sitting†.

The dissections in this presidency seem to have shewn even a more extensive range of visceral effusion, congestion, and extravasation, than those in Bengal. Not a single thoracic or abdominal organ was to be traced, unmarked by vascular rupture, or turgescence of black blood, or unstamped with some other morbid appearance ; the stomach and liver, however, were chiefly affected, and the urinary bladder was always shrivelled‡. The blood, when drawn from the arm, was found to coagulate very loosely, and sometimes not at all § : and the arterial and venous blood were of a like purple hue.

Of the dreadful spread and havoc of this cruel Asiatic scourge, we may form some idea, from the report to the Medical Board at Bombay, by George Ogilvy, Esq. Secretary. The population in this district alone is calculated at from 200,000 to 220,000 ; the total number of ascertained cases amounted to 15,945 ; giving a proportion of seven and

† Ibid. p. 71.

§ Diseases of India, p. 66.

* Essay on the Epidemic Cholera, p. 41.

† Bombay Reports, p. 82.

‡ Reports of Dr. Burrell and Mr. Whyte.

§ Orton's Essay, p. 69.

a half per cent. Of these cases 1294 sick had been without receiving medicine, or medical aid; and there is reason to believe, that of these every individual perished. Mr. Ogilvy, indeed, expressly asserts, that it was not ascertained that any case had recovered, in which medicine had not been administered: while it is gratifying to learn, on the other hand, that, among those, who had received the advantages of the judicious and active plan concurrently pursued, the proportion of deaths was reduced to 6-6 per cent. an alarming mortality still, but a marvellous improvement upon the natural course of the disease. In other parts of India indeed the deaths, under the same plan of treatment, seem to have been still fewer: for Dr. Burrell, Surgeon to the Sixty-fifth regiment, at Seroor, out of sixty cases, makes a return of only four deaths; and Mr. Crow, on the same station, asserts, that, on an early application for relief, the disease in his opinion 'is not fatal in more than one in a hundred cases.'

"The curative plan, pursued with so much success, consisted in bleeding according to the strength of the patient; calomel in free doses of from fifteen to twenty grains in a dose; with one or two grains of opium, repeated, if necessary, every four, three, and in some cases every two hours, till the urgency of the symptoms abated. To these were added a liberal use of the most diffusible stimuli, as the spirit of nitric ether, ammonia, camphor, hot arrack and water, mixed with spices and sugar, camphor-mixture, essential oil of peppermint, the hot-bath, stimulant embrocations; and sometimes the antimonial powder in doses of five grains, given in conjunction with the calomel.

"We are informed of a fortunate blunder in one instance, capable of being laid hold of, and applied with great practical advantages. 'By mistake, twenty grains of calomel and sixty minims of laudanum were given at an interval of less than half an hour. The patient was inclined to sleep; nothing more was done; and in two hours and a half he was as well as ever he was in his life.'

"Many of the cases proved successful, without the use of the lancet; but from a return of Dr. Burrell, the hazard of omitting it, whenever blood could be made to flow, seems rather unjustifiable; for according to this return, out of a hundred patients eighty-eight were bled, and twelve not: of the former, two died, being one to forty-four; of the latter, eight, being two thirds, or nearly thirty to forty-four. It is altogether idle, therefore, to depend upon stimulants alone, and to boast of their power to subdue the disease, without active evacuants in the beginning of the curative process, as Hufslund and other writers on the Continent appear to have done, without a sufficient knowledge of the real

nature of the disease* ; if indeed, it be this species which they have undertaken to describe, of which there is great reason to doubt.

“ Of the remote cause of this extraordinary malady we know nothing. That it is an epidemic, and of a most malignant character, is unquestionable ; but whether dependent upon an intemperament of the atmosphere, or upon specific contagion, is by no means ascertained. The first was the most obvious mode of accounting for it, and that which was earliest adopted ; but by many practitioners it has been rejected, for the following reasons. The disease, instead of spreading from a centre to a circumference, or following the course of the wind, or of the sun, or obeying any other meteorological power, marched by a chain of posts often in direct opposition to all kinds of atmospheric influence, and in the immediate track of human intercourse. ‘ It prevailed,’ observes Sir Gilbert Blane, in his remarks upon Mr. Corbyn’s letter, ‘ to a degree equally violent at all seasons of the year : in regard to temperature, from 40 or 50 degrees of Fahrenheit to 90 or 100 ; in regard to moisture, during the continuance of almost incessant rain for months, to that dry state of the atmosphere which scarcely leaves a vestige of vegetation on the surface of the earth.’ To which I may add, that it often fought its way in the very teeth of the most powerful monsoons, and left untouched various districts that bordered on its career, and whose less salubrious features seemed to invite an acquaintance with it. It appeared also and vanished in all the changes of the moon, and in all states of atmospheric electricity : and at sea as well as at land. Mr. Corbyn, indeed, gives an account of its having made an attack upon the *Lascars* of an *Indiaman*, in its passage from England to the Cape of Good Hope, in 1814 ; and that too in the month of January, when the weather was intensely cold†.

“ It has, hence, by many pathologists been supposed to have been propagated by a specific contagion : and in support of such opinion they have endeavoured to show, that it appeared in no town or district where a direct communication had not been maintained with some place in which it was prevalent. In this endeavour, however, they do not seem to have been successful. Nor is it easy to reconcile the suddenness of its appearance and disappearance with the laws of contagion, so far as we are acquainted with them : a subject we shall have occasion to examine at large, when treating of fevers. Mr. Allardyce, Surgeon to his Majesty’s Thirty-fourth, informs us, that in this regiment the disease appeared on the twenty-first of September, and committed dreadful ra-

* N. Annalen. i. 404. Gazette Salulaire de Bouillon, 1787.

† Treatise on the Epidemias.

vages before night. On the twenty-fifth it abated remarkably, and in three days more entirely vanished*. In like manner, the severe attack which was experienced by the Bengal and Madras troops at Nagpore, occurred at the end of May 1818. On the tenth of June, the rains appeared with great violence, when the epidemy abated, and immediately afterwards ceased. Neither is the idea of a contagious propagation reconcileable with the escape of the great body of persons exposed to the influence of the disease, considering that, from its not being apprehended to be contagious, no means, as is usual in other cases, were employed to avoid the infection.

"The state of the atmosphere, as described by Mr. Allardyce, did not differ materially from that in Nagpore. The disease made its attack in close and sultry weather, and vanished after thunder-storms and heavy rains. But we can draw no conclusion from these phænomena; since it seems to have shown itself quite as frequently and fatally after a long succession of rain; and, as already observed, sometimes in very cold and dry weather. The remote cause, therefore, of this mysterious scourge remains yet to be ascertained, and affords further proof, if indeed proof were wanting, of our general inacquaintance with the nature and economy of epidemics.

"With the exception of the plague, there is no epidemy on record that seems to have been so strikingly marked by violence and irregularity of action, and especially by a rapid exhaustion of living power; the patient, as we have seen, often expiring within twelve hours from the attack, and sometimes sooner.

"The first characteristic feature that occurs to us on a review of the disease, is the total absence of the bile from the whole range of the alimentary canal in every case, while this fluid was as generally found in abundance in the gall-bladder: and, perhaps, the next is the turgid, and, in some instances, the ruptured state of the liver, from the quantity of blood with which it was distended. The general battery of symptoms appears, therefore, to have been opened by a spasmodic constriction of the bileducts; for without such an obstruction, we cannot account for an exclusion of all bile from the intestines. From this point, as from a centre, the spasmodic action seems to have spread in every direction, and under a clonic or intastic form to have seized upon almost every organ: preying with greater violence according to the greater degree of debility, and hence, perhaps, of irritability of the system; into which law we are to resolve it, that natives, supported by a less rich and nutritive diet than Europeans, suffered more severely, and died more frequently. The stomach and in-

* Reports communicated to the Bombay Medical Board.

testines, generally speaking, first participated in the spasm of the bile canals, and hence the griping pains, the nausea and violent commotions, which spread from the one to the other.

“ In all cases of nausea, from whatever cause, we see the brain and the surface of the body peculiarly diminished in their energy ; whence the skin, to the remotest extremities, collapses beneath a deadly chill, and the heart sinks with insupportable languor. In the ordinary course of sickness, the nausea subsides, and the general organization recovers its balance ; or it terminates in full vomiting, which excites an universal re-action. And where any such re-action occurred in the disease before us, it was hailed as a favourable changer ; and hence, the wisdom of the stimulant plan so frequently had recourse to by the medical staff for the purpose of producing a revulsion. But where this was not accomplished, the living power, feebly recruited from its fountain from the first, or not recruited at all, became exhausted in every organ apace, the strength failed, and hope gave way to despair. While the general mass of blood, thrown back by the contraction of the vessels of the surface upon the deeper and larger organs, produced effusion, congestion, and extravasation, wherever they yielded most readily ; and hence chiefly in the liver, which in hot countries is almost always in a debilitated state. In the midst of these accumulated evils, the spastic diathesis, instead of being subdued or even checked, became, by the very resistance it met with, more forcible and aggravated. Every organ successively or simultaneously submitted to its torturing cramp ; the heart was fixed, and incapable of propelling the blood through the arteries ; the muscles of respiration were incapable of expansion, the lungs were collapsed, and suffocation was threatened every moment.

“ None of the natural secretions took place : the bladder was shrivelled and empty ; the bile, while in the gall-bladder, became discoloured and dark ; there was no fluid, or only a morbid fluid in the pericardium, and the intestines were no longer lubricated with the refreshing moisture of health. But while these secretions were put a stop to, others took place in different organs from the mortal struggle of those organs themselves, and chiefly where the struggle was severest. And hence those morbid fluids, and other materials, exhibiting almost every degree of consistence, which were found in the intestinal canal, and often ejected by the mouth and anus ; varying from the nature of chyle, thrown back, perhaps, by a retrograde spasmodic action of the thoracic duct, to the nature of that mucous and unctuous matter which the intestines are sometime capable of forming even under other circumstances, and of which we shall have

occasion to treat when we enter upon the genus *Enterolithus*, or intestinal concretions.

“ I have said, that the living power during the whole of this melancholy contest seems not to have been recruited at all. The latter appears to have been the case in the Island of Ceylon, where the disease raged with even more violence than on the Indian continent ; and the patient very frequently expired in twelve or fifteen hours from its attack. A dissection of those who perished thus early in this quarter has put us into possession of some interesting facts, varying in a few particulars from those that occurred on post-obit examinations in the Island of Bombay, and which will, I trust, uphold me in making this remark. The brain was in these cases chiefly the congested organ, the liver sometimes appearing to have no congestion whatever ; and hence the inactivity produced in the brain by the nauseating state of the stomach must have been greatly augmented by oppression. Consentaneous herewith, we are told by Dr. Davy, that in some of the cases which he dissected in this region, there was a flaccidity of all the muscular parts, as in animals killed by electricity or hunted to death. There was also a tenderness of the muscular fibres ; while antecedently to death, as in many of the Bombay cases, there was no difference in the colour of the arterial and venous blood, and no instance of a buffy coat on the blood that was drawn ; which in reality was so loose and uncoagulable, that, when venesection was necessary, the vessels were opened with the greatest caution, from the difficulty of restraining the blood afterwards.

“ In all these cases there can be little doubt that the supply of the living power from the brain was spent profusely, and soon altogether exhausted : in some instances, indeed, nearly momentarily : like the effects produced upon the animal frame by a stroke of lightning, a violent blow on the stomach, or any other accident that occasions instant death, by a total and immediate discharge of the vital energy.

“ In other cases, the oppression on the brain, produced by congestion, seems to have put an end to the conflict before the living power had completely failed, and while it was still acting with irregular accumulation in various organs : for, in these, the muscles of the extremities, and even of the face and lower jaw, were observed to move in a convulsive manner, and sometimes to be drawn into tremulous knots, fifteen or even twenty minutes after death had closed the scene. So the heart of the traitor, when extracted after he has been beheaded, from a like accumulation of sensorial power has been seen to palpitate, and even to leap up for several times in succession after its removal from the pericardium.

“Commonly, however, the living principle seems to have been exhausted more generally and progressively ; and the muscles, and indeed most of the organs, freed from the tetanic power that at first constricted them, to have gradually relaxed and become flaccid : and hence, that comparative absence of pain that occurred so frequently a short time before death, with the flow of a cold sweat over the surface of the body, and of bile into the smaller intestines.

“I have thus endeavoured to follow up and explain the different symptoms of this complicated disease, many of which appear, at first sight, to be incongruous with each other, and of difficult reconciliation. And we may hence see how well calculated the plan of treatment pursued by the different medical boards was to meet them, and may trace the ground of its success. The grand objects before them were : to equalize the flow of the living power : to counteract the spastic action so common to the irritable diathesis of hot countries : to guard against the danger of congestion in the vital organs : and to restore the natural secretions of the system. The great danger of congestion was guarded against by bleeding ; spasm and irritability were opposed by powerful narcotics ; and the full and repeated doses of calomel were admirably calculated to act upon the secretions and restore them to their proper functions, and especially when united, as was occasionally the case, and perhaps, always ought to have been, with antimonials. All this was sometimes accomplished rapidly, and the disease ceased in a few hours. But if from the violence of the attack, or from any other cause, it could not be accomplished at all, such violence could not long be resisted ; and the patient in a few hours, or at the utmost in two or three days, fell a prey to its fury.

“ We may also be enabled to see, from the general history before us, why the present species of cholera, or that accompanied with general spasmodic contractions, should occur more severely in the hotter climates of India, or indeed of any other torrid region, than in the more temperate ones of Europe. Cholera is peculiarly characterised by a tendency to spastic action : but hot climates have a peculiar tendency to excite a general spastic diathesis, and to develop this diathesis in some degree or other in all diseases ; whence, more especially, the frequency of tetanus upon slight wounds of the extremities, or an exposure of them to sudden chills : and hence, from the co-operation of these two causes, the graft of a spastic disease upon a spastic temperament, the effect must be of a highly multiplied aggravation. It is well known, however, that this spastic temperament, though common to such climates, is by no means equally common to every inhabitant : and hence again

we see a predisposing cause existing in some cases, which does not exist in others, and are able to trace out something of the reason why the epidemy should not have been able to fasten upon every individual with equal ease.

“ It still remains, however, to be ascertained, besides inquiring into the nature of the remote cause, why this disease should have been so much more severe, as well as so much more frequent, within the last six or seven years, than in former periods ; as also, why an affection of the liver, or of the bile-ducts, should be capable of exciting so extensive a chain of influence on the nervous rather than on any other system.

“ Whilst revising this sheet for the press, Sir James McGregor has informed me, that the disease in the Mauritius did not appear till after the arrival of a ship on its coast from Ceylon, where the epidemy was raging ; some of the crew of which were seized with it on their passage, though all were well at the time of sailing. As a single fact, this is not sufficient to prove contagion, but, in the present uncertainty of the subject, it is a fact worth treasuring in mind.”

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.

INDO-EUROPEAN SELECTIONS.—III. *On Woden and Buddha, from the Indische Bibliothek.*

It has been supposed by many eminent scholars, that the *Woden* of the Germans, and the *Buddha* of the Hindus are the same. This seems to be however far from unquestionable, and the notion does not acquire strength from investigation. There are many considerations indeed highly unfavourable to the coincidence, and it seems to be little else than a fortuitous similarity of sound.

The worship of Woden is probably not of any great antiquity amongst the German nations : we find no mention of it in Tacitus, unless it be asserted, that when he observes, the Germans worship Mercury especially, Woden be intended, the name of the planet being attributed to the deity. There does not however appear any vestige of the doctrines and practices of the religion of Woden in his account.

On the other hand, it is established, that at the commencement of the fourth century several of the German tribes, perhaps all, were worshippers of Woden. The sort of heathenism followed by the greater number, as the Goths, Vandals, Bur-

gundians, and Franks, prior to their conversion to Christianity, is not very precisely determined; but the Lombards, Allemanni, and Saxons worshipped Woden, at a period long subsequent to the spoliation of the Roman provinces. The only indication of a uniform faith amongst these and the preceding tribes, is their agreeing in the denomination of the days of the week, including *Wodenstag* or *Wednesday*. Admitting the weight of these considerations, it follows, that the worship of Woden was a novelty, introduced at some period between the first and fourth centuries of the Christian eras. That it came from Asia, and primarily, by many intermediate stages, from India, is not improbable; but it is more likely to be a branch of Brahmanical polytheism, than a scion of the Buddha doctrine. The first detailed account we have of it, is very modern, being that of Adam of Bremen: this is the only classical authority on the subject, being derived from the reports of the Missionaries, who found heathen practices still in unrestricted currency, at *Upsala*. *Thor*, wielding a sceptre, seated on his throne in the centre, *Woden* on one side in full armour, and *Fricco* on the other with the phallic emblem. This historian identifies the two first with Jupiter and Mars, but he can find no Latin denomination for the third; neither does it seem likely that those gods represented the Hindu Triad, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva. They would more nearly resemble, if we must have Indian types, Indra, Kartikeya, and Siva. Adam of Bremen describes *Fricco* as a male deity, but it is undoubted that *Freyja* was also worshipped as a female. If these opinions are reconcilable by the various forms of the image in question, we must then identify it with Siva, Ardhanariswara, or Androgyne. But how are those emblems, the ferocious god of battle, the Phallus, and the sacrifice of beasts, and even of men, to be reconciled to the temperate and innocent tenets of the religion of Buddha? A martial race would never have adopted such doctrines. The Scandinavian sacrifice of the horse is in short the same ceremony, as the rite distinguished above all others in the Brahmanical code, the *Asvamedha*.

If we examine the question etymologically, we must first determine to which language the word belongs. The Sanscrit word *Buddha* means a sage; it is the past participle of the root *Budh*, to know, to wake. The foreign origin of objects of

worship would appear necessarily to involve foreign, unknown names for them; but the names of two of the Gothic deities are pure German. *Thor* was called in Germany *Thunaer* or *Donner*, whence even now *Donnerstag* and *Thorstag*, or Thursday—not the day of Thunder, but of the God of Thunder, and the planet Jupiter. *Freja*, whence *Freytag*, Friday, signified love. Gothic, *Frijon*, Amare; at present *Freyen*, to fall in love. *Fricco*, which is perhaps only a hard pronunciation, may be traced in the Gothic *Frikai*, cupidi; whence again our *Frech*, lascivious. These names, it is evident, were less those of mythological personages, than appellations expressive of the character of the divinities. The case was the same with Woden. Adam of Bremen gives us the import of this word. *Woden*, id est Furor, bella regit: so the Gothic, *Wods*, furore correptus. Anglo-saxon *Wod*, rabidus; whence the English *wood* or *wud*, wild, mad; and the German *wuth*, furious; *wuthen*, to be furious or mad, to rage. In the Legend of St. Columbanus this deity is called *Wotant*, as if it were the participle. These denominations accord well enough with the martial divinity of the old Germans, but Woden and Buddha are not more alike in character, than wildness and wisdom.

Scandinavian antiquaries maintain, that *Odin*, not Woden, is the original name of the deity, and that which he brought with him from Asia*. In that case, it is true, the conclusion founded on the preceding etymology, the connexion between Woden and Wod, fury or furious, falls to the ground: however we should get rid of Buddha at the same time.

The form *Odin* is very recent. Adam of Bremen calls the idol, then at Upsala, *Wodan*. Saxo Grammaticus appears to have been the first, in whose writings *Odin* (*Othinus*) occurs. The *Edda* may be as ancient as any one pleases, but it is agreed that it was not committed to writing, till some time after the commencement of the Christian era; and it is clear, that as long as it was unwritten, as long as it was only orally preserved, the words must have been liable to various modifications, in different countries, arising out of peculiarity of enunciation. The difference between *Wodan*, pronounced by the Saxons *Woden*, and *Odin*, consists in one of these national peculiarities; the

* Col. Vallancey derives it from *Aodan*, the Sun.

Scandinavian languages constantly rejecting an initial *w*, as in *orm* for *warm*, *ord* for *wort*, &c.

It has been conjectured by Frederick Schlegel, that the Saxons, besides Wodan, had a famous hero, named Ote or Odin, whom they worshipped as a deity. There is no doubt, that amongst the worshippers of Wodan, nothing was more common than for the appellation of the divinity to be assumed by their martial princes. There are numerous proofs of this, one of which is very celebrated. The Wodenings, or kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain, were all descended from Woden, a king of that name, and a real historical character. He was the great-great-grandfather of Hengist and Horsa, and must therefore have lived about the beginning of the fourth century; there is no trace of his deification, and his name is always read Woden, in Bede, and the Saxon Chronicle. The opinion adverted to, was founded upon the following formula of abjuration, adopted by St. Boniface for his converts, at a Synod in 742.

“End ec forsacho allom Diaboles vuercum, end vuordum Thunaet, ende Vuoden end Saxn-Ote, ende allem them unholdum, the hira genotas sint.”

We have here, however, probably two misreadings, or possibly, errors of the copyist. The third member of the Triad, Freya, is omitted, an omission not likely to have occurred in the solemn abjuration of a system, of which that divinity was so important a member. In the second place the form Saxn-Ote is contrary to all grammatical rule: Saxn should be the genitive case of the plural, but that is properly Saxono. As it stands at present, the passage is void of meaning. It should be preferably read Sax-Mote, (Anglo-saxon Mot, conventus, concilium; folc-mot, populi consessus), and then alludes to the meetings of the people, which were considered as heathen festivals.

These observations on the difference between Woden and Buddha are decisive of the question, as far as Odin the Scandinavian demigod is concerned. It is usually admitted, however, that Odin, who was a mortal monarch, assumed the name of a deity already worshipped by the natives of the north. He at the same time introduced the mythological innovations which formed the characteristic features of the Gothic faith. If there-

fore any affinity existed between the two religions, it must refer to a period antecedent to that at which, according to Schlegel, the paganism of the Gothic tribes was formed into a national worship. It may be fairly questioned, indeed, whether the superstitions that preceded the adoration of Odin in Europe were of a Bauddha character, as it would be difficult to reconcile the human sacrifices of the Druids with the scrupulous regard for life, which is one of the chief tenets of the Bauddha religion. On the other hand, there are some coincidences which it is very difficult to dispose of; that of the name of the week for instance. Why should this be so universally the day of Budha, Woden, and Mercury, if there were not something in common to these three divinities? It must be observed, however, that this agreement does not involve, as a necessary consequence, a relation between the religion of *Buddha* and that of our ancestors. *Budh-bar* in fact is so named, not from *Buddha* the founder of a new religion, but from *Budha* the planet Mercury, who is considered by the Hindus as quite distinct from the legislator. The root of both words is the same, but the form differs; the first being written necessarily with two *Ds*, the second with but one. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the affinity, admitting it to exist, between Budha and Woden, has nothing to do with the identity of religious belief.

3. Notice of the Countries of *Kanduz* and *Badakhshan*.

Our knowledge of the countries, which lie immediately to the north of the Hindu Koh, is singularly defective. *Pinkerton* justly calls the geography of independent Tartary, a disgrace to modern science, and little has been done, since his publication to retrieve its character. The travels of Mr. *Moorcroft* will probably contribute, to efface this reproach in an eminent degree; and the Russians, it appears, have on their part undertaken to extend their acquaintance, and influence in the countries in question. It is to be expected, therefore, that they will be soon more intimately known, than they have hitherto been.

The enquiries of Mr. *Moorcroft* have been prosecuted in the eastern portion of this *Terra incognita*, in *Ladakh* and *Little Thibet*; and have accordingly been bounded to the west by the *Behur Tag*, or *Beloor Taugh*, the cloudy mountains, the lofty

range, running off from the Hindu Koh nearly due north, and separating eastern from western Turkistan. On the same side, but more to the north, the Russians have long since penetrated; and their merchants carry on an extensive intercourse with Yarkand. It is only of late, that they have made approaches along the west of the Belur Tag into great Bucharia, having crossed the Sihon to Khokand, under Mr. Nazaroff in 1813 and 14, and subsequently advanced to Samarcand. An account of the former expedition, and a brief notice of the latter, occur in the last number of the *Quarterly Review* (No. 53, July 1822;) but it must be confessed, that the analysis thus exhibited is far from satisfactory; and it would appear from the *Review*, that Nazaroff's opportunities of observation were much restricted, by the jealousy of the natives, that he was not very competent to communicate extensively with them, and that his information was either misunderstood, or not very authentic. Thus he states, that the Sultan of Khokand is named Valliami, and that although yet a young, he has been a successful conqueror, and has extended his authority over the countries, about the sources of the Sihon or Oxus, to the Belur Tag, on the west, and the Hindu Koh on the south. The name of the Amir of Khokand, however, according to native information, is Amir Beg—his hereditary title is Wali Niemi, Lord of bounties, a common oriental epithet, converted by the Russian envoy into an individual appellation; and, although he has made some predatory incursions in his neighbourhood, and carried off captives and cattle from Bokhara, he has not even reduced that state to subjection, and much less has he extended his sovereignty to the south and west, as stated by Nazaroff. The countries to which his dominion has been thus gratuitously transferred, are so little familiar to us, that even a brief and unsatisfactory notice of them, gathered chiefly from oral communication with some natives of Bokhara and Badakhshan, may not be unacceptable to our readers.

The tract which is bounded on the east by the Belur Tag and Keratagin, on the north by the Pamar mountains, on the south by the Hindu Koh, is completely separated on these three sides from the neighbouring region, except by difficult passes through the natural barrier; on the west side it is open, and continuous with the plains of Balkh and its dependencies. Its

greatest length from east to west is about 400 miles; and greatest breadth from north to south about 250. It is however of an irregular form, according to the directions of the different mountainous chains, between and amongst which it lies.

The region thus situated appears to have been designated collectively by Asiatic geographers as Tokharestan. As a dependancy of Balkh it was included within the kingdom of Khorasan, and as part of the Mogul sovereignty it was regarded as a portion of Turkestan. Originally it was part of the Bactrian empire, and the traces of this character still found there afford a curious specimen of traditional tenacity. Marco Polo, who is perhaps the last and almost the only European by whom these countries have been personally visited, states, that Badakhshan is governed by princes in hereditary succession, who are all descended from Alexander by the daughter of Darius. The author of the *Tazkireh Hefz Aklim* observes, that the last independant prince of Badakhshan, Sultan Mohammed, who was killed by Abau Said the great grandson of Timur, was a lineal descendant of Secander Filikus; and Lieut. Macartney has remarked, that the king of Derwaz claims descent from Alexander the Great; and his pretensions are admitted by his neighbours. (Elphinstone, 628.)

Tokharestan, after being partly held by the descendants of Janghez Khan, was finally subdued by the posterity of Timur. It has subsequently shared the fate of the other possessions of the same race, and is now parcelled out amongst a number of petty princes and wandering tribes, who all however profess, it is said, obedience to two Princes, whose sovereignty accordingly separates the tract into two main portions; the easternmost of which is Badakhshan, and the more western one *Kadghan*, the Kuttaguns of Elphinstone's map. According to the last advices, however, there appeared a probability of the whole tract becoming united under one master; as in 1820 Shah Murad, the son of the Emir of Kanduz, subdued Badakhshan, as well as other districts in that vicinity. Whether he has ever since held the countries then subjugated, has not been ascertained. We may consider the divisions separately, as they subsisted independantly for a considerable period, and possibly are not yet combined by any very durable connexion.

Kadghan is subdivided into two portions, the southernmost of which is *Kanduz*, and the most northerly *Khatlan* or *Khotlan*, the latter of which formerly gave its name to the whole country. At present the capital is *Kanduz*, the residence of the *Emir Haider*, himself a military adventurer, whose sovereignty was the reward of his enterprise and valour. The city stands on the *Aksera* river, a stream which rises in the *Beloor Tag*, and runs nearly due west. Before it reaches the capital, it receives the *Bangi*, a river from the south. At a short distance beyond *Kanduz*, at the town of *Aksera*, it is joined by the *Ghuri*, which rises in the *Hindu Koh*, and running northwards, separates *Kanduz* from *Dera Yusef*, and *Khalum*, on the west: the united rivers then join the *Sihon* at *Khobad*, a short distance to the west of *Aksera*. These streams render *Kanduz*, notwithstanding it is a mountainous and rugged tract, eminently fertile.

The chief places dependant on *Kanduz* are the following: *Talikan*, a town and district of which the first boasts some historical antiquity: it lies to the east of the capital. South of this is a considerable division called *Inderab*, one of *Shah Murad's* conquests from the state of *Cabul*. On the north-east of the capital is *Ashkamash*, the city which probably *Marco Polo* designates by *Scassem* or *Echasem*. *Marsden*, indeed, conjectures the *Kishmabad* of *Elphinstone* to be the place so called; but the slightest investigation of the line of route, and time of travelling, should have shewn the inaccuracy of such an identification; *Kishmabad* lying very far out of *Marco Polo's* track, whilst *Ashkamash* is precisely in it. The place in fact must have been either this city or *Aksera*, which is in the same direction, and was formerly the capital of the province. An extensive division of *Kanduz*, north of the *Aksera* river, is called *Arheng* or *Hezret Imam*.

The northern portion of *Kadghan*, called *Khotlan*, lies on the north of the *Sihon*, and besides the chief city of the same name has the following places, *Baljiwan*, *Kurghan Tiga*, *Khavaleng* and *Siyad*. The range of mountains which separates *Khotlan* from *Hisar* gives rise on its eastern face to the *Surkhab* river, and on its western to the *Waksha* or *Kafir Nihan* river: they both fall into the *Sihon*. *Khotlan* has been always famous for its breed of horses, and formerly exported them in considerable numbers. According to the author of the *Neshk al Izhar*, the

race had not its equal in all the world. The mountains abound with walnut and pistachio trees.

The country of Badakhshan extends nearly 150 miles from south to north, from Jerem to Derwaz ; and about twice that distance from east to west : but its breadth is irregular. It is a mountainous country, and the mountains contain many mines of rubies and the Lapis Lazuli. The chief ruby mines are near Jerem. They are dug out of the ground. The mines are dug usually about 20 cubits—their depth never exceeds 100 cubits—they are worked once a year only, at fixed seasons appointed by the king, and by persons whom he sends for that purpose, and places under a strict guard. The produce of the mines is still, as was the case in Marco Polo's day, the property of the king. The more valuable stones he retains, whilst the ordinary sorts are sold to the merchants of Yarkand, Tashcand, and Chin. The Badakhshan ruby is of the sort called Balass or Balay, the rose-red ruby. The Lapis Lazuli is found in the mountains near Habab. The miners are let down a chasm in a cage by an iron chain : when at the proper depth they cut the pieces of rock, with which they fill a basket ; and being drawn up, sort the stones.

The capital of Badakhshan is Fyzabad, placed by Lieut. Macartney (Elphinstone's Caubul, Appendix,) in latitude 36° 10' and longitude 69° 16' East. It is the residence of the king, Mirza Abdul Ghafur Shah, the son of Mohammed Shah. He has a force of matchlock men, and a guard of Turcomans, who wear iron armour.

Other principal cities are *Chatrar*, governed by Shah Kator, who besides his own revenues levies the *Jeziyeh*, or religious tributes, from the *Siahposh* kafirs ; Jerem governed by *Kerkali*, and Derwaz, which is a strongly fortified town upon the frontier.

The country is well peopled, and has numerous villages, besides many migratory hordes (*Usbek* and *Kipchak Tartars*), who dwell in tents:— a hardy race, who live chiefly on horseflesh, and who, traversing the deserts for many thousand *Fursukhs*, commit depredations on the countries of *Rus* and *Chin*. The horses of Badakhshan are described as hardy and sure-footed. According to Marco Polo, a short time previous to his visit, the posterity of *Bucephalus* were to be found in the country.

Many parts of Badakhshan, but particularly in the neighbourhood of Fyzabad, abound with delicious fruits. The following are the most plentiful ; peaches, apricots, apples, pears, pomegranates, plums, grapes, figs, melons of many kinds, almonds, walnuts, and pistaches.

—♦—

4. *Hindu Fiction, and the Fables of PILPAY, or PANCHOPAKHYAN of Vishnu Serma.*

“ As the active world is inferior to the rational soul, so Fiction gives to mankind what History denies ; and in some measure satisfies the mind with shadows, when it cannot enjoy the substance.”—*Lord Bacon.*

What the profound observer, quoted above, pronounced generally of fiction, is peculiarly pertinent, when applied to the Hindus. The history of their progress, in the arts of civilised life, is so clouded by mythology, and overcast by time, that our efforts to penetrate the obscurity have been hitherto of little avail. As the mind, therefore, has little substantial gratification to expect, from this branch of intellectual enjoyment, it may be permitted to indulge in the shadows, that are abundantly presented ; and dwell with more interest, than the subject would otherwise excite, on the copious materials, afforded by the mass of Hindu fable within its reach.

The elucidation, which such an enquiry promises to afford of the past manners of the Hindus, before they were metamorphosed, and degraded by the influence of foreign subjugation, constitutes an advantage, of more than imaginary value. We see what they were more distinctly, than through the medium of any general description ; and can trust to their own pictures of themselves, more confidently, than to any crude, and imperfect exhibitions, delineated from present experience, or circumscribed research. In this point of view, therefore, Hindu fable becomes a valuable accession to real knowledge ; and serviceably supplies that want of sober history, which all Oriental enquirers have such perpetual occasion to lament.

It is not only with respect to themselves, however, that the fictions of the Hindus are calculated to add to our stock of knowledge ; and the influence which they have exercised on the state of manners in Europe, will only be duly appreciated, when we shall be better acquainted with the extent of the

obligations, which we owe them. By whatever channel they may have been conveyed to the west, the Oriental origin of most of the tales, which first roused the inventive faculties of our ancestors, is universally admitted ; and the advocates of the Gothic or Arabic origin of romance, agree in referring its birth-place to the east. The most unquestionable evidence of origin in this long contested point, would have been obtainable undoubtedly, by reference to the literature of the countries, whence it was argued, that the fictions emanated : but in Gothic or Norman romance we find nothing earlier, than the twelfth century ; the greater number of the chivalric romances were not written earlier, than the course of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries ; and the Arabian Night's Entertainments were probably not completed earlier than the fifteenth. The manners of both nations were also adverse, at more advanced dates, to the fabrication of narratives of social intrigues and adventures ; and with the exception of the work, last named, afford no specimens of such compositions, as were afterwards celebrated in the west, as *Novelle* and *Fabliaux*—the contests of the candidates for Valhalla, and the predatory exploits of Antar, whilst they breathe a very analogous spirit, are utterly distinct from the *Lays* of the *Trouveurs*, the tales of *Sheherzade*, the *Novellieri* of *Bandello*, the *Decameron* of *Boccaccio*, or the *Heptameron* of *Queen Marguerite*. It is quite clear, therefore, that whatever influence the Runic Rhymes may have had upon chivalric romance, or whatever share the Spanish Arabs may have borne, in communicating Oriental scenery and magic to Europe, neither the Arabic, nor the Gothic nations, are to be regarded, as the inventors of domestic fiction, or the romance of peaceable society.

The transmission of Oriental fabling must have come by way of Persia ; as no direct communication with India existed, at the period, when western letters revived. This is as conformable to history, as to geography. It is now too late to enquire, whether we are to consider Persia, as the birth-place of fictitious narrative ; for if such narrative was cultivated there, it must have been clad in the Pehlevi language, and both body and dress are irrecoverably lost. We must, therefore, be content to extend our research farther east, and enquire what the Hindus still possess, or have possessed, which may be regarded, as giving

them a claim, to be considered, as the inventors of fabulous, and fictitious narrative. We shall find, that those claims are abundantly supported.

The oldest collection of Fables, and Tales—for it differs from the apologues of Esop and Phædrus, in an admixture of narrative—is the work, generally known under the title of the Fables of Bidpai, or Pilpay. The history of this work is not more curious in itself, than in the success, with which it has been investigated. Its original, the *Hitopadesa*, was first noticed by Sir William Jones; it was afterwards translated by him, and by Mr. Wilkins;—an edition of the original text was subsequently published by Mr. Colebrooke, who has given a preliminary account of its adventures. A similar account was published by Mr. Weber, in his introduction to the Tales of the East; by Mr. Dunlop, in his History of Fiction, and more recently by the late Captain Roebuck, in the introduction to his edition of the Hindustani version of the *Khired Afroz*.—Finally, the Baron De Sacy has prefixed to his edition of the Arabic version, the *Kalila Dumna*, an account more full, and accurate, than any of his predecessors; and we shall, therefore, follow his authority, in the description of the various steps, by which the Fables of *Vishnu Serma* have been naturalised, in almost every region of the globe.

The Indian origin of the *Kalila wa Damna* is affirmed by all its earliest translators. They agree in relating, that the original work was brought, with other books, from India by Barzouyeh, a Physician in the reign of Noushirwan; and that it was translated into Pehlevi, by order of that monarch. According to some accounts, the translation was made by Buzerchamihr, the minister of the king; but it seems more probable, that it was translated by Barzouyeh, who, by more than one previous journey to India, had acquired a knowledge of the Sanscrit language. Some accounts assert, that Barzouyeh was sent to India by the monarch, to procure the work in question; but in the Latin translation of a Hebrew version, and in an old Spanish translation, Barzouyeh is represented, as visiting India, in quest of a drug of power, to reanimate the dead; and obtained this work, which was in fact the medicament alluded to, and allegorically described. The Arabic and Greek versions so far concur, in this statement, that they notice two expeditions, made by Barzouyeh to

India ; one for the purpose of procuring medicaments and herbs, and the other, for obtaining specimens of the literature of the Hindus.

Besides the satisfactory nature of this testimony, as proving, that the transfer of this Hindu book to the Pehlevi language, arose from no sudden, and unaccountable whim, in the Persian monarch, but from a repeated intercourse with India, and consequent opportunity of estimating the probable value of Hindu literature, and science, there is another circumstance, connected with the transaction, of such singular interest, that its resting on rather insufficient authority is much to be regretted. The Catalogue of Syriac books, prepared by the Patriarch Ebed Jesu, in noticing the Syriac version of the Kalila and Dumna, asserts that it was translated from the Indian language, by Boud Periodeutes, a writer, who had composed many works, especially against the Manichean, and Maronite sects. According to Assemani, Bud or Buddah, Periodeutes, (which means, he adds, *Presbyter, circulator, seu visitator*,) lived about the year 510. His authority for this, however, does not appear ; and the Syriac version of the Kalila and Dumna is possibly now not in existence. Mons. De Sacy questions the assertion of the translation into Syriac being made, by a Christian monk, so precisely at the period, when the Pehlevi version was made by Barzouyeh : and as Ebed Jesu does not say, that the translation was into Syriac, imagines it might have been the Pehlevi version, which should be ascribed to him. In that case, he concludes, Bud and Barzouyeh might have been the same individual, a native of India, converted to Christianity, and adopting a new appellation, upon taking up his residence in Persia. Bud, or Buddas, is evidently a Hindu name, and Periodeutes has a very Indian aspect. The ordinary term for the vagrancy of a religious mendicant is, in Sanscrit, *Parayatana*, from *peri* about and *atana* roaming ; and *Pery-ataca* is a person, who follows that life. Periodeutes may, therefore, mean no more, than *circulator*, or *visitor* ; and the *Presbyter* be a gratuitous addition of Assemani, or his authority. The sentiments which Barzouyeh in the fourth chapter of the Arabic translation, is supposed to utter, on the vanity of the world, and the excellency of austerity and religious mortification, are quite compatible with those, of either a Christian monk, or a Bauddha

ascetic, and tend to confirm his Indian origin. At the same time he is made, in the same chapter, to describe himself, as the son of a Soldier, by a woman of the Magian order ; so that if his Arabic or Pehlevi biographer be correct, his Indian descent becomes, if not doubtful, at least remote. Whatever conclusion we may draw, however, on this particular point, the different circumstances leave little doubt, that in the early centuries of our era, a religious, as well as a literary intercourse, existed between India and Persia.

Notwithstanding the positive assertion of the earliest translation, and the discovery of the Fables of Pilpay in their Sanscrit form, the sceptical criticism of some writers has started doubts about the origin of the work, arising from varieties in the arrangement of the Hitopadesa, and the Arabic and Persian translations. As far as the Hitopadesa is concerned, the point may be conceded ; as the compiler of that work declares, he composed it from other collections, some of which may, therefore, have been carried to Persia. One of the collections is specified, as the *Pancha Tantra*, a work very generally procurable in India, though more usually styled the *Panchopakhyan*. This corresponds with the Arabic translation more closely, than the Hitopadesa ; but actual identity, is not to be expected, not even in the copies of the Panchopakhyan itself, as in compilations of this description, both Hindu and Mohammedan writers have always assumed the privilege of remodelling, curtailng, omitting, or inserting, according to their fancy : the frame work and the principal details, however, being faithfully followed, are quite sufficient to establish the common source of the composition. To set all doubts at rest, in the case, we have, however, only to refer to internal evidence, to be satisfied, that the Kalila and Damna is of Hindu origin.

In the first place, no traces are to be detected in the work of the Magian religion, of the enmity of Ormuzd and Ahriman—of the ancient historical, and mythological religion of the Persians—of the attributes and functions of the Amshaspends, Yezeds, the Zendavesta or its author. In the Arabic and earliest translations, there is no mention of Cayumers, Taimuras, Jemsbid, or Zerdusht. The symbolical animals, described in the books of Zoroaster, and still visible on the monuments of Iran, were all unknown to the author of the collection.

On the other hand, the vestiges of Hinduism, although probably modified, and impaired in the Pehlevi version, are of frequent occurrence. Such are the constant notices of religious mendicants ; the malediction of a snake by an ascetic ; the Hindu names of animals, as Damna or Damanaca ; Shanzebeh or Sanjivaka, the *Atawi* and *Tittibha*, Indian birds, and the perpetual mention of Brahmans.

It is no objection, that Vishnu, Crishna, the Avatars and other mythological personages, are not alluded to. The Arabic version is written in a simple style, without any display of erudition, in which it very probably follows the character of the original. It is also very likely, that the Mohammedan translators purposely omitted all allusions to the idolatry of the Hindus. To these remarks we may add, that the original text of the *Hitopadesa*, is evidently the composition of a Saiva writer, and that it was no doubt written long before the prevalence of many of those forms of the Hindu faith, which are now in highest repute. Mons. de Sacy concludes from these circumstances, that every principle of sound criticism secures to India the honour of having given birth to this collection of apologues, which still enjoys the admiration of India and of Europe.

Of the Pehlevi Translation.

There is no reason to question the translation of the Hindu text into Pehlevi, in the reign of Noushirwan, to whom the work was conveyed from India. The work has been attributed to Buzerchemihr ; but it seems more justly ascribable to Barzouyeh, by whom the original, and other similar works were brought, and presented to the monarch. According to the *Shah Nama*, and the different prolegomena of the *Kalila* and *Damna*, Buzerchemihr's share of the work was only the introductory chapter, in which Barzouyeh is described, as giving an account of himself, his family, and his adventures, up to the period of his Indian journey. The addition of this preliminary chapter by the hand of the minister was the only reward, that Barzouyeh solicited of the monarch, considering this the most favourable expedient for the perpetuation of his own celebrity. The Pehlevi translation has shared the fate of the other productions of Pehlevi literature, and fallen a sacrifice to Muselman intolerance. D' Herbelot has been mistaken, in identifying

the *Jawidan Khird*, or eternal wisdom, attributed to Hosheng, with the *Humayun Nama*, the title of the Turkish translation of the *Kalila and Damna*. The *Jawidan Khird* bears no affinity to the latter.

The Arabic Translation.

The author of the first Arabic translation from the Pehlevi was *Abdalla*, the son of *Al Mokaffa*, not *Al Mohanna*, as has been sometimes inaccurately asserted. His proper name was *Rozbeh*; he was a native of Persia, and educated in the Magian religion. His father *Dadouyeh* was collector of customs for *Irak*, and *Pars*, under *Hejaj Beni Yusef*; and was punished for his extortions. The torments he underwent produced a contraction of one of his hands, whence he got the name *Mokaffa*, from *Takaffa* to contract. His son *Abdallah* attached himself to the service of *Isa-ben-Ali*, the paternal uncle of the two first Khalifs of the house of *Abbas*, *Seffah* and *Mansur*; and at the instance of his patron he abjured the Magian, and adopted the Mohammedan religion. In the dissensions, that ensued between *Mansur* and his uncles, *Abdallah*, who had provoked the Khalif's wrath, fell into the hands of *Sufiyan*, governor of *Basra*, and was put to death in a cruel manner. This event took place in the year of the *Hijra* 139, A. D. 757. *Suliman*, the uncle of *Mansur* and patron of *Abdalla*, who endeavoured, although in vain, to revenge his death, died himself in 142; consequently the author of the *Shah Nama* was mistaken, in making, as he has done, *Abdallah* contemporary with *Mamun*, as that Khalif did not commence his reign till 198 *Hij*. *Abdallah* translated several other Pehlevi works, particularly a considerable part, or the whole, of a history of the ancient Persians, which furnished *Firdosi*, with materials for his poem. A preliminary chapter, explaining the purpose of the work, and the benefits to be derived from its perusal, may be considered as an addition made by *Abdallah*, to the Pehlevi original. The Arabic work of *Abdallah* presents, in different manuscripts, many variations, some of which are no doubt attributable to later hands. The verification of these additions is in part practicable, by comparing the copies, not only with each other, but with the Greek translation of *Simeon Seth*, made in 1080, and the Persian translation of *Nasrallah*. With these and other translations, and by comparing six or seven different manuscripts, *Mon. De Sacy* has endeavour-

ed to re-establish the text of Abdallah, in the edition of the Kalila and Damna, published at Paris in 1816. The learning and industry of the editor are too well known, to leave any doubt of the success, which has attended his undertaking.

It does not appear, that there are any other Arabic translations of Kalila and Damna, than the work of Abdallah Ben Mokaffa. The Arabic translation, attributed to the reign of Mamun, as far as considered as his work, and the first version from the Pehlevi, is undoubtedly a nonentity ; nor is there reason to suppose, that any other Arabic version is intended. The error seems to have originated, in the composition of a work, on a plan similar to that of the Kalila and Damna, by Sahel Ben Haroun, and denominated Thaleba wa Afra. This was composed for the Khalif Mamun, about the same time that Kalila was put into verse for Yahya, the son of Jaffer the Bermekide, by a writer named by some authorities Sahel the son of Navbakht, by others Abd-al Hamid or Aban ben Abd-al Hamid Lahiki. There exists another metrical version of the work by Abd-al Momin, ben Hassan. It is entitled, Durr al Hukm fi misal al Hind, wa al Ajem, Pearls of Precepts, or Fables of India and Persia. The work is rare, and the author in other respects unknown. Finally, it appears from a questionable passage of Haji Khalifa, that the Arabic translation of Abdallah underwent some revision and alteration, in the reign of the Khalif, *Mehdi*, Hij. 165. This was effected for Yahya son of Kheled the Bermekide, by a writer named Ali, with the cognomen Ahouni, Ahwani or Ahwazi. The fact of the revision is, however, doubtful, as the passage has evidently undergone some perversion or modification.

The Greek Translation.

Simeon Seth, or rather Simeon, the son of Seth, was the author of several works, in the reign of Michael Ducas, Nicephoras Botoniates and Alexis Comnenes, or towards the close of the eleventh century. His translation of the Kalila and Damna from the Arabic, was made apparently by order of Alexis, who ascended the throne of Constantinople in 1081. The Greek text, with a Latin translation, was published at Berlin in 1697, by Sebastian Godef. Starck, under the title of Specimen Sapientiae Indorum veterum, i. e. Liber Ethnopoliticus perve-

tustus, dictus Arabice *كليله ودمنه* Græc. *Στεφανιτης και 'Ιχνηλατης*. A Latin version of the Greek was prepared by P. Possin, and published by him, at the end of the first volume of Pachymer, under the first of the above titles. The Prolegomena, consisting of the account of Barzouyeh's mission, the reasons which induced Abdallah to translate the Pehlevi work into Arabic, and the life of Burzouyeh, attributed to Buzerchemihr, was not published by Starck, not being found in the Hamburgh manuscript, which he followed. They were subsequently printed at Upsal, in 1780, by P. Fab. Aurivillius, or rather by J. Floder; but they are not complete. Simcon has introduced into his translation, several sentences from Greek authors, and the Holy Scriptures; and has changed many of the names, as in the translation of *Kalila* and *Damna* into *Stephanites* and *Iknelates*: the first of which was probably suggested to him, by the similarity of *Kalila* to *Iklil* a crown; and the second, which signifies an investigator, or tracer, by the affinity of *Damna* to the Arabic *Dimn*, explained in the *Kamus*, traces of mansions and men. He has also added the apologue of the king of the Rats, Troglodytes, and his three ministers Turophagos, Kreoboros and Othonophagos—an apologue, which is to be found in some copies of the Arabic work, but of which no vestige exists in the Hebrew or Persian translations, or in the Latin version of Raymond of Bezieres.

Hebrew Translation.

The Hebrew version of the *Kalila* and *Damna* is attributed to a Rabbi, named Joel, on the authority of Doni, whose work, the same in fact as the *Kalila* and *Damna*, entitled *La Filosofia Morale Tratta de' molti antichi scrittori*, was printed in 1552. It does not appear on what authority he rested this attribution, nor is Joel known by any other works. The Hebrew translation, however, whether by him, or any other hand, was made long before Doni, as it was translated into Latin, by John of Capua, probably between 1262 and 1270; and this again into Spanish, which translation was printed at Burgos in 1498. The Hebrew translation, through the medium of John of Capua's version, was the main source, by which the *Kalila* and *Damna* was rendered into the languages of modern Europe.

In the translation of John of Capua, following probably his Hebrew original, the king and his minister, who are named

Dabshelim, and Bidpai, in the Arabic, are denominated Disles, and Sendebār. This mutation is ascribed by Mons. De Sacy, (*Notices des manuscrits*, Tome ix.) to the insertion of the names in the manuscript, without diacritic points, by which Dabselim might easily be read Dislem دس لسم and Bidpai بد پای

be converted into سند پای Sendebai. The alteration would have been of no importance, if it had not been the occasion of some perplexity, and had not led to the identification of the *Kalila and Dumna* with a different work, called the *Parables of Sendibar*. Thus in Ellis's *Metrical Romances*, vol. iii. p. 5, mention is made of a MS. copy of the *Parables* in the British Museum, with an anonymous note, stating, that "the book had been translated out of the Indian Language into Arabic and Persian, and from thence into Hebrew by Rabbi Joel." The *Parables of Sendebār*, however, is in fact the same, as the Greek Romance, denominated *Syntipas the Philosopher*, or the *Seven Wise Masters*—the real origin of which is not yet satisfactorily established. A particular account of the Hebrew translation, and the ninth Chapter of the text, from a MS. in the Royal Library in Paris, have been given by Mons. De Sacy in the volume of the *Notices* already referred to.

Syriac Translation.

Of this no copy has been found, and its existence rests upon the authority of Ebed Jesu in his catalogue of Syriac books. The only interesting peculiarities of his notice, as affecting the author of the Pehlevi translation, we have already adverted to.

Persian Translations.

The oldest Persian translation was made, it is stated, in the *Shah Nama*, by order of Abulfazl Belghami, minister of the Emir Nasr, the son of Ahmed, who died Hij. 331. There are some reasons to suppose, however, that this work, if ever undertaken, was not completed; but another version by the Poet *Rudeki*, prepared under the patronage of the same Prince, is often alluded to by Firdosi, and other authors—Several other versions were made between this date, and the oldest Persian translation now met with—that of Abulmali Nasrallah.

Nasrallah flourished at the court of Behram Shah, the Ghiznavide prince, and undertook to translate the work of Abdallah, about 515 Hij. under the patronage of that sovereign. His

work is by no means a close translation of the Arabic, being written in an inflated metaphorical style, and comprising copious additions in the descriptive, rhetorical, and moral passages. A description and specimen of the version are published in the tenth volume of the *Notices Des Manuscrits*.

The efforts of Nasrallah, to embellish his composition, had the unlucky effect of repressing the desire of its perusal; and to render it more readable it was new modelled, about four centuries afterwards, by Husein Vaez, surnamed Kashefi. This author was patronised by the minister of Sultan Abulghazi Khan, named Shaik Nizam ad doulet wa addin, Ahmed Soheili; and in honour of his patron he denominated his work *Anwari Soheili*, *Canopic Luminaries*, comparing the Emir to the star Canopus—a simile, growing out of a pun, and so far appropriate, that the ascension of the star is supposed to prognosticate happiness and power. The *Anwari Soheili* is well known, and universally admired as a model of elegant Persian. It was not a new translation, but a modification of Nasrallah's work, being further embellished by poetical quotation. Husain Vaez has also altered and suppressed many things, in his original, and has substituted for the prolegomena of Abdallah, a new introduction of his own. An edition of the *Anwari Soheili* was printed in Calcutta, for the use of the College, in 1805.

The author of the *Anwari Soheili* underwent the fate of his predecessor, and his work was revised and remodelled in the reign of Akber, by the celebrated Abulfazl. The objects were the same; the simplification of the style, and the rendering of the work more generally intelligible. Abulfazl also restored the introductory chapters of Abdallah; at the same time retaining the new introduction composed by Husain Vaez. The work of Abulfazl is denominated the *Ayar Danish*, and is equally well known, as the *Anwari Soheili*, although it has not supplanted, nor rivalled the latter, in popular estimation, in India.

Other Oriental Translations.

The *Anwari Soheili*, which was written about the commencement of the 10th century of the Hijra, was rendered into Turkish about the middle of the same. It was translated by Ali Chelebi, a professor of the college at Andrianople, in the reign of Othman Soliman 1st; and being dedicated to the emperor, was denominated, in compliment to him, *Humayun Nama*, *The Imperial Record*. The work was executed with much judgment,

and fidelity ; but it retains so much of the original, that a knowledge of Arabic and Persian is more necessary, than that of Turkish, for its perusal. According to Haji Khalifa, there is apparently a Tartaric translation of the *Kalila and Damna*. The *Hitopadesa* exists in most of the vernacular dialects of Hindustan, and according to the authority of Dr. Leyden, in Malay. The Mahratta and Bengali versions have been printed at Serampore, and the Hindustani translation of the *Ayar Danish*, entitled the *Khird Afroz*, was published in Calcutta, under the superintendence of the late Captain Roebuck. Besides these, there is a Persian translation of the Sanscrit text, the *Moferrih Alkalub*, of which Mons. De Sacy has given an account in the tenth volume of the *Notices des Manuscrits* ; and the Hindustani work, entitled *Akhlaki Hindi*, is derived chiefly from the same original.

Translations of the European Languages.

The Latin translation of John of Capua has already been adverted to, and seems to have been the chief source of the translations into the languages of modern Europe : it is denominated *Directorium humanæ vitæ*. Besides this, however, there was an ancient Spanish translation, made from another Latin version from the Arabic ; and from this again another Latin translation was made by Raymond of Beizenes in 1313, by order of Jeanne of Navarre, the queen of Philip the Handsome.

The old Spanish translation, *El libro de Calila e Dimna*, of which a manuscript exists in the Library of the Escorial, was prepared, it is said, by order of the Infant Alphonso, the son of Ferdinand. The date of the work, however, 1299 of the Spanish era, corresponding with A. D. 1261, appears inconsistent with the title of Alphonso, as infant, as he was then king, and it is proposed to carry it to 1289 or A. D. 1281, when Alphonso the Wise, the son of St. Ferdinand, had not yet ascended the throne of Castile. This will make the Spanish translation anterior by 12 or 15 years, to the work of John of Capua. The Spanish translation of his work has been already noticed. It was entitled, *Exemplario contra los enganos y peligros del mundo*, and was edited in 1496, by Maestre Fabrique Aleman de Basilea. A more modern Spanish version by Bratutti is derived from the French translation of the *Humayun Nama*.

A German translation of the *Calila and Dumna*, the immediate original of which has not been ascertained, attributed to

Duke Eberhard, but probably prepared by his order only, was printed at Ulm in 1483. It was entitled, *Beyspiele der Weisen von geschlecht zu geschlecht*, or Examples of the Wise from Generation to Generation. An account of this and other translations of the *Kalila and Damna*, is given by Mr. Diez, ambassador from the king of Russia to the Porte, in a work published at Berlin, in 1811*. His history of the adventures of this collection of tales is, however, imperfect and conjectural in a great degree, as the materials required for its satisfactory developement were not then brought to light.

The old Spanish translation appears to have served as the guide of the first Italian translator Agnolo Firenzuola, a Florentine, whose work was published at Venice, and is entitled *Le prima veste dei discorsi degli animali*. This writer has transported the scene of the narratives to Italy, and has provided the personages, biped or quadruped, with Tuscan names: thus Dabselim becomes *Lutorcrena*, Bidpai, *Triabono*, and the jackals Calila and Dimna are metamorphosed into Carpigna and Bellino.

The next Italian form of our collection was the work of *Doni*, *La filosofia morale del Doni tratta da molti antichi scrittori*. This follows the translation of John of Capua in general, but borrows from other versions, which *Doni* declares he possessed in five different languages. The *Filosofia morale* was printed in 1552. *Doni* has taken the same liberties as the Florentine with the original nomenclature. The *Filosofia morale* was quickly translated into other languages.

One translation into French is the version of the prologue and four first chapters of the *Anwari Soheili*, published at Paris in 1644, under the title of *Livre Des Lumieres &c. par David Said D'Ispahan*. According to Mon. Marchand this was a fictitious name, the real translator being the celebrated Orientalist Gaulmin. Mons. De Sacy, however, combats this opinion, and conceives David Said to be a real character, although he suspects, that Gaulmin bore the chief part in the translation. Another and more entire form of the *Calila and Damna* in French was the translation of the *Humayun Nama*, commenced by Galland, and finished by Cardonne, in 1713.

Galland's portion was immediately translated into English, with the title of *Instructive and entertaining Stories of Pilpay*.

* Ueber Inhalt und Vortrag, Entstehung und Schicksale des Königlichen Buchs, On the contents and narratives, origin and adventures of the Book of Kings.

but an English translation of Doni's *Filosofia morale* was printed as early as 1570. In our own time, however, the translations of Mr. Wilkins and Sir William Jones from the *Hitopadesa*, have superseded all other forms of Pilpay's Fables, and have completely dissipated all the obscurity and doubt, which had previously attached to their early history. It is only to be regretted, perhaps, that at least one of them, did not select the *Panchopak'hyan* as the subject of his labours, as its identity with the Arabic *Calila and Damna*, might have been made out more in detail, than that even of the *Hitopadesa*. This analogy has been shown by Mr. Colebrooke in the preface to his edition of the *Hitopadesa*, to a sufficient extent, to establish the fact; but as he has not pursued the analysis of the *Pancha-tantra* beyond the general outline, the comparison still remains to be effected; and we shall attempt this, at some future opportunity.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Great Dispatch.—The new novel, the *Fortunes of Nigel*, upwards of five hundred pages duodecimo, was put to press in New York on Thursday morning, completed the next day, and ready for sale on Saturday morning at eight o'clock, by the different booksellers.—New York Post, July 18.

The Prussian Naturalists, Dr. Ehrenberg and Dr. Hemprich, on their travels in the North of Africa, arrived, on the 15th of February 1822, at the celebrated city of Dongola, the capital of Nubia. Previously, in the years 1820 and 1821, they had sent ten chests and four casks, with subjects of Natural History, to the Royal Museum at Berlin.

French Voyage of Discovery.—The *Coquille* corvette, commanded by M. Duperrey, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, the fitting out of which has occupied some months at Toulon, sailed from that port on the

11th of August last. She is about to undertake a voyage, from which results interesting to the progress of Geography and Physical science may be expected. The *Coquille* will first sail for the Cape of Good Hope. She will afterwards proceed to the Great Archipelago of Asia, several parts of which she will explore. She will also visit the points of the western coast of New Holland, which were observed towards the end of the last century, and the commencement of the present, by Rear Admiral Eutrecasteaux and Captain Baudin; and after putting into some of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook and Bougainville, she will return to France by doubling Cape Horn. M. Duperrey is to avail himself of all the favourable circumstances which this long voyage may present, to make different observations relative to the configuration of the

globe, the inclination of the needle, &c. Several members of the Academy of Sciences and the Office of Longitude have manifested their zeal in communicating to him instructions for that purpose. No means which could secure the success of this expedition have been neglected. The corvette has been fitted out with particular care. The crew consists of picked seamen. Letters of recommendation are furnished to the commanders of such foreign establishments as the Coquille may visit. Finally, the zeal of all the superior officers affords reason to hope, that the mission intrusted to them will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.—*Literary Chronicle.*

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

September. Art. "Calcutta Press."

We are, upon the whole, admirers of EBONY. We like his wit, although it is sometimes a little coarse; and we laugh at his *retorts courteous*, although frequently too personal to our taste. His politics are still more to our mind: and we are, therefore, sorry, when we see him, descending from the eminence, on which he has long stood.—Some kind correspondent—but a very incorrect one—has furnished him with several articles, entitled "CALCUTTA," and we are really ashamed to see the very shabby figure, which we, and ours, cut in the pages of Christopher North. We are afraid, Ebony will let the secret out, that notwithstanding all we *Bengalees* think of ourselves, there is really very little about us, worth being printed. *Blackwood* is, however, likely enough to get all, that there is, with which to amuse his readers: he has found a correspondent, whom no very rigorous notions of decorum appear to restrain;

and who seems to think it perfectly legitimate and amiable, to hold up, if he can, to ridicule, the foibles and peculiarities of the friend, who received him at his table, when a stranger in India, and promoted his views and interest, with all that liberality, which we are happy to say, still exists amongst us, notwithstanding the very bad use, which is often made of it. It is the fate of those, who are settled in this country, to be very often intruded upon by such adventurers. They come here in some anomalous capacity; and with all speed, they set their wits to work, to cut out employment for their hands, to which the purses of our wealthy merchants and others too liberally contribute. Hence new projects start up, and flourish for a while, until the disorder, bred by the rankness of disobedience and licentiousness, renders a change of air, necessary to the charlatan; or splendid projects of overcoming all the dangers of a *Sunderbund* residence, are entertained, until *the liver* reminds the projector, that a colder climate is necessary. The worthy *gentlemen*, who have been admitted into the privacies of our society, are no sooner set adrift again in their native country, than they run, to feed the growing appetite of the public, for that species of literary food, which the annals of scandal supply. But we are really sorry to see a respectable work, like *Blackwood's Magazine*, giving room to a dealer in this sort of ware. The distance, at which this *ingrate* is placed, gives him security, that he may go far with impunity, in speaking of those, who once took him by the hand, when floating in the crowd of less fortunate, but more deserving, adventurers.

We have been led into these observations, by perusing the article entitled "*Calcutta Press*" in the September Number of *Blackwood*. There is no difficulty whatever in discovering the writer to belong to the class, to which we have alluded; and so far, the importance, attached to his estimate of our character and virtues, is not much worth, as he himself never stood high amongst us. We did, however, expect, that he would have adhered to something, like the appearance of truth, in stating what he gives as facts, even although he himself is the hero of his own story. But his departure from veracity is singularly gross; and we would really advise *EBONY*, to be careful, what he publishes from the pen of this Correspondent, otherwise he will bring his Magazine into disrepute here, and we shall bring it into the same disrepute in England—howbeit, that we set up as Critics on *Ebony*, and must necessarily enjoy a most extensive circulation in Europe, not to say—over the whole world. But to be serious—We can assure our friend *Ebony*, that his article "*CALCUTTA*" is not at all relished here. We don't like "*kauld kail, het agen*," and when he retails stories to us about a squabble between the *RED RIEVER*, and the redoubted Knight of the Mirror, how the deuce does he imagine, that we are, to be amused by them? But it is rather too much, in narrating this story, to tell us, that this squabble led to the taking away the censorship of the Press in India!! *Blackwood* may believe his correspondent; and his readers may think him a great man, who brought about so great an event: but it is no more the case, than that the *Clerical Editor*, as alleged by *Ebony's* Correspondent, wrote a

paragraph in a Newspaper, so virulent, that the Censor cut it out. It is true, however, and we beg *Ebony* to believe it, for we speak on excellent authority, even the *documenta ipsissima*, now before us—that the lay-Editor, alluded to by his Correspondent—and mayhap his Correspondent himself—did write such a virulent libel upon his Clerical brother, in order to pay court to a particular friend, that the Censor cut it out, and the Editor published it separately. The Editor of the Mirror took no notice of this libel whatever; he answered it not in any way, nor attempted any answer. We notice this bit of important history, *en passant*, just to let *Ebony* know, that his pages are not likely to become vehicles of truth, in regard to the acts and deeds of us Bengalees, if he trusts to the contributions of "*CALCUTTA*." We should really regret to see him, falling in estimation, in this part of the world, by admitting the stuff, which he seems unaccountably to value, as both true and important, when, in fact, it is neither the one, nor the other. We are surprised too, that *Ebony*, who is a very good pious Antiburgher Seceder, should allow his correspondents, to sneer at pious things.—But let us turn from these little trifles, and look to the account, which this wisecrack of a Correspondent of *Ebony's*, gives of the *Calcutta Press*, and his sage anticipations, as to the glory, and splendor, and permanence of the grand edifice, which he so greatly contributed to raise!

When the news of "*a late recent event*" reaches Auld Reekie, *Blackwood's* Correspondent will no doubt gape with wonder; and drop the tear of sorrow, over the fall of *Free Discussion* in India!

We can assure Ebony himself, and all good loyal subjects in Scotland, and elsewhere, that the close of the reign of *Free Discussion* is regarded here, as a fortunate occurrence ; and the transmission of certainly its ablest advocate regarded, as a very necessary, and a very proper act on the part of Government. In *Blackwood* Mr. Buckingham is lauded in one sentence, and abused in another. Should he, and the writer of "*Calcutta*," lay their heads together, to enlighten the world, as to the state of India, we may anticipate something abounding in "pepper and salt !" but we hope the Ex-Editor of the *Calcutta Journal* will inform Ebony, and his correspondent, that so far from having been acquitted on all the counts of a *Criminal Information*, filed against him, by the Advocate General, he was never tried on one, nor was there ever a Jury common or special empanelled upon the subject !—another notable instance of the correctness and veracity of *Blackwood's* Correspondent !—Mr. Buckingham had the good fortune, to escape from the *Information* more than once ; and it is not very likely, that he will be harassed any more on this subject.

It will be seen, from our *ASIANIC INTELLIGENCE*, that the *India Press* is about to undergo a very material alteration ; and the system of *Licenses* to be introduced. The object of this regulation is, to give Government as complete a control over the Presses of Indo-Britons as it now possesses over those of Europeans : and the regulation is at once expedient and salutary. The existence of an absolutely Free Press under such a Government, as that of British India, carries absurdity in its very face. Its evils might be easily predicated, while the little experience we have had

of it, since *Ebony's* Correspondent was so kind, as to bestow this boon upon us ! has completely satisfied us, that although the great *Maga* may go on, publishing libels on whom he listeth, and taking his chance of damages, in the Jury Court of Edinburgh, it is neither proper, nor consistent with our safety in this country, that every man, who chooses to throw filth upon the Government, should have the benefit of a verdict in the Supreme Court. A more summary mode of procedure is required, on all the grounds of political expediency ; and as the Regulations adopted by Government, prevent no one from publishing what he pleases, provided he brings not the Government itself into disrespect, nor even require a censorship of writings previous to publication, as was formerly the practice, we really do not see, how any well disposed citizen can justly complain of them. Knowing the truly loyal sentiments of *Maga*, and recollecting that of all Tories *Ebony* is the most thoroughly *torified*, we are sure he will hear of the change in our Press with the greatest pleasure. Should it be in danger of turning the hair of his correspondent's head from a beautiful red to a dirty grey, we could tell him—how to soothe the sorrow of "*CALCUTTA*." Let him only invite him to a "*Civilisation*" at Ambrose's : and we much mistake the man, if he is not the first to fill a bumper—if the whisky is good—to "*The Fall of the Free Press in India*." We are tired of the stuff which has been written here, about the benefits of a Free Press, and *Liberty of Discussion*, and all that ; and really hope the Periodical Publications at home are not to re-surfeit us, with sending it back in their pages.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, JULY 22.

The royal assent was given by commission to the Marriage Act-Amendment Bill, and to several other Bills. The Marquis of Lansdown expressed his wish, that his Majesty's ministers would continue their efforts to induce the governments of Europe to acknowledge some general principles, which might form the basis of measures calculated effectually to suppress that iniquitous traffic, termed the slave-trade. As an address to this effect had been recently presented to the Throne by the House of Commons, the Noble Marquis would confine himself to merely expressing these views upon the subject.—The Prison Law's Bill was ordered to be read this day three months, the Lord Chancellor expressing his determination to bring in a bill next session of similar provisions, except the penalties. The Bill was then read *pro forma*.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

Lord Redesdale presented a petition from the Rev. George Bugg, complaining of his having been dismissed successively from three curacies, and left destitute with a wife and four children, by the Bishops of Winchester and Lincoln, under 36 Geo. III., cap. 83, sect. 6; and 57 Geo. III., cap. 99, sect. 47. No cause had been assigned for this dismissal, and no complaint had been made against the petitioner's moral, religious, or canonical conduct. The petition prayed the repeal of the aforesaid sections of the Acts. Ordered to lie on the table.

MONDAY, JULY 29.

On the third reading of the Irish Constable's Bill, Lord Holland re-

probated the Orange processions on the 12th July, to commemorate the victory of the Boyne. Lord Liverpool expressed his strong disapprobation of such processions, and declared that ministers were taking steps to put a stop to such proceedings.—On the third reading of the Alien Bill, Lord Holland, in an impressive and eloquent speech, declared the bill to be a violation of the immutable principles of justice, uncalled for by the circumstances of the times, and indelibly disgraceful to the character of this country. His Lordship stated, that great abuses were committed under this act, and amongst other cases he instanced that of Las Casas, whose papers had been seized in a most unjustifiable manner. Adverting to Buonaparte, his Lordship spoke of the highest individuals in Europe, who had pronounced Napoleon to be the greatest character of modern history, in which sentiment he fully agreed; and he thought the treatment of the ex-emperor by this country calculated to throw disgrace on the national character, and to render infamous to posterity, the name of those who had been instrumental in such measures against a great but fallen enemy. Lord Bathurst defended the Alien Bill, when it was read a third time, and passed by a majority of sixteen.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3.

The Lord Chancellor brought in a Bill to amend the Bankrupt Laws, but owing to the lateness of the session the Bill was read *pro forma*, and ordered to be printed. By this Bill a person is allowed to declare himself a bankrupt, by filing a declaration of bankruptcy.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5.

Lord Holland presented a petition from Mr. Robert Gourlay, complaining of injuries he had suffered from the government of Canada, the constituted authorities of which province had banished him by a summary jurisdiction.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.

Parliament was prorogued this day by the king in person. All the passages leading to the house were crowded at an early hour, and the arrangements made for the admission of persons to the Painted Chamber and other situations in the house, had the effect of preventing any confusion. At about twelve o'clock the doors were opened, and all the places allotted to the public were immediately occupied. The body of the house presented, as usual, a display of brilliancy and fashion.

His Majesty, immediately on his arrival, took his seat on the throne, when the Commons were forthwith summoned to attend; and on the arrival of the speaker and members of the House of Commons, the speaker proceeded to read an address to his Majesty, in which he took a review of the proceedings of the session.

When the speaker had concluded, his Majesty delivered the following speech

" My Lords and Gentlemen.

" I cannot release you from your attendance in Parliament, without assuring you how sensible I am of the attention you have paid to the many important objects which have been brought before you, in the course of this long and laborious session. I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country; and I have the satisfaction of believing, that the differences which had unfortunately arisen between the Court of St. Petersburg and the Ottoman Porte, are in such a train of adjustment as to afford a fair prospect, that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted me for the service of the present year; and for the wisdom you have manifested, in availing yourselves of the first opportunity to reduce the interest of a part of the national debt, without the least infringement of parliamentary faith. It is most gratifying to me, that you should have been enabled, in consequence of this and of other measures, to relieve my people from some of their burdens.

" My Lords and Gentlemen.

" The distress which has for some months past pervaded a considerable portion of Ireland, arising principally from the failure of that crop on which the great body of the population depends for their subsistence, has deeply affected me. The measures which you have adopted for the relief of the sufferers meet with my warmest approbation: and seconded as they have been by the spontaneous and generous efforts of my people, they have most materially contributed to alleviate the pressure of this severe calamity. I have the satisfaction of knowing, that these exertions have been justly appreciated in Ireland; and I entertain a sincere belief, that the benevolence and sympathy so conspicuously manifested upon the present occasion, will essentially promote the object which I have ever had at heart—that of cementing the connection which subsists between every part of the empire, and of uniting in brotherly love and affection all classes and descriptions of my subjects.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said:—

" My Lords and Gentlemen.

" It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 8th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 8th day of October next."

After which the speaker, with the Members of the Commons, who accompanied him on his entrance, retired from the bar. As soon as they had withdrawn, his Majesty rose, and attended by his numerous suite, returned to Carlton House. His Majesty seemed in good health and spirits, and went through the ceremony of the day with his accustomed dignity.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, JULY 22.

Mr. Goulburn proposed a vote of 10,000*l.* for building churches in Ireland. Mr. Hume objected to the vote, whilst such immense sums were consumed by the Irish church establishment, from a population refusing all religious communion with them. The vote was carried by a majority of nine. The following grants were then voted for the Irish government; 16,154*l.* for the Board of Works, 17,500*l.* for printing and stationery, 22,000*l.* for expenses of criminal prosecutions, 1,500*l.* for apprehending public offenders, 20,000*l.* for civil contingencies, 20,000*l.* for army extraordinaries, 28,000*l.* for watch and police expenses, 200,000*l.* for meeting the distresses in Ireland, and numerous minor items of the Irish establishment were voted by the house. The following sums were then voted for the expenses of the English establishment: 310,000*l.* for the out-pensioners of Greenwich Hospital, 30,000*l.* for courts of justice in Westminster's Hall, 12,500*l.* to liquidate the claims of her late Majesty's creditors, 4,500*l.* to the commissioners of inquiry into the revenue of Ireland, and 12,784*l.* to two American Loyalists.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

Mr. Canning presented a petition from Liverpool, complaining of the losses sustained by trade, in consequence of the depredations committed by Pirates under the South American flag. Lord Londonderry replied, that the government had had communication with the Spanish ministry for the purpose of suppressing the evil.—Mr. Leonard moved for the correspondence which had taken place between

Mr. Zea, the Columbian Deputy, and our Ambassador at Paris, as well as with our government at home. Lord Londonderry replied, that an acquiescence with the motion would be interfering with the prerogative of the Crown and the responsibility of ministers; and on a division the motion was lost by a majority of thirty-five. In a Committee of supply Mr. Smith observed, that in the English Post Office, producing a revenue of 1,300,000*l.* there had been in the course of a number of years only twenty-one defaulters, their defalcation being 9,500*l.*; whilst in the Irish Post Office, yielding only 55,000*l.* there had been 275 defaulters, occasioning a loss to the public of 19,000*l.*

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, 16,500,000*l.* were voted to be raised by Exchequer Bills for the service of the year—and in a committee of supply various sums were voted.

THURSDAY, JULY 25.

Mr. Hume moved several resolutions expressive of his disapprobation of our financial system; and went into long details to shew, that by our financial mismanagement the country had unnecessarily increased its debt. The motion was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and finally negatived. Mr. Wilberforce moved an address to the King, expressing the approbation of the House that slave labour had been prohibited at the Cape, and recommending that the Hottentot population should by education and religious instructions be rendered available to our colonists. Address carried.—Mr. Wilmot moved an address to the king, praying that a commission might be issued under the great seal to inquire into the state of the

Cape, the Mauritius, Ceylon, and the Leeward Islands. The debate on the motion was adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

Mr. Vansittart brought in his Superannuation Bill, for compelling clerks in government offices to establish a fund, to provide for themselves when superannuated. The bill was strongly opposed by Mr. Canning, and by Mr. Calcraft, who quoted passages from the letters of Lord Sidmouth to the king, declaring the bill to be contrary to every principle of common honesty and good faith. The bill was finally carried.

MONDAY, JULY 29.

The Superannuated Bill was again read, having undergone several amendments. The report of the Committee on the claims of the Calcutta Bankers, was brought up. The Smuggling Prevention Bill was passed.

TUESDAY, JULY 30.

A petition from the Merchants of London was presented, complaining of the depredations committed on their trade by the South American Privateers. Sir George Cockburn stated, that these vessels bore a national character and flag, and it was difficult to treat them as Pirates. Mr. Bright observed, that the vessels were, to all intents and purposes, piratical, and the United States of America did not hesitate to treat them as such. Petition ordered to be printed. Mr. Wilmot brought in a Bill to unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31.

On the third reading of the Appropriation Bill, Dr. Lushington complained of the inadequate provision that had been made for the late queen. She had arrived in this country without plate, house,

or equipage, and these, he contended, ought not to be deducted from her Majesty's allowance of £35,000, per annum. Mr. Hume supported the same argument, and was replied to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Vansittart moved, that the house do adjourn to Monday, August 5, when Mr. H. G. Bennet said, that he was happy to observe, that although the house had, in preceding sessions, never attended to the wishes of the people, they had this year, evidently been influenced considerably by the sentiments of the country. They had lessened the expenditure, and diminished the taxes, but not, he contended, to a degree sufficient; and he hoped next session to see the work of reduction pursued much further. He congratulated the house on their having diminished the influence of the crown, by their votes in the case of the Postmaster-General, and the junior Lords of the Admiralty; and proceeded to complain of the fact, exposed by a return made to parliament, of seventy members annually receiving between them £130,000, of the public money, and which seventy members were on all occasions, the supporters of Government. The hon. member then adverted to the very large number, and to the respectability of those, who had this session voted for Parliamentary Reform. Mr. Hume followed on the same side, but complained, that the Government had reduced the taxes, but had not reduced their expenditure. He hoped, before the next session, to hear, that the expenditure had been reduced by £7,000,000.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5.

General Gascoyne presented a petition, signed by all the respec-

table Merchants of Liverpool, complaining of the Government in not recognising the Independence of South America. He stated, that the Columbian States had refused to admit the vessels of countries, which would not acknowledge the Independence of their Republics. The General presented a similar petition from the Clothiers of Leeds. Mr. Lushington maintained, that Government had acted with every

regard to the dignity and interests of the nation.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.

About two o'clock, the speaker, and the members present, proceeded to the House of Lords, and returning after an absence of twenty minutes, the speaker read a copy of the speech of his Majesty, in proroguing the Parliament—(for which see the Lords.) The members then separated.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Ireland.—We are sorry to perceive by the Irish papers, that the lawless spirit which led to so much calamity last winter and spring, again begins to manifest itself in some of the lately proclaimed Baronies. The whole of the harvest-stock of the Rev. Mr. Creagh, of Doneraile, County of Cork, was set on fire and totally consumed, by way of punishing the Rev. Gentleman for having dared to collect his tithes. On the same night, the residence of James Norcott, Esq. of Springfield, in the same county, was forcibly entered and searched for arms. The thatch of a farmer's cottage, in the Barony of Gowran, Kilkenny, was set on fire; but the family were fortunate enough to escape the terrible fate designed for them. On the preceding night, a sentinel, a private in the 8th foot, was knocked down by a stone in the Phoenix Park, Dublin; and the assassin who threw it immediately seized the soldier's musket, and shot him in the shoulder. The out-offices of Lieut. General Saunders, at Golden Fort, Wicklow, were set on fire, and consumed, with all their contents, including a carriage, tilbury, &c. And notices, ordering persons not to pay and collect tithes, are once more becoming general.

After what has taken place—after the liberal efforts made in Britain in favour of Ireland—after the promise, that Government has given, in respect to tithes, and what it has already done on that head—this revival of the spirit of destruction is peculiarly repulsive, and, for Ireland, cannot fail to have a most injurious national operation.

Eighteen men have been respited, who were capitally sentenced at Limerick Assizes. Four men have also been respited at Tralee. While sentence was passing on several prisoners convicted of murder at the former place, (we are told by the Limerick Chronicle,) Patrick Hennessy was about to ask for a long day, when his brother, Edward, struck him a blow on the neck, for presuming to seek a favour. When the last expression of the sentence was ended by the Judge, Hennessy turned about and said, "To the devil we pitch you all," and then struck and knocked down his brother into the lower dock, jumped down himself in a violent manner, and kicked at the door. Two others, Halpin and Dorgan, imitated him, each kicking the door and exulting as he passed.

The *Belfast News Letter* contains an advertisement for the sale of all the effects of the Bishop of Clogher, without reserve.

A public dinner was lately given to the Marquis of Donegal, at Belfast, by some friends of the family, to celebrate the change made in the disposal of the Noble Marquis's estates, by the late Marriage Act. After several toasts had been drunk, the Marquis proposed, "The memory of the late Marquis of Londonderry." Upon this a most disgraceful scene ensued. A Mr. Lawless, the editor of the *Irishman*, a Belfast newspaper, jumped upon the table to object to that toast, and between his opponents and supporters a scene of uproar and violence occurred seldom exceeded. Mr. Lawless was finally compelled to sit down, and the toast was drunk, by the far greater part of the company.

Paris, Sept. 4.—A private letter from Frankfort furnishes us with the following details:—

"We are much occupied here by the approaching Congress, and attempts are made to calculate its probable results. The system of the Austrian Cabinet is known, and it is naturally expected that it will again preponderate in the diplomatic assemblies of Vienna and Verona. It is to be presumed, that every effort will be redoubled to maintain at any price the existing system; and that above all things a war in Europe will be guarded against, particularly in the East. In a word, to give stability to ancient institutions, and to prevent innovation, is the Ministerial policy which animates, and which will continue to animate the Diplomats, who are supposed to possess the greatest influence in the destinies of Europe.

"The affairs of Spain and Portugal must necessarily embarrass these intentions in some degree. If the events of the 7th of July at Madrid had taken another turn, much less embarrassment would have been felt. But upon this important point reports are contradictory; on the one hand it is said that the

same steps are taken against Spain which were taken two years ago with respect to Naples and Piedmont; but others do not wish, as is believed, that recourse should be had to such measures, and it is agreed that in England there will be found many opponents to such a measure. It is added, that several Members of the Cabinet of St. James are of opinion, that diplomatic measures only should be taken with regard to the Peninsula.

"With respect to Turkey, it is known that a great regulating Minister considers it as an *extended Marsh, inhabited by two descriptions of savage people*. This is the expression, which he uses in one of his confidential letters, directed to the borders of the Rhine. This Minister is decidedly of opinion, that the proposed European civilization, such as he understands it, is much to be desired; but Russia is already so great, and so close to us! How can we without danger furnish to her this new temptation? And the more so when we recollect, what have been the views in this respect which have constantly directed the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, before the advancement of the Emperor Alexander to the throne?

"It is to be presumed, that Greece will be abandoned to her own resources in the least public manner. If she succeeds, it will be always time to introduce her into the general system of Europe. This plan will, in addition, have the advantage of taking from a great Northern Power the influence which she had in Germany, and which she must inevitably lose, when it is perceived that he abandons solely to their courage and perseverance the religious cause of the Greeks.

"The death of the Marquess of Londonderry does not, as appears, portend any modifications in the great projects which are about to undergo discussion. It is not wished to assume an air which would give to his death such a personal importance, and all it appears is determined, is

"1st. To declare firmly and openly against Revolutions of every species.

"2d. To confide to Austria the guarantee of Italy and of Germany.

"3d. To agree to a secret Article relative to Spain.

"4th. To renew those guarantees given to the other States of Europe.

"5th. To declare themselves neuter, at least ostensibly so, in the affairs of Turkey.

" 7th. To agree to some generally repressive measures with regard to the Press.

" Such are the ideas generally entertained in Germany relative to the new Congress, but men, who think, feel little inquietude; they know that there are in acts—that there are in circumstances, an evidence and a force, against which all the resources of diplomacy, and all the efforts of power, must fall."

—*Le Constitutionnel*.

" The Minister of the Prussian Cabinet, Count de Bernstorff, Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs, left Berlin, on the 23d of August for Vienna, after having received, a short time before, dispatches from the King of Prussia, who is at present at Toplitz. The Prince Chancellor will not, it is said, assist at the conferences at Vienna. It is not even known, whether the king will proceed to that capital. H. M. Majesty's route will not be decided upon until after his return to Berlin, which is fixed for the 29th of August."—*Gazette de Hambourg*.

" The assembling of a Prussian Camp at Zeuchern, near Zeitz, in Prussian Saxony, at this moment, occupies much of public attention. It is expected that the King of Prussia will go there in leaving Toplitz.

" The King of Prussia has at length determined to convoke at Berlin, on the 1st October, a certain number of the Deputies from the different Prussian Provinces on both banks of the Rhine, for the purpose of consulting them as to the future organization of Prussia. It is said that they will first proceed to decide the general constitution, after which the constitution of the different departments will be inquired into and revised."

Closing of the Masonic Lodges in Russia.—The following Imperial Decree is extracted from the *Hamburgh journals* received last night :—

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 30.

The rescript directed by his Majesty on the 13th instant to the Minister of the Interior, Count Kotachuberg, respecting the dissolution of all secret societies and freemasons' lodges, is as follows :—

" Count Peter Pawlowitsch—The troubles and disorders which have arisen in various other states through the existence of secret societies, some of which, under the name of Freemasons,

were at first founded for charitable purposes, and others secretly pursued political objects, have induced some governments to pay stricter attention to them; and, in the end, wholly to prohibit such secret associations. As I always direct particular attention to the creation of a firm bulwark against every thing that may be injurious to the empire, and especially at a time like the present, when, unhappily, so many states offer sad examples of the ruinous consequences of the philosophical subtleties now in vogue, I have found it necessary to the general good to command as follows, with respect to the above-mentioned secret societies.

" 1. All secret societies, under whatever name they exist (as well as the Freemasons' Lodges) shall be closed, and the establishment not to be allowed.

" 2. All the members of such societies, as soon as they shall be informed of this measure, are to engage, in writing, to take no part henceforward, under any pretext, in any secret society, under whatever well meaning name it may exist, either in the empire or in foreign countries.

" 3. As it does not become officers in the public service to bind themselves by any oath but that which the laws determine, the Ministers and Authorities are bound to require from those subordinate to them a frank declaration whether they belong to any Freemasons' Lodge, or other secret society in or out of the empire, and what that society is.

" 4. A written engagement is to be taken from the members of them, that they will break off all intercourse with them; and he who refuses to sign such an engagement shall be dismissed from the public service.

" 5. The authorities in the Governments are strictly enjoined to take care that no lodges subsist or be created, any where, or under any pretext whatsoever.

" 6. That all persons employed in the public service engage by their signatures, according to the 3d and 4th section, not to belong to any secret society, either now or in future. Without having signed such an engagement they cannot be employed in our service.

" I am convinced that you will neglect nothing to effect the due execution of my order; and that you will communicate this to the other Ministers, that they may co-operate with you for this purpose.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER."

This ukase (rescript) has been read partly, in the Russian language, partly in the translation, to all public officers and freemasons. In consequence, all the officers here, as well as all others, members of Freemasons' Lodges now present, have signed the engagement required, and they are already delivered to the Minister. The Police, too, have already examined the places where the Freemasons held their meetings, to see whether all the emblems, &c. were removed. Last week the Freemasons sold their furniture, by auction, among themselves. All have shown the greatest readiness to execute his Majesty's commands. A great many persons were discharged from their offices shortly before the Emperor's departure.

The Greeks and Turks.—The *Allgemeine Zeitung* contains two letters, under the date of Trieste, of the 6th and 7th instant, the authenticity of which, however, it does not guarantee. They claim for the Greeks successes in the Morea; but we believe they will prove unfounded. The writer of the first letter, indeed, expresses himself with great caution, and does not venture further than to say, that the accounts of the Morea to the 29th of August "are rather favourable to the cause of the Greeks." The abandonment of Corinth by the Greeks is not denied; but it is "asserted," that they "voluntarily" resigned it. The letter then goes on to say, that "the Turks, commanded by Mahomed Ali Pashaw, advanced as far as Argolitza; but they were there repulsed by Colcotroni and Nicetas, on the 13th, 14th and 17th of August, with the loss of 8,000 men, 2,000 horses, and 260 camels. They retreated towards Corinth, whither they were pursued by the Greeks."

With some variations, the above appears to be only another version of the triumphs announced in the two anonymous bulletins, which we published on Saturday. The same may be said of the second

letter, purporting to be dated from Argos, August 20, in which the Turks are represented as having been thrice defeated, near Argolitza, on the 15th, 16th and 17th. There must, consequently, have been five day's regular fighting, if these dates be correct.

We see nothing, however, to shake our belief, that the Turks have gained signal successes in the Morea, and that the Greek cause is at an end. Neither is our opinion altered, that such a termination of the struggle, under existing circumstances, is what the real friends of humanity must desire. A protracted war between fierce barbarians, where religious enthusiasm exasperates political hostility, must of necessity, be a war of extermination. There is no one principle of feeling to mitigate its horrors. And who, but the hypocritical canters about Liberty, who invoke anarchy under her sacred name, would wish to see such a struggle continued?

We know there are many persons of a very different character from these apostles of rebellion wherever its standard is unfurled, who eagerly desire the success of the Greeks against their fanatical and ferocious masters. And we desire it, too—but upon conditions, which never seem to have occurred to these political antiquarians. We treat with utter contempt, as unworthy of a moment's consideration, the trite appeal in behalf of the modern Greeks, because of what their ancestors were. Our conditions are, that positive wrong shall not be committed in the pursuit of speculative right, and that the object gained shall be worth the cost of gaining it. Now, Christian Governments have no more right to expel the Turks

from Europe, merely because they are Mahometans and uncivilized, than Protestant Governments would have to drive the population of Spain and Portugal into the sea, because they are Catholics, and beset with bigotted superstitions. Then, as to interference with the domestic concerns of an independent Power, that can be justified only on the ground of clear and undeniable necessity, arising out of dangers that threaten ourselves, as was the case when we declared war with revolutionary France. But what dangers menace the rest of Europe from the conflicts in the Morea? It would be absurd to pretend there are any, and iniquitous therefore to act upon the pretence in the way that it is wished.

As to the second consideration, that the object gained should be worth the cost of gaining it, we defy the advocates of war to prove that the Greek people are capable of assuming that station among European Powers, which is idly assigned them. These advocates, indeed, prove too much, when they contend that the Greeks are capable of this; for, if so, the dominion of the Turks cannot have produced those brutalizing and degrading consequences which they also so pathetically deplore. We have already said, and we repeat it, that a Greek Empire, at the present moment, would only be exchanging one set of barbarians for another; while its inability to maintain itself, without protection, would prove the fertile source of discord between the principal Powers of Europe. No enlightened Statesman would put his hand to the document that should delegate the Turks to Asia, and elevate the Greeks to empire in Constantinople. *Courier, 24th Sept.*

BRAZILS—*Proclamation, announcing the Prince Don Peter, Constitutional Emperor of Brazil.*

RIO JANEIRO.

EXTRAORDINARY COURIER.

SATURDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1822.

The veil which has hitherto concealed the mystery is at last thrown open!

The honour of all Brazilian Portuguese, their liberty, their future greatness, the glory of their first Citizen, of their first Emperor, of the first of Princes, of their immortal Peter, demands it!!! But fellow Citizens, have patience for a few days, wait for the happy day, the 12th of next month. That day is fixed to celebrate, with all solemnity, the much desired coronation of our Hero, of our first Emperor!!! To relieve your hearts overpowered with joy, you may at once tribute to him your sincere applauses of—LONG LIVE THE EMPEROR; but let this be without tumult, and without any premature illegal assembly.

Praise-worthy Military! It would be in vain to rob you of the glory you have acquired, in being always the first to maintain the National honour; but in the present case no one is first: attend to reason, to the dignity of the ceremony; and attend to your Military pride, which may be stained, if prematurely, and without the assembly of the municipal body, you commence what all your fellow citizens wish to see concluded: although moments may seem ages, when we wish to realize a benefit for which we are impatient, nevertheless forbearance is necessary, that your heroism may appear with more brilliancy.—Wait,—yes, I entreat you to wait for the great day, the 12th, and then united we

shall all utter forth with the greatest solemnity the Festival cry of, Long live the constitutional Emperor of Brazils, Lord DON PETER THE FIRST.

PROCLAMATION.

The Senate of this city, in compliance with the Orders issued from the Secretary of State's office for the Home Department, under date of the 20th instant, orders that the following decree be proclaimed by the city band.

DECREE.

As it may happen that individuals, at present in the Brazils, do not acquiesce in the great cause of its national independence proclaimed by the people, and which I swear to defend: these, either by their gross ignorance, or by a blind fanaticism for ancient opinions, may attempt to spread reports hurtful to the union and tranquillity of all good Brazilians, and may even dare to enlist proselytes to their errors. It is therefore incumbent on me imperiously to put a stop to, and prevent this evil, by separating the perfidious from the loyal, in order that their actions, and the language of their depraved opinions, may not irritate the good, and loyal Brazilians, and thereby avoid the civil war; which is my great aim: it being always my wish to unite mildness with justice, and with public security, the supreme law of nations. I therefore, with the advice of my council of state order what follows.—A general pardon is granted to all former political opinions to the date of this my royal decree; from this pardon are excluded those at present under arrest, or waiting their trial. Every European Portuguese, or Brazilian, who sides with the actual system of the Brazils, and is ready to defend it, will use on the left arm a green flower, inside of a gold angle, with the motto of—*Independence or death*.—Every one who may not wish to follow this system, and therefore does not deserve to partake in common with the good citizens of the benefits of society, must quit the place of his abode within 30 days; four months if he be in any of the central cities of the Brazils; and two months, if he resides in any of the maritime cities; this to commence from the date of publishing this my royal decree in the respective provinces of Brazils where he may happen to be, making one application for his passport.

If in the mean time he attacks the system which has been adopted, and the sacred cause of the Brazils, either by words, or writings, he shall be immediately tried, and punished with the utmost rigour which the law inflicts on all criminals of high treason, and disturbers of public tranquillity.

Those who remain in the Brazils and infringe the above mentioned law, shall be subject to all its rigour.

You Joseph Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva of my council of state, and that of his most faithful Majesty Lord Don John the Sixth, and my minister, and secretary of state for foreign affairs, and home department, will order this my decree to be executed after its publication, and will furnish official copies to all the provincial governments of this Kingdom of Brazils.

Palace of Rio Janeiro, the 18th of September, 1822.

With the seal of His Royal Highness (Signed) Jose Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva.

That all this may come to the knowledge of every one, I have ordered this decree to be posted in all the usual places. Rio Janeiro, 21st September 1822.

(Signed) JOSE CLEMENTE PEREIRA.

PROCLAMATION.

The Senate make known to the people, and Military of this city, that having foreseen it was the wish of all, to proclaim His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, Constitutional Emperor of the Brazils, and wishing that an act required by the unanimous wish of the people of Brazils may not be construed as a precipitate measure, and exhibited in colours of faction, and party spirit; for these reasons, and for the importance of its consequences, it ought therefore to appear to the whole world vested with those solemn forms, which characterize the will of the People; the necessary arrangements have been commenced, in order that the coronation of his Royal Highness be solemnly celebrated on the 12th day of October, being His Highness's Birth-day, not only in this city, but in all the towns of this province.

The Senate has just reasons to expect, that the majority of the provinces united will do as much as this city in that happy day.

It being of great importance to the cause of Brazils, and extremely glorious to the manner which it has adopted of accomplishing the grand work of its independence, as it will excite the admiration of all nations, it becomes necessary

that on the said 12th day of October H. R. H. he solemnly proclaimed Constitutional Emperor of the Brazils in all, or in almost all his provinces; therefore the Senate requests that the people, and military of this city, will not give way to the transports of their feelings previous to the above mentioned day, and hereby invites them to unite themselves, and make the act solemn, great, and glorious.

Rio Janeiro, 21st September, 1822.

(Signed) JOZE CLEMENTE PEREIRA.
CITIZENS.

The God of Nature made America to be independent, and free !

The God of Nature has kept the Prince Regent in the Brazils, that he might establish the independence of this vast continent. What is our delay ! This is the time,—Portugal insults us,—America invites us,—Europe beholds us.—The Prince defend us.—Citizens ! Let loose the Festival cry —LONG, long live the Constitutional Emperor of BRAZILS, Lord Don Peter the First.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extract of a Letter from Mexico, dated February 12, 1822.

My wanderings have at length brought me to the most singular spot on the face of the globe; nearly every thing is contrary to the common order of things, even the laws of nature appear to be broken through. The immense elevation of the site (above 7000 feet) renders the climate cold, although within the tropics. The buildings, both public and private, are magnificent; the poverty and nakedness of a very considerable proportion of the inhabitants extreme. The streets noble, but filthy to excess. Luxury and splendour abound on every side, but without a single idea of comfort, hospitality, or taste; suites of apartments most expensively furnished, in which no guest is ever made welcome. Religious ceremonies, without any mark of that devotion which can, I should conceive, be grateful to an all-intelligent Being. Priests without piety; numberless magnificent churches, without morality. A people which have shaken off chains worn 300 years, without one single idea of civil or religious liberty. A tremendous and general outcry against Freemasons, where no one soul knows the meaning of the term. No one yet able to decide, whether a Bourbon Emperor is to govern Mexico, or a native to preside over her congress as a republic. A people in arms against Spain, and Spaniards holding and daily admitted to many of the first employments under her government. Half-naked Indians carrying such burdens as would distress horses, and lazy scoundrels by hundreds lounging about all the public places. Licu-

tenant-Colonels, Captains, &c. retailing behind counters; and Marchionesses smoking segars in their boxes at the Theatre, &c. I could go on in the same strain until I had tired your patience, and induced you to believe me romancing; but be assured, I have by no one syllable exceeded the truth. This city contains, I am informed, about 120,000; and although the Hottentots may dispute the point with them, doubtless the ugliest soi-disant Christian population under the sun. I have yet seen but one woman at all above par during 15 day's attendance at sights, the theatre, and public places. There is no society whatever. The ladies never move out, but in their coaches; never frequent the public walks; give no evening parties. Dinners are altogether out of the question, and they consider even morning visits, particularly from strangers, an annoyance, as they too often interrupt the têtes-à-têtes with the Cecisbeo, which system is, I am informed, as prevalent here as in any corner of Europe. The only time at which visits are ever received is in the boxes at a miserable theatre, where each pretty divinity endeavours to envelope herself in a crowd of admirers, and a cloud of tobacco smoke. I was endeavouring to pay a compliment to a little Marchioness; she held a segar between her finger and thumb, which she first offered me, then lighted, puffed, and sent a mouthful of saliva into the pit !

Gales of wind are tremendous, in what is called the Pacific Ocean : off the neck of land, joining the two continents of North and South America, they are most frequent. Acapulca, where I first

landed, is doubtless one of the first harbours in the world, and would be more healthy if the town was open to the sea-breeze, and the woods cleared away; but the heat is intense. Plants and shrubs of innumerable species are in the woods: the trees vary till the lofty pine is found on the limits of eternal snow. I doubt if any country in the world affords so wide a field for the florist.

The people are ignorant, indiscriminating, fickle, capricious, avaricious, inhospitable, deceitful, with whom cunning is talent, and candour deficiency of sense. A man, after a month's residence, feels a wish to change his situation for anything better. The Spaniards have degenerated in their Colonies—or rather, few but the lowest have gone thither. The bigotry of the lower class is almost incredible. I have seen them kiss the garments of the priests, and the frames of pictures exhibited in the streets. Crucifixes and virgins are numerous. Over numberless doors are religious inscriptions; and over shop doors written: "Entrance of the Apostles," "Door of the Martyrs," &c. And notwithstanding all this blasphemous mock-

ery, few places abound more in all the vices that degrade human nature. The Indians are weak, inoffensive, and laborious. Some are well educated in the seminaries, and I am told, evince strong talents, but in general deficient in judgment. A kind of predatory warfare has been carried on for ten years past, for which no country in the world is so well adapted. To produce the revolution, the newly-arrived Viceroy having acceded to the Independence of the country, on condition of its receiving a Bourbon Emperor, a Regency was formed, of which he is the head, and a Congress was to meet the 25th of this month.

The fondness for dress and gaudy colours is extreme. About six millions of people are spread over the country of about 120,000 square leagues. No religion will be tolerated but the Catholic. To talk of toleration would be madness. Excommunication passed against a poor Gazetteer, who wrote in defence of the Freemasons, against whom a Papal Bull has just been published. *Gentleman's Magazine*.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

NATIVE LITERARY SOCIETY.

It cannot have escaped the observation of those, who look with any attention, to the progress of knowledge among the Natives of this country, that of late years, the desire after Literary and Scientific attainments has been very much enlarged. While the Natives of India have hitherto shewn an indifference, at least, to all our endeavours to instruct them directly, in a better and a purer Faith, than that which their fathers have handed down to them, they have displayed great readiness to accept our aid, in acquiring a more intimate acquaintance with human learning. This liberal feeling, it is true, is not yet universal, and we have in the ensuing pages good authority for regretting its bound-

ed extent. At the same time the institution of a Literary Society, and the very respectable support it has received, are gratifying proofs that the love of knowledge and desire of improvement animate a very redeeming portion of the Hindu community. The objects of the institution we have here alluded to, will be found in the following translation of the proceedings, which lately took place at a Meeting of Native Gentlemen, held at the Hindoo College. This translation has been kindly furnished to us by a Native friend, to whom our thanks are due. It will not, we think, be read by many, without exciting considerable interest; as it indicates, perhaps, a greater progress in the march of mind, amongst many of the wealthi-

er and better informed Native population of Calcutta, than was generally imagined to exist. There is in this *exposé* of the Native Literary Society, an honest confession of inferiority, where inferiority is really found; and while claim is laid to the Hindus once holding a higher rank, than most other nations, in the scale of Literature and Science, their present degradation from this rank is not concealed: and certainly the more sure of success are the means now employing, to remove this ignorance, that these means are proposed for adoption, in a full persuasion, and ingenuous confession of their necessity. We need scarcely say, after this, that we most cordially wish all manner of success to the exertions of the Native Literary Society. We would fain hail,—and our Native friends will not only excuse, but we are sure applaud the expression of our hopes,—We would fain hail every such Institution, as a harbinger to the Native population of India receiving a purer Faith, as well as a better Literature, than they now possess; and we fear not to express our hopes, that this will eventually be the case, from any apprehension, that the risk of such a result will deter any one from the encouragement of such institutions as the present. The men, who can promote the progress of Literature and Science on the principles laid down in the following *exposé* of the Native Society, will not shut their minds against the conviction, which this progress cannot fail, we think, to create in them, that the existing systems of superstition, under which their countrymen labour, are only calculated to degrade the human intellect; and after the first irritated feelings of the mo-

ment, at seeing the purity and perfection of their Fathers' Faith called in question, shall have subsided, we are persuaded, that many of them will be found to allow, that Christianity alone is calculated to harmonize with all the deductions of enlightened reason. Until this conviction is wrought in their minds, we demand not their acknowledgement of these truths:—when it is effected, we rely, from what we now see before us, that this acknowledgement will not be withheld.

The spirit, therefore, that has spread of late amongst our fellow subjects, is of a nature to awaken feelings of deep and serious interest. The end must be good, and the exercise of mental vigour will no doubt prove salutary to the intellectual constitution of the country. In the first stages of this process, however, it is impossible that a firm and steady pace should be at once acquired; and the precipitate energy with which a faculty, entirely new, is naturally exerted, is too often productive of mistakes, calculated to retard, rather than accelerate advancement. Of this tendency we conceive the recommendation, which closes the address, to unite for the purpose of repelling the imputations urged against the moral and religious character of the Hindus, and obstructing the progress of Christianity. This purpose has been since judiciously abandoned, and requires therefore no further comment: at the same time, as the suggestion evidently rose out of a state of feeling, wounded, perhaps inconsiderately, but we are sure not intentionally, by the severity with which the errors of the Hindus have been latterly condemned, in some of the Missionary publications, it affords a

lesson, which it may be wise not wholly to disregard. We wish for no compromise with the blindness of superstition, but would recommend, in allowance for the infirmities of human nature,—

“Suaviloquenti

“Carminē Pierio rationem exponere nostram,

“Et quasi Museo dulci contingere melle.”

“On the 6th of Phalgun (Feb. 16,) a respectable Meeting of the principal Hindu Inhabitants of Calcutta was held at the Hindu College, to consider the formation of a Literary Society, for the preservation and dissemination of knowledge amongst the Hindus.

“Upon the motion of Baboo Radha Kant Deb, seconded by Baboo Umanand Thakur, Baboo Ram Kamal Sen was chosen Chairman. The objects of the Meeting were then explained in an Address in Bengali, which was read by Pundit Gourmohun Bidyalankara, and of which the following is a free translation.

“The want of any public institution for the advancement of learning in this Country, amongst its Native Society, has been long felt, and none of us are unacquainted with the inconveniences attending the deficiency; expressions of regret on this account, are often the theme of our common conversation, and it has not unfrequently been alluded to in the popular publications of the day. It is therefore superfluous to dwell upon the topic in this place, and it will be more gratifying and advantageous to enter upon a detail of the benefits, which may be expected to result from such an establishment, and the way in which it may contribute to the diffusion of knowledge.

“There are many objects of universal interest and advantage affecting this country, of which the promotion can scarcely be expected from a single individual; in these cases, the co-operation of many persons is essential and necessary: and this combination has effected formerly many useful works and institutions. The benefits of such associations are fully evinced by the

various Societies of Europeans, which have accomplished, with comparatively little cost and labour, objects not within individual capability.

“When many individuals enter into the joint prosecution of similar purposes, nothing practicable will be impossible. As their collective talents, knowledge, and wealth will be simultaneously applied, the whole will form a valuable capital, of which the several members will equally derive the benefit, and may individually consider themselves the Proprietors. They will be thus enriched by the profits of a large joint stock, which will effect matters, otherwise beyond their reach.

“To illustrate this practically it may be observed, that if one hundred persons in good circumstances, contribute 1000 rupees each, towards forming an estate, none would feel any inconvenience or hardship from the outlay, and all would benefit from a capital equivalent to a lack of Rupees. Further, of a hundred loose straws, each has but the power of a straw, and is inapplicable to any useful purpose; but if those straws be bound together, they acquire tenacity and strength, and will be able to effect the most difficult tasks.

“In the days of remote antiquity, the people of Bharat Varsha, or Asia, possessed a superiority over all nations in their love of knowledge, and regard for the general good. This region was also the choicest portion of the habitable globe, and the original site of the human race.

“After a time, as the race multiplied, the Hebrews, Greeks, Romans, Mohammedans, and other nations rose into power and fame; but of all these, the learning and knowledge, nay even their most eminent teachers, were very frequently of Asiatic original. It was in these countries that the Sacred Sciences, that Poetry, the Drama, Philosophy and Grammar, commenced; and that the sixty-four minor branches of knowledge, and eighteen languages, were first cultivated. It is unnecessary, however, to expatiate further on the pre-eminence of the Eastern nations. Amongst the tribes of Bharata Varsha, those of Hindustan were above all, valiant, powerful, energetic, merciful, sincere and wise. Hindustan was the garden of empire, and the treasury of knowledge; and consequently the people were happy, independent, and addicted to honorable practices.

Owing to various causes, however, the Hindu Monarchies were destroyed, and

the Hindus lost their learning, became conceited, blind with passion, dark to knowledge, and animated only by selfish considerations. In consequence, they were reduced to the last degree of dependency, and degradation, immersed in an ocean of suffering, and fallen to the lowest stage of insignificance. If we compare them now with other nations in wisdom, knowledge, and civilisation, our regret must be inexpressible.

"But while we are thus situated, owing to our arrogance, to many new and absurd customs that have crept in amongst us, and to our mutual disagreements, we are not the less apt to consider ourselves as happy, superior, and independent; never to think of our condition in its true light, nor to acknowledge it as it is. Consequently, any endeavour to change and improve it, is out of the question.

"The chief causes of our depressed situation may, we think, be regarded as the following wants.

"That of Social and Mutual Inter-course.

"Of Mutual Agreement.

"Of Travel.

"Of Study of different Sastras.

"Of Love of Knowledge.

"Of Goodwill to each other.

"Other causes are especially, indolence, insatiable appetite for riches, and the desire of sensual enjoyment.

"Many defects in the constitution of our society are owing to the distinctions of Casts, Family, Rank, and Wealth. Those who possess these in a high degree seldom visit other persons, except on occasions of business and emergency; and on the other hand they evince little affability towards those, who are compelled to seek their presence: the intercourse therefore that now exists amongst ourselves is confined to the interchange or solicitation of assistance, to the observance of ordinary forms and modes of insincere civility, or, in a word, it springs from motives of self interest, and never from a feeling of affection or esteem. It is obvious, that as long as no one feels an interest in the good of others, or is actuated by any but motives of self interest; agreement or concurrence in opinion on any subject cannot be expected—the truth remains unknown, the parties being incapable of correcting their mutual errors.

"Persons who do not frequent mixed societies, and observe the customs, manners, and opinions of others, cannot ap-

preciate their own defects, nor enlarge their understanding; and whatever the natural gifts and talents they received at their birth, they remain unimproved through life. If men frequently meet and converse with each other, they will be disposed to conceive mutual kindness, and to befriend and help each other; their own respective knowledge and opinions will be compared and exchanged; the intercourse will ultimately produce them solid and pure wisdom, and afford them extended and varied information.

"From these considerations, it is clearly incumbent on all the learned, affluent, and respectable men of this city, to unite and form a Society for the purpose of holding meetings at a fixed time and place, and when and where the attendance of all may be invited, and discussions held on subjects of an instructive and improving nature.

"When this country was subject to Hindu Princes, the cultivation of knowledge and the support of its professors, the acquirement and communication of learning, were conducted on an extensive and liberal scale; and if a person, having acquired the knowledge of his own profession, omitted to impart it to others, or if an opulent man failed to encourage learning and reward the learned, he ceased to be respectable in the eyes of the community. At present the case is very different. Although the officers of the existing rule bear a good will and liberal sympathy towards the people of this country, and never hesitate to encourage the study of our Sastras, or to shew favour on proper occasions to our learned men: yet the differences of manners and faith inevitably contract the information they possess of our religious principles and social habits. Many also are filled with antipathy and prejudice, and are disposed to regard the Hindus as a naturally vile and demoralised race. Influenced by their disposition to consider us as the followers of a false religion, they withhold all countenance from our pursuits, and feel little or no interest in our welfare. It must therefore be very evident, that we are not to look for any considerable encouragement or aid in this direction.

"Amongst ourselves, again, Learning and Ignorance are considered with the like apathy; and contempt for one, and respect for the other, rarely conceived or expressed: wealth alone is with us a title to homage, and the wealthy man the especial object of attention.

"As long as riches constitute a sufficient claim to worldly honor, opulent men have no need of learning; and hence many have relinquished all desire of information, and will not make the slightest effort to acquire it. Many devote their whole thoughts to sensual pleasure, and emulative extravagance, rivalling each other in their public entertainments at weddings and festivals, and considering such amusements and profusion, as the great sources of enjoyment of happiness in life.

"The proper and regular remedy for these defects, the zealous cultivation of letters, is nearly extinct—the little exertion which is now occasionally made to gain knowledge, is merely for the sake of being enabled to transact ordinary affairs.

"It is however obvious, that the cultivation of knowledge and encouragement of learning cannot be effected without proper views, and will be but little promoted by the study and teaching of the Shastras, with an intent only to accumulate wealth, or realize a mere subsistence. The partial cultivation of letters, indeed, is so far mischievous, that persons who thus acquire but superficial information, assume the air of profound scholarship, and real scholars are discouraged and neglected.

"The very limited support and encouragement held out to learned Brahmins, who with great labour and long study, and by a neglect of the customary pleasures of life, acquire profound knowledge, have deterred many men of merit from the prosecution of those liberal toils, which formed the peculiar occupation of their families. And the necessity of earning a livelihood, has compelled many to abandon their proper studies, and familiarize themselves with foreign languages, to the neglect of their Native literature.

"It is also much to be lamented, that men of opulence do not take that interest and pains in the education of their own offspring, which are incumbent upon them as Fathers. Satisfied with an unqualified and absurd reliance on destiny, they depend upon the luck of their boys, and train them up only for the preservation and increase of the grosser treasures of the world, entirely neglecting those inexhaustible and invaluable ones, which would be most durably and substantially beneficial. With these sentiments they hesitate to incur any expense for

the education of their children, although they have immense riches at command.

"The principal source of respect, esteem, fortune, and happiness, is learning, which may be divided into different branches. Amongst these, the chief are the study of different sciences, acquaintance with the laws of nature, and knowledge of men and manners, of different countries and nations. Information on these heads cannot be obtained without research, and enquiry; without the perusal of books, or without an intercourse with learned men.

"The acquirement of knowledge depends upon the wish to gain it, a love of learning, and the means, and application to acquire it—if a person possess these requisites, there is nothing to prevent him from being a learned man. Of these four, the love for learning is the most essential; but it cannot alone effect its objects, and must be combined with the possession of adequate means. These means we shall divide into two,

"1st. Money.

"2d. Books.

"On the first we shall not here dwell, but shall offer some observations on the latter.

"Wealth cannot alone be effectual in securing knowledge; for a rich man, if desirous of gaining information, is often disappointed, through want of proper books and instructors.

There is no possibility, that the poor and indigent, should be educated, or learned, as they are by necessity earnestly and deeply engaged in the provision of the common wants of life, and in the support of their families; to these they devote their lives: they possess no means of their own, nor are there charity schools in this country, like those in Europe, where the children of the native poor might obtain these great benefits. They are consequently debarred from the blessings of learning and education.

"As to persons in moderate or middle circumstances, they, as we have already hinted, acquire a superficial education, merely for the sake of gaining their livelihood. With that intent they obtain a common-place knowledge of languages—their own, or those of foreign nations—and skill in writing; and then are wholly occupied with making money, not gathering knowledge. From these therefore no great improvement is to be expected.

"We therefore beg to call your attention to the necessity which evidently

exists, that all the respectable and opulent men of this country should unite, and use their individual and combined efforts in the cause of knowledge, at least for a time; and we are confident their efforts will not be in vain, but that they will rouse and excite an appetite in our countrymen in general for knowledge and improvement.

"With regard to the study of the Bengali language, it is not unknown to us, how little information is to be attained from the perusal of the few poetical translations of *Cashi Dás*: the works are full of errors, and far from being genuine translations; they differ much from their originals: the readers may be therefore led into error, and no material benefit will be derived from their perusal. It may rather do harm to the readers than good.

"There are many classical and valuable books in the Persian language, but they are not in general procurable, never without some trouble and expense: and those which are more easily to be obtained are usually merely stories and narratives of wars: works that may perhaps qualify the students for the few judicial offices in the employ of Government, but little competent to expand the mind, or improve the understanding. In many cases also they may injure the morals of youth.

"There are many works of Science in Arabic; but it is a difficult language, and there is no Dictionary with an interpretation in our own dialect, nor any easy books translated into Bengali to assist the learner in the elementary course: there is also a want of Manuscripts and teachers, and the cultivation of knowledge, through the medium of this language, is consequently beyond our reach.

"The English language, is one of great difficulty: an accurate knowledge of its orthography and etymology, is rarely to be found amongst us, in the present state of English literature. We have but a very few books translated into Bengali, nor any good or useful Dictionary. We are also particularly in want of good schools and teachers, and from these drawbacks the study is very much impeded and retarded. However, a knowledge of English to a certain extent is to be found in the class of men, called *Kiranees*; but as most of them go little beyond the rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic, or what may come within the scope of their profession, their information in these useful matters does

not even reach to any considerable extent or maturity, and under these circumstances it cannot be expected that they should be judges of what ought to be done, and what ought not to be done, as capable of discerning right from wrong.

"As to a thorough conversancy with the Sanscrit language and books, no person can acquire it without intense labour and unrelaxed application through a long term of years. There are few men to be met with, who could endure, or would be willing to undergo all the inconveniences during the course of study, which are peculiar to an acquirement of the knowledge of the *Shastras*; and of those persons, many prove deficient in diligence and in perseverance: it is therefore not to be expected, that the present race of men, will acquire a great and general proficiency in this arduous branch of local literature.

"If a person of business be desirous of obtaining a knowledge of this language, he must commence by being well grounded in the grammar, or he will never know the words, and must proceed like a boy at school. After a length of time, and with great inconvenience, he will be then only prepared to attempt the ultimate object of his studies.

"We therefore beg to suggest, that the wise and well-informed men of this country, should combine, and as far as their respective abilities may admit, or by the employment of pundits, and translators, undertake the compilation or preparation of literary works, both local and foreign, which may improve the general stock of knowledge; and publish the same, in the name of their authors or compilers: and we may thus produce a considerable set of works, in a short time, which will be of great general utility.

"The errors of any race can never be abolished, until pointed out and commented upon by others; because it requires a greater knowledge of things in general, and a greater soundness of judgment than human nature admits of, to appreciate impartially, our own merits or defects. This may be illustrated by a glass, without which no man can see his own countenance: the necessity of such a reflector is particularly felt in a country, where the press is not conducted upon an extensive scale, and where no judge nor check upon public conduct, with regard to the customs, usages, and manners of the native population, exists. When they fall into errors, therefore, there are no means of correcting it, but their deviation from

propriety and rectitude goes on progressively augmenting.

"To check the growth of social irregularity, is the duty of the king, or in his place, men of rank, influence and wisdom. In this country, however, when a man misbehaves in his mode of living, in religious faith, or in common decency, it is seldom that any body takes notice of it, unless it be with a view to calumniate, and not to reform him.

"We would therefore suggest, as one advantage of forming into a body, that with our combined and united means and efforts, we may check and oppose, as far as we can, all deviation from duty, and disregard of wisdom, and the absurdities which expose us to shame in the eyes of foreigners, so that their great extent may be prevented.

"If any misfortune or evil alight upon any one of this country, he must suffer with patience, and lamenting his evil fate, appeal to the Supreme Being. If he is a person of wealth and interest, or influence, he can have recourse to various contrivances, as to money, entreaty, and friends, for the purpose of disembarassing himself. As soon as he is freed from his difficulties, he rarely meditates, on what had befallen him, or alters his conduct, until the like mischance comes upon him again.

"If any individual of this country becomes a victim to distress arising from a common cause, it is very probable that every one of his countrymen is liable to the same mischief. It is however notorious, that in these cases every one thinks himself secure, and the degradations and embarrassments of others do not affect him. Far from assisting the unfortunate sufferer, he comments with severity upon his carelessness, and congratulates himself on his own better fate, by which he has escaped similar misfortunes.

"The love of one's self, and of one's own family, is natural even to beasts, and so to every man his first cares are for himself and his offspring: but man ought to extend his aid, respect, and support to all his countrymen, and fellows. In this country, however, such a sympathy is far from being common.

"We must now call your attention to an important subject, and direct your notice to the manner in which, for some twenty years, the English Missionaries have treated the natives of Bengal. What man of any observation is there, who does not perceive its injurious operation on our existing laws, and who is

uninformed of the lamentable condition of those who, deserting their own faith, have become native Christians. The Missionary teachers, imperfectly informed of the principles of our Sastras, our devatas, and our institutes, have translated as descriptive of them detached passages; they have printed pamphlets against us replete with the most intemperate and abusive terms, and distributed these to the world—we need not here specify proofs; a reference to the Gunga Upakhyan, the Dasavatara, the account of Jagannatha Kshetra, and the Friend of India, will afford sufficient examples.

"Further, they have made a practice of traversing the country, and defying the Brahmins, Pundits and other Hindus, frightened at the very sight of a European, to controversial disputation—have challenged them to discuss religious topics, and the merits of their Sastras, in the public road; and have treated them with the greatest opprobrium: they have handled the Vedas, Smritis, and other books, in a manner, never practised by *Aurungzeb*, *Humayun*, and other *Musselman* and *Mlechha* princes, determined as they were to overturn the Hindu faith—these, they have partially translated, for the purpose of reviling such parts as are repugnant to their own notions, to the inexpressible disgrace and affliction of the natives of this country.

"Again, for the subversion of our faith and institutes, and for the seduction of the Hindus into illicit paths, they have translated the Testament into various languages, printed it, and carrying it about to fairs and ferries, in fields and in highways, distribute it gratuitously to all who will receive it.

"Finally, they have allured by the hopes of profit a few persons of low caste—persons not knowing right from wrong—to become Christians. These unhappy men are exhibited about as their converts, to revile the Hindu faith and books, in public places, whilst they are deserted by all their friends and connexions, and are plunged into a depth of misery, of which no one can form a conception who has not heard its description from themselves.

"It thus appears that the Hindu, who has always been submissive, humble and inoffensive, is now exposed to unprovoked attacks; and is injured in his reputation, and consequently even in the means of subsistence, by persons who profess to seek his good. As yet this cruelty and calumny have been little heeded, and

scarcely an effort to repel them been attempted : had such conduct been offered to the Musselmans, they would instantly have combined to resent it ; and in like manner it is now incumbent on the opulent and respectable Hindus, who delight not in the abuse of their Shastras and practices, and who wish to cherish and preserve them, to consider well these circumstances, and upon full deliberation to unite to publish replies to the charges made against us, or to represent our grievances to the Government, by whose wisdom no doubt a remedy will be devised*."

* We regret to perceive our Native Friends hinting, in the most distant manner, at an application to Government to redress the evils, which they allege the Missionaries to be bringing upon their countrymen. Such a measure would be altogether unworthy of a Literary Society, whose weapons are fair and legitimate argument and discussion ; and it would not fail to give rise to a suspicion, that the advocates of Hinduism anticipate nothing but defeat, in encountering the disciples of Christianity. Although we would be far, however, from calling in the aid of Government to prevent the Missionaries from haranguing the natives on the roads and in the bazars, we confess, that we do not see much prospect of their enlightening the minds of the Hindus, by these ministrations. But the members of the Native Literary Society can urge no satisfactory objection against the Christian Missionary putting the volume of his faith, into the hands of those whom he would convert, in a language, which they can read and understand. We are therefore sorry, to see any thing like offence taken by our Native Friends, at this mode of diffusing religious knowledge. It does not savour of their usual liberality ; and they cannot but perceive, that the same reasons which would justify their taking umbrage, at the diffusion of our Scriptures, must go the whole length, of precluding any attempt whatever, on our part, to enlighten their minds in religious knowledge, or indeed in any knowledge—and, in this manner, we should think, frustrate the very end, which their society professes to have in view.

We make these remarks, in the full confidence, that our native readers will give us credit for their candour and honesty. We anticipate much advantage from this institution of the Literary Society, and nothing but our anxiety to see

After the Address was concluded, it was unanimously Resolved,

1. That a Society shall be formed, of the respectable and learned Natives of this country.
2. That the objects of it are to be considered the encouragement and diffusion of knowledge.
3. That with this view, translations of works from other languages into Bengali shall be prepared and published at the Society's expense.
4. That the Society shall endeavour to check and suppress all deviations from law and morality, amongst their countrymen.
5. That with this intent, small pamphlets in Bengali and English shall be composed and published at the Society's charge.
6. That a Library shall be formed of all useful and celebrated books.
7. That a collection of Philosophical Apparatus shall be procured.
8. That when the funds of the Society will admit, they shall be applied to the purchase of a House, to be appropriated to the Society's use : till then, the meetings shall be held at the College.

Upon the motion of Baboo Dulal Sarcar, seconded by Baboo Radha Kant Deb, it was resolved, that the proceedings of the meeting should be made generally known : and agreeably to this determination, a subsequent meeting resolved to publish the pamphlet from which the preceding account has been extracted.

On the 11th of Chaitra another meeting was held, and very respectably attended. On this occasion a subscription was entered into, to give effect to the previous resolutions, the particulars of which were reported in the Samachar Chandrika of the 12th of Chaitra (24th of March ;) the amount of the immediate donations was Rupees 2157, and 264 that of the quarterly subscriptions—a pro-

its success, as complete as it deserves, could have induced us to point out, what we think may be amended in its constitution.—Ed.

visional committee was nominated, to conduct the interests of the Society; and Baboos Prasanna Kumar Thakur and Ram Komol Sen were appointed Secretaries. It was also very wisely determined to confine the attention of the Society, for some time at least, to objects, of a purely Literary and Scientific nature.

SUPREME COURT, MARCH 1.

In the matter of James Silk Buckingham, Esq. late Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

The Court then proceeding to Civil business, Mr. Fergusson rose to move that the Affidavit of J. S. Buckingham marked with the letter A, and the Petition thereto annexed, be read and filed, and that it be ordered that Notice of the said Petition and Affidavit be served on the Honorable John Adam, Governor General in and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and that the Complainant be at liberty to enter into a Bond, with such security as is required by the statute in such case made and provided, effectually to prosecute the Complaint. The Petition is as follows:—

To the Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten, Knight, and the Honorable Sir Antony Buller, Knight, Justices of the said Supreme Court.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM, LATE EDITOR OF THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

SHEWETH,

That your Petitioner has been greatly oppressed, aggrieved, and injured, by an Act done and an Order passed by the Honorable John Adam, Governor General, in and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

That your Petitioner hath fully stated his Complaint, in respect of the premises in the Affidavit marked A. hereunto annexed.

That your Petitioner intends to prosecute such his Complaint against the

said John Adam, in some competent Court in Great Britain.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays, that your Lordships will be pleased to grant to your Petitioner an Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal aforesaid, compelling the said John Adam to produce the Copies of the Orders or Order, passed by the said Governor General in Council, depriving your Petitioner of his License to reside in this Country, and also all Correspondence which may have passed between the said Governor General in Council and any Person or Persons whomsoever touching the premises, and that the same may be authenticated and Witnesses examined in this Honorable Court upon the matter of the said Complaint and on behalf of your Petitioner, touching the same, and that the Depositions may be taken down in writing according to the provisions of the Act of Parliament* made and passed in that behalf in the Twenty-first year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, your Petitioner being ready and willing to enter into a Bond, and to give such Security as to this Honorable Court shall seem meet, to prosecute the said Complaint in such competent Court as aforesaid within the time limited by the said Act of Parliament.

And your Petitioner shall ever Pray, &c.

The Affidavit stated, that Mr. Buckingham the Plaintiff had come to Calcutta, with a License or Certificate from the Honorable Court of Directors, to reside in India; on the faith of which he had at immense labour and expense established the Calcutta Journal on its present footing, in which capital was

* The 21st Geo. III, chap. 70. enacts, "that in order to prevent all abuse of the power vested in the Governor General and Council, in case any person shall make a complaint to the Supreme Court of any oppression or injury having been committed by him or them, and shall verify the fact by an affidavit, and execute a Bond with another person, in such a penalty as the Court shall appoint, effectually to prosecute the same by indictment, or otherwise, in any competent Court in Great Britain, within two years after the return of the party against whom the same is made, and then, and in such case, the party complaining shall, by order of the Court, compel the production of a true Copy of the Order of Council complained of, and examine witnesses touching the same."

vested to the amount of about Sicca Rs. 2,00,000; and having brought out part of his family, had made very expensive preparations for his permanent residence in India, at least for the period of six or seven years, with a view to the superintendence of this extensive concern, of the greater part of which he is still Proprietor. It then stated that the Honorable John Adam, the Governor General in Council, with an intent to injure him (Mr. Buckingham) had declared his License void, and compelled him to break up his private establishment, and to quit the country to the great risk and danger of his property, and concluded with expressing his determination to prosecute the said John Adam at law, in some competent Court in Great Britain.

The Court having assented to the motion, Mr. Buckingham was bound over with competent sureties, in the sum of Sa. Rs. 12,000, to prosecute in England.—*Cal. Jour.*

MR. BUCKINGHAM.—Since the publication of our last Number, Mr. Buckingham, for some time Editor of the Calcutta Journal, has been deprived of his License of residence in this country, and has embarked for Europe in the ship Sir Edward Paget. The repeated violations of the rules, laid down for the regulation of the Public Press in India, in which Mr. Buckingham continued to persist, led finally to his transmission. He had been frequently told by the late Governor General, that in the event of his continuing to infringe the regulations of Government, he should be furnished with a passage to Europe; and it is not easy to account for the pertinacity, with which he still went on disregarding

them. That it was from no conviction of their being either unwise, inexpedient or illegal, is evident, from Mr. Buckingham's repeated admissions of the contrary, in his Correspondence with Government; and after his reiterated expressions of sorrow, at having overlooked them, and no less frequently repeated promises, to pay them greater respect in future, one is at a loss to account for his recent boldness, in setting them at defiance. His Paper had been brought into a most extensive circulation, by dint of industry and activity on his part; he had made it the vehicle of much useful and entertaining intelligence, if it was also too frequently the medium of attacks on both public and private characters—and he had succeeded in disposing of a considerable number of shares in its property, to people of various ranks and classes in society. It would appear, as if he deemed himself the more safe in commenting on the topics prohibited by Government, in proportion as he associated a greater number of people together, and gave them a common interest in the permanence and circulation of his Journal; but many, who had regarded his general labours as an Editor very favourably, were highly incensed with the insults he offered to the authority of Government; and for some months past, it must be admitted, his fame as a Journalist and a Man of Letters had been rather on the decline. Whether, as alleged by many, he foresaw the fall of his Journal, and had no great disinclination to be sent away from its management, we cannot take upon us to say: but his departure has already led to measures of considerable importance, to those connected with

the Periodical Press in this country. The power of Government over European Editors had been always admitted; but it was doubted how far it extended to *half-casts* or *country-borns*, as they are generally called—or *Indo-Britons*, as it has become of late more fashionable to term them. When Mr. Buckingham was about to leave Calcutta, he transferred the Editorship of his Journal to an *Indo-Briton*, or half-cast: and informed the public, that it would possess many advantages over every other newspaper, arising out of the circumstance of its conductor being amenable *only to law*. The obvious meaning of this language was, that the Calcutta Journalist would be able to publish whatever he might think fit; and should he publish what was improper, disrespectful to Government, or in violation of existing regulations, could only be punished through the intervention of a Jury: whereas an European Editor was liable to summary transmission, at the pleasure of the Government. It would be a waste of words to attempt shewing, that such an exemption, would have been most unwise and impolitic; or that the power vested in Government, over European Conductors of the Public Press, necessarily and *a fortiori*, included a controul over the Press, in the hands of Indo-Britons; and we are happy to observe, that by a recent Bye-Law, passed with the sanction and approbation of the Supreme Court, the Periodical Press, whether in the hands of Europeans, Native-borns, or Natives, is placed, as it ought to be, under the control of Authority. No Press can now be carried on in Calcutta, without License from the Governor General in Council, who can at his plea-

sure remove this License, should he see it expedient. *The Liberty of the Press* in India has been, for the last five years, a most fruitful topic of contention, both in the columns of Newspapers, and the circles of social life. Had not the late Editor of the Calcutta Journal experienced an uncommon degree of indulgence on the part of Government, the question would long ago have been settled. It is now set at rest. We enjoy a press which is FREE, to every good purpose; and one, which will no longer, it is to be hoped, prove the instrument of exciting strife and dissension in a narrow society like ours; or, what is still more to be dreaded, shaking the very foundations of our power in this country. At the same time, as an instrument of diffusing Moral and Religious knowledge amongst the Natives of India, the Indian Press will be found as effectual as ever. Attempts, indeed, have been made to represent the present Regulation, as tending to interfere with this great object. Could we believe, that such would be the case, we should be the last to applaud its wisdom, however much we should find ourselves bound, as good subjects, to bow to its authority. But nothing can be imagined more unfair, or unfounded, from all we know and have seen of the disposition of Government to promote the welfare and happiness of its native subjects, than to entertain such a thought for a moment; and however much disposed we feel, to give those who have opposed the passing of the Regulation credit for doing so, on a conscientious dread of the dangers to be feared from innovating on the abstract principles, on which Liberty of the Press is established, we confess we have

some difficulty in believing in their sincerity, when they can see the applicability of this fear to the circumstances, by which they are surrounded. There appears to us to be only one class of people in this country, who have any interest in raising their voice against such a Regulation. The class to whom we allude are those, who knowing the avidity, with which abuse of "the Powers that be" is too generally sought after, have entered into a sort of trading speculation upon this capital. We do trust, however, that every real lover of his country—every real friend to the British Rule in India—will join with our Learned Judge, in expressing a wish, and in lending a hand, that such a species of "stocks and stock-jobbing," may be effectually put down. In making these remarks, however, we would willingly exempt from their application, the five or six Natives, who presented a petition to the Supreme Court, against registering the Rule now adopted; as they have, we fear, been misled by designing men, into a groundless apprehension of its consequences. We are happy however to state, from the best authority, that several attempts to recruit names for the native petition, met with the reception which they deserved. Enjoying under the British Rule, a degree of security in every thing a man can hold dear, which they never before experienced, the great body of the Native population seek no change, and least of all such change, as the Modern Reformers of India would give them.

NEW RULE.

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for the Good Order and Civil Government of the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, made and passed by the Honorable the Governor General in Council of,

and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the Fourteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred, and Twenty-three.

Whereas, matters tending to bring the Government of this country as by law established into contempt and hatred, and to disturb the peace, harmony, and good order of Society, have of late been frequently printed and circulated in newspapers, and other papers published in Calcutta; for the prevention whereof it is deemed expedient to regulate by law the printing and publication, within the settlement of Fort William in Bengal, of Newspapers, and of all Magazines, Registers, Pamphlets, and other printed Books and Papers in any language or character, published periodically, containing, or purporting to contain, public news, or intelligence, or strictures on the acts, measures, and proceedings of Government, or any political events or transaction whatsoever;—

1st. BE IT THEREFORE ORDAINED by the Authority of the Governor General in Council of, and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, at and within the said settlement or factory of Fort William in Bengal aforesaid, by and in virtue of and under the authority of a certain act of Parliament made and passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An act for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company as well in India, as in Europe," and by a certain other act of parliament made and passed in the fortieth year of his said Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An act for establishing further regulations for the Government of the British Territories in India, and the better administration of justice within the same"—That fourteen days after the due registry of this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with the consent and approbation of the said Supreme Court, if the said Supreme Court shall in its discretion approve of, and consent to, the registry and publication of the same, no person or persons shall within the said settlement of Fort William print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, any Newspaper or Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other printed Book or Paper whatsoever, in any language or character whatsoever, published periodically, containing or purporting to contain public news or intelligence, or strictures on the

acts, measures and proceedings of Government, or any political events or transactions whatsoever, without having obtained a license for that purpose from the Governor General in Council, signed by the Chief Secretary of Government for the time being, or other person officiating and acting as such Chief Secretary.

2nd. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the Authority aforesaid, that every person applying to the Governor General in Council for such license aforesaid, shall deliver to the Chief Secretary of Government for the time being, or other person acting and officiating as such, an Affidavit specifying and setting forth the real and true names, additions, descriptions, and places of abode of all and every person or persons who is, or are intended to be, the printer and printers, publisher and publishers, of the Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other printed book or paper in the said Affidavit named, and of all the proprietors of the same, if the number of such proprietors, exclusive of the printers and publishers, does not exceed two, and in case the same shall exceed such number, then of two of the proprietors resident within the Presidency of Fort William, or places thereto subordinate, who hold the largest shares therein, and the true description of the house or building, wherein any such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other printed book or paper as aforesaid is intended to be printed, and likewise the title of such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other printed book or paper.

3rd. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the Authority aforesaid, that every such Affidavit shall be in writing, and signed by the person or persons making the same, and shall be taken without any cost or charge by any Justice of the Peace, acting in and for the Town of Calcutta.

4th. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the Authority aforesaid, that where the persons concerned as printers and publishers of any such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other printed book or paper as aforesaid, together with such number of Proprietors as are herein before required to be named in such Affidavit as aforesaid, shall not altogether exceed the number of four persons, the Affidavit hereby required shall be sworn and signed by all the said persons, who are resident in, or within

twenty miles of, Calcutta, and when the number of such persons shall exceed four, the same shall be signed and sworn by four of such persons if resident in, or within twenty miles of, Calcutta, or by so many of them as are so resident.

5th. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the Authority aforesaid, that an Affidavit or Affidavits of the like nature and import shall be made, issued and delivered in like manner as often as any of the Printers, Publishers or Proprietors named in such Affidavit or Affidavits shall be changed, or shall change their respective places of abode or their printing house, place or office, and as often as the title of such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other printed book or paper, shall be changed, and as often as the Governor General in Council shall deem it expedient to require the same, and that when such further and new Affidavits as last aforesaid, shall be so required by the Governor General in Council, notice thereof signed by the said Chief Secretary, or other person acting and officiating as such, shall be given to the persons named in the Affidavit, to which the said notice relates, as the Printers, Publishers, or Proprietors, of the Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other printed book or paper in such Affidavit named, such notice to be left at such place as is mentioned in the Affidavit last delivered as the place at which the Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other printed book or paper to which such notice shall relate is printed; and in failure of making such Affidavit, in the several cases aforesaid required, that such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other printed book or paper shall be deemed and taken to be printed and published without license.

6th. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the authority aforesaid, that every license which shall and may be granted in manner and form aforesaid, shall and may be resumed and recalled by the Governor General in Council: and from and immediately after notice in writing of such recall signed by the said Chief Secretary, or other person acting and officiating as such, shall have been given to the person or persons to whom the said license or licenses shall have been given and granted, such notice to be left at such place as is mentioned in the Affidavit last delivered, as the place at which the Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other printed book or paper, to which such notice shall relate,

is printed, the said license or licenses shall be considered null and void, and the Newspapers, Magazines, Registers, Pamphlets, printed books or papers to which such license or licenses relate, shall be taken and considered as printed and published without license; and whenever any such license as aforesaid shall be revoked and recalled, notice of such revocation and recall shall be forthwith given in the Government Gazette for the time being, published in Calcutta.

7th. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the authority aforesaid, that if any person within the said settlement of Fort William, shall knowingly and wilfully print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, or shall knowingly and wilfully, either as a proprietor thereof or as agent or servant of such proprietor, or otherwise, sell, vend or deliver out, distribute or dispose of, or if any bookseller or proprietor, or keeper of any reading room, library, shop, or place of public resort, shall knowingly and wilfully receive, lend, give, or supply, for the purpose of perusal or otherwise, to any person whatsoever, any such Newspaper, Magazine, Register or Pamphlet, or other printed book or paper as aforesaid, such license as is required by this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation not having been first obtained, or after such license, if previously obtained, shall have been recalled as aforesaid, such persons shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding Sicca Rupees Four Hundred.

8th. AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the authority aforesaid, that all offences committed, and all pecuniary forfeitures had or incurred under or against this Rule, Ordinance and Regulation, shall and may be heard and adjudged and determined by two or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, who are hereby empowered and authorized to hear and determine the same, and to issue their Summons or Warrant for bringing the Party or Parties complained of before them, and upon his or their appearance or contempt and default, to hear the parties, examine witnesses, and to give judgment or sentence according as in and by this Rule, Ordinance and Regulation is ordained and directed, and to award and to issue out warrants under their hands and seals for the levying of such forfeitures and penalties as may be imposed upon the goods and chattels of the offender, and to cause sale to be made of the goods and chattels, if they shall not be redeemed

ed within six days, rendering to the party the overplus, if any be, after deducting the amount of such forfeiture or penalty, and the costs and charges attending the levying thereof, and in case sufficient distress shall not be found, and such forfeitures and penalties shall not be forthwith paid, it shall and may be lawful for such Justices of the Peace, and they are hereby authorized and required by warrant or warrants under their hands and seals, to cause such offender or offenders to be committed to the common jail of Calcutta, there to remain for any time not exceeding four months—unless such forfeitures and penalties and all reasonable charges shall be sooner paid and satisfied; and that all the said forfeitures, when paid or levied, shall be from time to time paid into the Treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and be employed and disposed of according to the order and directions of His Majesty's said Justices of the Peace at their General Quarter, or other Sessions.

9th. PROVIDED ALWAYS AND BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED by the authority aforesaid, that nothing in this Rule, Ordinance and Regulation contained shall be deemed or taken to extend or apply to any printed book or paper containing only Shipping Intelligence, Advertisements of Sales, Current Prices of commodities, Rates of Exchange, or other intelligence solely of a commercial nature.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
EDWD. PAGET,
JOHN FENDALL,
JOHN H. HARRINGTON.

W. R. BAYLEY, *Chief Sec. to Govt.*
Read and Published (A True Copy.)
A. MACTIER, *Readg. Clerk.* J. W. HOGG,
This 15th March, 1823. Registrar.

In the Supreme Court on Monday, the 17th, Mr. Fergusson rose, and according to the report of the proceedings, in the *John Bull*, addressed the Court nearly as follows:—

May it please your Lordship—I have been instructed to make a motion, which I scarcely know how to frame. It relates to an order issued by the Governor General in Council, which was read in this Court on Saturday last, preparatory to its being registered. By the 13 Geo. III. the Governor General in Council is empowered to make such rules and or-

finances as may be necessary for the good government of the Company's Settlement, provided that they are not repugnant to the Laws of the Realm. I am instructed to state, by the principal proprietor of the Calcutta Journal, that he considers that he will be aggrieved, if the proposed regulation is registered in this Court, and thereby becomes a law—and I have to solicit, that he be permitted to be heard by Counsel. I consider that the Court have full power to grant such application from any subject, and will frame my motion according to any suggestions your Lordship may kindly offer.

Sir Francis Macnaghten.—The Court have certainly a right to grant such application, and I think they ought. I should wish it to be made in open Court, for the Public should know the decision, as any of them have a right to ask this Court, for interpretations of any ordinance.—I have not the least objection, that the public should know what is my decision on the subject, and I shall state it most openly.

Mr. Fergusson.—Will your Lordship fix some day when this motion shall be made: it had better be determined, that all persons may be prepared.

Mr. Turton.—I am retained with my learned friend in this motion—perhaps this day week would suit your Lordship's convenience.

Sir F. Macnaghten.—I am afraid the Advocate General will not be able to attend—you had better say this day fortnight.

Mr. Money.—I do not think the Advocate General will be able to attend, My Lord, on this day week. It is an important motion as it respects the Government, whose Law Officer he is—and it ought to be deferred till he can attend.

Mr. Fergusson.—That will be very near the time of Registry.

Sir F. Macnaghten.—It cannot be registered for 20 days from Saturday last.

Mr. Turton.—And I conceive that your Lordship is not compelled to register immediately at the expiration of the 20 days, if any reason could be urged for a delay.

Sir Francis Macnaghten.—Certainly I am not compelled to register it at all; there are precedents of refusal by this Court—Let it stand for Monday fortnight.

Some time after Sir Francis said, I think it would be more correct, if in the mean time the parties would apply to the Government. The business as yet is hardly before the Court, for the Government could recall the Ordinance if they chose.

Mr. Fergusson.—My Lord, that is a question for the parties—I appear as their Counsel, and shall advise them what course to pursue in Court; but out of Court their own judgment must direct them. But I submit they have a right to apply to this Court.

Sir F. Macnaghten.—I think in the present stage they had better address the Government.

Mr. Fergusson.—They must determine on that themselves.

The matter ended here, and stands over till Monday the 31st of March*.

Manilla.—Accounts have been received by the last arrival from Manilla, of an unsuccessful attempt at a Revolution—the object of which was, to render the colony independent of Spain. Fifteen of the principal people had been arrested, and were put on board ship, preparatory to being sent to Spain for trial. The fears for the Government were sufficiently expressed, by the precaution they took respecting these persons. The ship, on board which they were, lay in the midst of the wide bay of Manilla, surrounded in every direction by a *cordon* of armed boats. Among the persons thus arrested, there were two Priests, and two Spanish Officers of rank, who had just arrived with the new Governor. The capacity of such a colony as the Philippines to maintain a separate independence appears to us very problematical, not from want of numbers, for these islands are computed to contain 3,000,000 of people, but because the population is divided within itself, by difference of colour, language and manners—while the proportion of the European race, or that sprung from it, is but a mere fraction in the mass

* On Monday the 31st ultimo, after hearing Counsel, at great length, and before a very crowded Court, the Hon. Judge, Sir Francis Macnaghten, ordered the Regulation to be duly registered.—ED.

of its barbarous and ferocious Asiatic population. China itself might almost effect the conquest of such a state, if deprived of European protection, (an attempt once made before;) but the greater probability is, that it will become a dependency of one of the new Governments of South America, most probably of that of Chili, the inhabitants of which have hitherto displayed, as we may expect from their climate, the greatest degree of energy and enterprize.—*Hurk.*

New Medical and Physical Society.—A meeting of the members of the Medical profession in the King's and Company's Services was held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments in Chouringhee, on the evening of Saturday March 1st, for the purpose of instituting a medical association, which was accordingly established under the designation of "The Calcutta Medical and Physical Society," the object of which is to collect from all parts of India theoretical and practical information on medical questions, and particularly on diseases incident to the climate. It is proposed that the transactions of the Society shall be published, when the contributions are sufficiently numerous to form a volume. Doctor James Hare was elected President, Doctor Mellis, Vice-President, and Dr. Adam, Secretary. The quarterly subscription to be 12 rupees to members residing in Calcutta, and 12 rupees half-yearly to members in the interior.

We conceive that an institution of this kind, zealously supported, is calculated to be of great advantage in the prosecution of those scientific researches, which tend to increase the boundaries of medical knowledge, in a region gener-

ally so fatal to the European constitution. There must be unquestionably abundance of interesting and important facts in the possession of professional men scattered over India, which only require a suitable channel of communication to the public. It is therefore hoped that the establishment of this Society will have the effect of eliciting and concentrating a variety of curious and useful knowledge, relative to the healing art in this country.

The Rev. W. Ward.—Died on the 7th instant, at the Mission House, Serampore, in his 54th year, after 36 hours' previous illness of the Cholera, the Rev. WILLIAM WARD, author of "A View of the History, Literature, and Religion, of the Hindoos," and various other works. This excellent man arrived at Serampore, in October 1799, since which time his life has been one continued scene of arduous and indefatigable exertion, with the view of promoting the propagation of Christianity in India. His exertions and his works have rendered him so well known, even in Britain and America, as well as in India, that it is needless to enlarge here on his character. Suffice it merely to add, that in the various relations of social life, as a husband, a father, a friend, and a brother, he was one of the most amiable of men. His last work, "Reflections on the Word of God," published scarcely two months ago, sufficiently discovers the source from whence he derived all that excellence of character, which now renders him so deeply lamented. It evidently breathes throughout the feelings of one, to whom "to live was Christ,—and to die, gain."—*Government Gazette.*

Colonel Lambton.—In our paper of the 6th of February, we announced the death of Lt.-Colonel WILLIAM LAMBTON, of H. M. 33d Regt. the late venerable Superintendent of the grand Trigonometrical Survey of India; and a Correspondent has now enabled us to offer some further particulars of the long and meritorious career of that distinguished officer.

"The labours of Colonel LAMBTON are well known to all readers of the *Asiatic Researches*; and their general utility, as far as the geography of India is concerned, has been too universally felt to need any illustration. We may be permitted, however, cursorily to notice those parts of his works which are justly denominated scientific; and as such, have made the Dekhan and central parts of India, objects of classic interest throughout the civilized world.

"The original object of the Marquis Wellesley in establishing the Trigonometrical Survey, was to unite the East and West Coasts of the Peninsula, so as to connect the latter with the Government observatory at Madras, upon precisely the same principles as those which had been adopted by the French and English Philosophers in connecting the observatories of Greenwich and Paris. The Noble Marquis's choice fell on Lieut. William Lambton, then on the personal staff of Major General Baird; and it appears, that the powers of discrimination which characterized the whole of that great man's administration, were here exerted with their wonted effect; for the mild, easy and affable demeanor of Lieut. LAMBTON, did not conceal from the piercing eye of his Lordship the great and grasping intellect, the high powers of reflection, and the uncontrolled perseverance which never viewed a difficulty or embarrassment, but with a steady determination to surmount it.

"In the progress of his labours, the late Lt.-Colonel found that a noble field was laid open for adding to the scientific data, respecting the figure of the Earth, by carrying a series of Triangles down that meridian which passes through the southern promontory of India; for as the extent of the same meridian was limited on the northern side, by the boundary of the British Territories only, there was obviously an opportunity of measuring a meri-

dional arc of nearly 26° in amplitude, which would be almost thrice as great as that which had occupied the great French Philosophers Mechain and De Lambre between the Ballaric Isles and Dunkirk. Such a boon to science could not escape the notice of our Philosopher; the difficulties however of attaining it were such as would perhaps have appalled any man of moderate capacity, though with him they seemed merely to enhance the value of the prize, and the result has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its projector. Already had the meridional series been brought to Ellichpoor, which gave an amplitude of more than 12° of latitude; and in spite of his advanced age the active mind of the Philosopher still contemplated the extension of it to the northern limits of the British dominions; for the completion of which alone he wished his life to be preserved. With a degree of vigour and fire which would have done credit even to his earlier years, he embarked for the continuation of his arduous career from Hyderabad in the middle of January; but Providence willed it otherwise. On his arrival at Hinghan Ghat on the 26th of January, he fell a victim to a catarrh, which had long threatened his existence, and which, being ultimately attended with fever, put a period to his life.

"Thus in an obscure village of central India, has died, at the age it is believed of 75, one of the most highly endowed Philosophers and Mathematicians that ever trod on her shores—a man whose name will ever be dear to science—one of the sacred few who have tended to raise the fame of England, in the intellectual scale, with the civilized world. He died not ingloriously. Long after the blazoned deeds of war and gallantry shall be committed to oblivion—long after the greatest feats of diplomacy shall be known merely on reference to musty documents—long after the most splendid victories shall cease to be the subjects of discussion; will the labours of Colonel Lambton, be viewed with interest by the votaries of science: and it will hereafter be one of the proudest boasts of the power which rules this country, that it has been the beneficent patron and steady protector of an undertaking, which confers more practical benefit in the solution of the grand question of the figure of the Earth, than the efforts of all the world besides."—*Govt. Gazette.*

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of 27th March, 1823.

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
<i>Cotton</i> , Bandah, . . .	15 0 a	15 8
Jaloon, . . .	14 0 a	14 8
Cutchoura, . .	12 8 a	13 8
<i>Grain</i> , Rice, Patna. .	2 2 a	2 4
Patchery, 1st, .	2 4 a	2 8
Ditto, 2d, . . .	1 12 a	1 14
Moongy, 1st, .	1 8 a	1 9
Ditto, 2d, . . .	1 6 a	1 7
Ballam, 1st, .	1 7 a	1 8
Rauree, . . .	1 4 a	1 5
Wheat, Dooda. .	1 6 a	1 7
Guncajalla, . . .	none.	
Gram, Patna, . .	1 7 a	1 8
Dhall, Urrulr, . .		
good,	2 0 a	2 8
<i>Indigo</i> , Fine purple .		
and violet, . .	290 0 a	295 0
Ordinary ditto. .	280 0 a	285 0
Dull blue.	260 0 a	270 0
Inferior purple and .		
violet,	240 0 a	250 0
Strong copper, . .	275 0 a	285 0
Ordinary ditto. .	230 0 a	240 0
Oude, fine, . . .	250 0 a	260 0
Ditto, ordinary, .	200 0 a	220 0
<i>Saltpetre</i> , Culmee, . .		
1st sort,	5 0 a	5 4
2d sort,	4 8 a	4 12
3d sort,	4 0 a	4 4

Indigo.—A good deal of business has been done in this since our last; the demand appears rather on the increase, and prices steady—The French, Americans and Arabs are still in the market, and extensive shipments going on for Great Britain—The quantity in the London market 30th Sept. was 6600 chests.

Cotton.—We have heard of no inquiries for this during the week; it is also very dull in the interior—At Mirzapore, 19th instant, new Bandah was stated at 18-3, Jaloon at 16-2, and Cutchoura at 15 per local maund.

Grain.—In fair demand, at our quotations.

Spices.—Pepper, steady—Mace, nutmegs and Cloves, looking up—Ginger, dull, and on the decline.

Raw Silk.—In good demand, and looking up.

Saltpetre.—In limited demand, at our quotations.

Sugar.—Dull, rather looking down, and little chance of immediate improvement.

Piece Goods.—The demand continues languid—a heavy stock in the market.

Metals.—Spelter, steady, and in fair request—Iron and Steel, dull, but firm at our quotations—Lead, pig and sheet, in fair demand—Copper Sheathing, steady—Tin plates, looking down—Block Tin, in fair demand, and looking up.

Europe Goods.—Perishable articles in steady demand, and looking up.

Freight to London—May be rated at £4-10 to £6-10 per Ton.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 24. Portuguese ship *Confianca*, J. Pereira, from Macao 16th January, and Penang 6th February.

28. Portuguese brig *Esperanca*, A. J. Ferrao, from Macao 15th January, Singapore 25th ditto, Malacca 29th ditto, and Penang 6th February.

March 3. French ship *Zelie*, Crarert, from the Mauritius 2d January.—Ship *Edward Strettell*, R. Allport, from Madras 13th February, and Eskapelly 17th ditto.—Bark *Dolphin*, G. East, from Madras, and Coringa 20th January.

4. Ship *Clydesdale*, D. Mackellar, from Liverpool 21st June, and New South Wales 21st December.

5. Portuguese ship *Barretto Junior*, A. J. de Vasconcellos, from Macao 20th January, Malacca and Singapore 11th February.—Ditto ditto Conde do Rio Pardo, I. S. R. Cardozo, from Macao 30th January.—Ship *Francis Warden*, W. Webster, from Rangoon 18th February.

11. Ship *Bombay*, H. Humphreys, from Bombay 14th January, and Colombo 5th February.

12. Ship *Exmouth*, A. Bramwell, from Rangoon 24th Feb.

13. Ship *Britannia*, W. Snoball, from the Isle of France 6th November, and Rangoon 23d February.—Ship *Indian Oak*, John Reid, from Eskapelly 2d March.

15. Brig *MacCauley*, W. Foster, from Muscat 28th January, and Point de Galle 22d February.—Ship *Catherine*, G. Wallace, from the Mauritius 12th January, and Eskapelly 6th March.

19. American Ship *Acasta*, Thos. Cloutman, from Boston 22d October.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 20. Ship *Flora*, James Sherriff, for Madras and Ceylon.

21. Ship *Eugenia*, A. Hogg, for China.—Ship *Princess Charlotte*, John Lamb, for Rangoon.

23. Portuguese ship Lord Wellington, P. Da Costa, for Lisbon.

24. American ship Franklin, J. J. Garvin, for Philadelphia.

27. Ship Eliza, B. S. Woodhead, for the Isle of France.—Ship Thames, J. Litson, for Penang.—Brig John Shore, J. J. R. Bowman, for New South Wales.

28. Ship Sir Edward Paget, J. Geary, for London via Cape.

March 1. Ship Aram, J. Daniels, for Rangoon.—Dutch brig Rambang, T. C. Ross, for Batavia.—Ship Gloucester, H. B. Scarborough, for Penang.

2. Brig Sun, J. Anderson, for the Cape of Good Hope, via Isle of France.—French brig Enterprenant, De Rochefoucault, for Bourbon.

4. Portuguese ship Margarita, A. F. Marquis, for Macao.—French brig Irma, J. Jauberry, for Bourdeaux.

8. Ship Prince of Orange, John Moncrieff, for London.

12. Ship Isabella, M. McNicol, for Penang.—Ship East Indian, Peter Roy, for Rangoon.

13. Ship Resolution, J. L. Barralho, for Lisbon.

14. H. C. yacht Nereide, J. Crawford, for Masulipatam.

15. Ship Princess Charlotte, John McKean, for Liverpool.

16. French ship Duke of Bourdeaux, J. Moreau, for Bordeaux.

18. Ship Minerva, John Bell, for London.

PASSENGERS.

Per Edward Stretzell, from Madras; Miss M. Halcott, Miss Halcott, Mrs. Robom senior, and Mrs. Robom junior, and three Children.

Per Clydesdale, from Sydney; Mrs. Campbell, Captain Campbell, and Lieut. Masterson.

Per Exmouth, from Rangoon; Capt. W. Fleming.

Per Bombay, from Bombay; Mrs. Colonel McClintock; Mrs. Humphreys, and 2 children; Mrs. Montgomery and child, and Mr. Bryne.

Per MacCauley, from Muscat; Mrs. Smith.

Per Catherine, from Mauritius; Captain Scarvell, of the late Ship Matilda, Mrs. Scarvell and Child, Mr. George Reed.

Passengers proceeding to Europe on board the Ship Sir Edward Paget, Captain J. Geary.—Mrs. Colonel G. Richards; Mrs. Alexander; Mrs. Buckingham; Miss Pigot; Miss Turner; and

Miss Ross.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Richards, Bengal N. I.; Lieut.-Col. L. O'Brien, Bengal N. C.; James Moore, Esq. Civil Service; A. Ross, Esq. Civil Service; A. McCann, Esq. Civil Service; Captain Smith, Bengal Cavalry; J. S. Buckingham, Esq. late Editor of the Calcutta Journal; and J. Donay, Esq.—Children:—Misses C. Richards, S. Richards, L. Smith, M. Smith, and F. Thompson.—Masters H. Money, Geo. Money, Alexander Morton, George Morton, Robert Smith, and Henry Alexander.—Five Female Native Servants, and Eight Male Native and European Servants.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th February, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson. W. Eastgate, Esq. to Lydia, the only daughter of the late Capt. M. F. Smith.

On the 22d February, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. George Havel Hosmer, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr. John Phipps.

At the Cathedral, on the 22d February, Mr. C. Manly to Miss Eliza Dick.

At Madras, on the 3d February, at the Cathedral, by His Excellency the Vicar General of St. Thome, Mr. Charles Kennet, to Miss Charlotte Tomassfield.

At the Cathedral, on the 27th February, by the Revd. J. Parson, Mr. J. A. May, of the firm of May and Co. to Mrs. P. Magowan, Widow of the late Lieut. Magowan, of the Rungpore Battalion.

On the 1st March, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. Charles Jones, to Miss Eliza Beck, daughter of the late Capt. R. Beck, of the Country Service.

At Madras, on the 20th January, at St. Mary's Church, by the Reverend Mr. Lewis, Mr. George C. Gager, to Miss Mary Macdonald.

At Bangalore, on the 1st February, by the Reverend W. Malkin, B. A. Captain A. H. Colberg, 2d Battalion 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss Caroline Colebrooke.

At Madras, on the 4th February, at St. George's Church, by the Reverend W. Roy, John Carnac Morris, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Rosa, second daughter of Peter Cherry, Esq.

At Cannanore, on the 6th February, by the Reverend J. Dunsterville, Lieutenant R. C. Cuxton, of the 2d Battalion of Pioneers, to Mrs. Mary Smyth,

relict of the late Captain Smyth, of the 7th Native Infantry.

At the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, on the 22d February, Henry Griffith Brightman, Esq. to Miss Mary Nuthall, second Daughter of Colonel John Nuthall, of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry on the Bengal Establishment.

On the 7th March, at the house of H. W. Droz, Esq. Cossimbazar, by the Revd. W. Eales, Major G. Swiney, Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance, to Maria Arabella, eldest Daughter of A. Haig, Esq. late of the H. C. Medical Service.

At Meerut, on the 12th February, by the Revd. Mr. Fisher, Qr. Mr. Serjeant W. A. Dickinson, of the 4th Cavalry, to Miss Mary Ann Catharine Price, Daughter of the late Qr. Mr. Serjeant Price, 1st Light Cavalry.

At Madras, on the 5th February, at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, by the Revd. Thomas Lewis, A. M. Wm. Parr, Esq. Merchant, to Mary, the only surviving Daughter of the late Robert Pownay, Esq. in the Service of His Highness Wallajah, the late Nabob of the Carnatic.

On the 11th March, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Corrie, Ensign Souter of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Harriett Uvedale, youngest daughter of the late Ralph Uvedale, Esq. of the Supreme Court.

On the 12th March, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. Thomas Russ, of the Honorable Company's Marine, to Mrs. Jane McCow.

On the 15th March, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. John Rutherford Aitken, of the Upper Military Orphan School, Kidderpore, to Henrietta, eldest Daughter of the late Mr. Harrison, Head Master of the Lower Military Orphan School.

At Cawnpore, on the 6th March, by the Rev. H. L. Williams, M. Gisborne, Esq. Son of the Rev. T. Gisborne, of Yoxall Lodge, Staffordshire, to Anne Frushard, Daughter of the late Reverend D. Brown, Senior Chaplain at the Presidency of Fort William.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th February, the lady of T. B. Swinhoe, Esq. of a son.

On the 17th February, the wife of Mr. C. B. Boyce, of the Honorable Company's Marine, of a son.

At Barrackpore, on the 21st February, the lady of Dr. Thomas, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

At Nussurabad, on the 4th February, the lady of Captain J. Nash, of Pioneers, of a daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 12th February, the lady of Captain J. H. Cave, Supt. Field Transports, of a daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 16th February, the lady of W. W. Bird, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Cuttack, on the 19th February, the lady of W. S. Steven, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Bangalore, the lady of Captain Cunningham, of the 1st Battalion 12th or W. L. I. of a son.

At Barrackpore, on the 21st February, the lady of Lieutenant Stuart Corbett, 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Howrah, on the 26th February, Mrs. Cliffe, of a Daughter.

On the 27th February, Mrs. P. Lindeman, of Durrumtollah, of a Son.

At Garden Reach, on the 1st March, the lady of George Collier, Esq. Attorney at Law, of a Son.

On the 28th February, Mrs. J. Harris, of a Son.

At Ramnad, on the 16th February, the lady of Major Campbell, of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 16th February, the lady of Captain J. Palin, 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Son.

On the 1st March, Mrs. Anne Pyva, of a Son.

On the 6th March, Mrs. Elizabeth Pereira, wife of Mr. J. Pereira, of a Son.

At Hoogly, on the 6th March, the lady of Mr. H. C. Broeager, of a Daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 9th February, the lady of Captain Bannerman, Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter.

At Sultangunge, near Baugepore, on the 3d March, the lady of Major W. C. Faithfull, of the 2d Battalion 4th Native Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Benares, on the 24th February, the lady of Lieutenant W. Turner, 1st Battalion 29th Regiment of Native Infantry, Adjutant and Quarter Master of the European Invalids at Chunar, of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 1st February, the lady of William Chaplin, Esq. Commissioner in the Deckhan, of a son.

At Surat, on the 3d February, the lady of Edward Grant, Esq. of the Civil Service on that Establishment, of a son.

On the 10th March, Mrs. A. James, of a son.

On the 11th March, the lady of G. Ballard, Esq. of a son.

On the 11th March, Mrs. Frisby, of a daughter.

On the 15th March, Mrs. A. C. Pearson, the wife of Mr. George Henry Pearson, of the Honorable Company's Marine, of a daughter.

At Monghyr, on the morning of the 3d March, the lady of T. G. Vibart, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.

At Midnapore, on Monday the 10th March, the lady of Major D'Aguilar, 13th Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 10th March, at Bogwangolah, Moorshedabad, Mrs. Thomas Rose, of a daughter.

At Hansi, on the 22d February, the lady of Lieutenant Ramsay, 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a son.

At Delhi, on the 28th February, the lady of Brevet Captain G. R. Pemberton, Interpreter and Quarter Master 2d Battalion 28th Native Infantry, of a son.

At Keitah, in Bundelcund, on the 28th February, the lady of Captain E. H. Simpson, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 25th February, the lady of J. MacLeod, Esq. of a son.

At Coeanada, on the 28th of January, the lady of Henry Sewell, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 21st Feb. the lady of T. Hewet, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 22 years.

Lately, at Kishengunge, George Phil-lott, Esq. M. D. Surgeon of the 23d Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry.

At Trichinopoly, on the 20th January, of the Cholera Morbus, which attacked him while under medical treatment for acute Rheumatism, Mungo Park, M. D. aged 23 years, the eldest son of the celebrated African Traveller.

On the 22d February, Mr. John Logan, Conductor in the Ordnance Commissariat.

On the 24th February, at an advanced age, Serjeant William Casey, Pensioner.

At Berhampore, on the 23d February, the infant Son of Mr. Patrick McDermott, aged 4 months.

At Digah, Dinapore, on the 22d February, Julia, the infant Daughter of Mr. H. Fitzgerald, aged 1 year and 8 months.

At St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, on the 10th February, Major Alexander Macleod, commanding the 1st Battalion 9th Native Infantry.

At Salem, on the 16th January, in the 27th year of her age, Maria Rosalie, the

wife of W. D. Davies, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

At Bombay, on the 30th January, Mr. J. Harrington, Sub-Conductor in the Ordnance Department.

At Bombay, on the 1st February, Mrs. Collin Jolliffe, aged 20 years.

At Bombay, on the 4th February, Miss D. H. Henshaw, aged 14 years.

At China, on the 4th of December 1822, Charles John Whellen, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service.

On the 8th March, James Broders, Esq. aged 85 years.

On the 8th March, after an illness of 18 months, Serjeant John Lewis, Garrison Key Serjeant of Fort William, aged 58 years, 22 of which he had spent in the service of the Honorable Company.

On the 11th March, Mr. Jas. Baxter.

At Serampore, on Saturday night, the 8th March, of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. J. F. Annosett, aged 28 years and 8 months.

At Trichinopoly, on the 10th February, Lieutenant Edwin Mainwaring, of the Royal Regiment.

At Sydney, on the 25th of October last, Mr. William Sinclair, Master Pilot of the H. C. Bengal Marine.

At Purneah, on the 19th February, the lady of Captain W. Bertram, 10th Native Infantry, District Barrack Master of the 16th or Purneah Division.

At Richmond Barracks, Dublin, at the Quarters of Lieutenant Colonel Watson, on the 17th of August, Emily Watson, aged 13 years, eldest Daughter of Major A. I. Watson, 26th Bengal Infantry.

At Barrackpore, on the 13th March, Captain John Seppings, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 16th March, Mr. Thomas Russ, Master Pilot in the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 38 years.

On the 5th March, in camp at Chilmurry, Newton Edmund, the infant son of Captain Newton Wallace, of the Cut-tack Legion, aged 3 months, and 5 days.

On the 6th March, at Hamerpoor, in Bundelcund, on his way to the presidency, to which he was proceeding in consequence of a severe illness, Captain C. B. Neild, of the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry; much regretted by his brother Officers.

At Seringapatam, on the 20th February, Ensign W. N. Douglas, of the 1st Battalion 18th Regt. at the age of 18, sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

Register of Barometrical Observations at the Surveyor General's Office, Chouringhee, for Feb. 1823.

Feb.	10 A. M.			11 A. M.			Noon.			1 P. M.			2 P. M.			3 P. M.			4 P. M.			5 P. M.		
	Therm.		Ba- rome- ter.	Therm.		Ba- rome- ter.	Therm.		Ba- rome- ter.	Therm.		Ba- rome- ter.	Therm.		Ba- rome- ter.	Therm.		Ba- rome- ter.	Therm.		Ba- rome- ter.	Therm.		Ba- rome- ter.
	In.	Att. Det.		In.	Att. Det.		In.	Att. Det.		In.	Att. Det.		In.	Att. Det.		In.	Att. Det.		In.	Att. Det.		In.	Att. Det.	
1	130.156	67	68	30.142	69	70	30.110	70	71	30.084	71	73	30.060	71	74	30.044	72	75	30.034	73	75	30.036	73	75
2	170.69	71	2	162.70	5	72.5	132.72	74	132.72	74	100.73	2.76	082.74	2.76	5	078.74	76.2	072.73	5.76	76	066.73	75.5	75.5	
3	180.69	5.71	3	166.71	73	166.71	148.72	74	148.72	74	088.74	5.76.2	084.74	76.5	77	072.75	77	066.74	5.76.5	76.5	064.74	76	76	
4	136.69	2.71	4	124.71	73	124.71	110.72	74	110.72	74	088.73	5.76	060.74	76.5	77	032.75	77	020.74	5.76.7	76.7	012.74	76.5	76.5	
5	118.72	5.74	5	100.73	75	100.73	076.74	76.2	076.74	76.2	048.76	5.79	032.76	5.79	77	004.77	79.5	29.994	77.7	80	29.990	77.5	80	
6	146.72	73.5	6	140.72	5.74.5	140.72	108.73	5.76	108.73	5.76	084.74	5.76.5	056.75	77	77	030.75	2.77.5	30.024	75.5	77.5	30.029	75	77	
7	240.71	72	7	240.71	5.73.5	240.71	218.72	74	218.72	74	182.73	75	144.73	5.75.5	75.5	134.74	76.7	132.74	5.77	77	130.74	76.5	76.5	
8	238.70	5.72	8	248.71	73	248.71	208.72	74	208.72	74	164.72	5.75	130.74	76	76	118.74	76	108.73	5.76	76	112.73	5.75	75.7	
9	234.71	72.5	9	222.72	73.2	222.72	182.74	76	182.74	76	158.75	2.77.2	136.75	5.78	78	114.76	5.79	102.76	5.79	79	102.76	5.79	79	
10	210.72	2.73.5	10	182.72	5.74	182.72	156.73	75	156.73	75	122.76	77	122.75	7.78	78	112.77	79.5	100.77	5.80	79	112.77	79	79	
11	188.72	73	11	190.71	73	190.71	174.72	73.2	174.72	73.2	148.72	5.74	120.73	74.5	74.5	078.77	78.5	068.76	78	78	073.76	78	78	
12	210.71	72	12	254.72	5.74	254.72	226.73	5.74.5	226.73	5.74.5	208.73	5.75	176.73	7.75.5	75.5	144.73	77.6	140.74	76	76	090.73	5.75	75.5	
13	194.72	73	13	190.73	74.5	190.73	170.74	76	170.74	76	166.73	74	122.73	5.75	75	107.74	76.5	100.74	76.5	76.5	088.75	77	77	
14	208.73	74	14	182.74	76	182.74	154.75	77	154.75	77	130.74	76	100.74	5.76.5	76.5	078.75	77	072.76	78.5	78.5	088.75	77	77	
15	240.73	75.5	15	220.74	2.76	220.74	182.75	77	182.75	77	132.76	78	108.76	78	78	084.75	5.78.5	072.76	78.5	78.5	080.76	78	78	
16	146.74	75.5	16	142.75	5.77	142.75	126.76	78	126.76	78	144.76	78	128.76	78	78	104.76	5.78.5	086.77	79	79	074.76	5.78.5	78.5	
17	172.76	77	17	150.77	79.5	150.77	132.78	81	132.78	81	108.77	79	072.77	5.80	80	046.77	79	028.77	80	80	028.77	80	80	
18	134.74	75	18	124.75	7.77	124.75	104.77	79	104.77	79	116.79	82	100.79	81.5	81.5	082.79	81.5	060.79	5.82	82	038.79	82	82	
19	112.74	75	19	094.75	77	094.75	078.77	79	078.77	79	078.77	79.5	056.78	80	80	030.78	80	016.78	80	80	004.77	5.79	79	
20	112.74	75	20	084.75	77	084.75	052.78	79.5	052.78	79.5	060.77	79	036.78	80	80	030.78	80	016.78	80	80	004.77	5.79	79	
21	084.75	75.5	21	058.75	5.77	058.75	040.76	78	040.76	78	052.78	79.5	028.78	79.5	79.5	000.78	80	29.988	78.5	80	29.978	78.5	81	
22	016.74	74	22	026.74	75	026.74	000.77	77	000.77	77	29.964	78	20.942	79	79	29.992	78.5	954.78	80	80	944.77	5.79	5	
23	016.75	76.5	23	014.76	76.7	014.76	000.77	77.5	000.77	77.5	970.77	5.78	930.79	80	80	924.78	5.79.5	902.79	5.81	81	894.79	80.7	80.7	
24	092.78	79	24	080.78	79	080.78	064.78	5.80	064.78	5.80	30.024	79.5	30.004	80	80	972.74	5.84	948.80	5.82	82	922.79	5.81.5	81.5	

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1823.

Mr. Frederick Nepean, Superintendent of the Calcutta Lotteries.

Mr. George Bacon, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of the district of Midnapore.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1823.

Mr. F. D. Gordon, Commercial Resident at Luckipore.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 27TH FEBRUARY, 1823.

Mr. W. B. Martin, a Puisne Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 6TH MARCH, 1823.

Mr. James Armstrong, Second Register of the Zillah Court at Tirhoot.

Mr. Stewart Paxton, Assistant to the Magistrate, and to the Collector of the District of Cuttack.

THE 13TH MARCH, 1823.

Mr. R. Mitford, Third Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Dacca.

Mr. J. Hayes, Fourth ditto ditto of Dacca.

Mr. W. F. Dick, Judge and Magistrate of Bareilly.

Mr. A. Mackenzie, ditto ditto of Etawah.

Mr. F. C. Smith, ditto ditto of Meeruth.

Mr. J. S. Boldero, ditto ditto of Allyghur.

Mr. G. Mainwaring, ditto ditto of the Southern Division of Bundelcund.

Mr. H. M. Pigou, ditto ditto of Backergunge.

Mr. C. J. Middleton, ditto ditto of Sylhet.

Mr. C. Dawes, ditto ditto of Tipperah.

Mr. C. W. Smith, ditto ditto of Purneah.

Mr. J. Master, ditto ditto of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. H. Nisbet, Register of Allahabad, and joint Magistrate stationed at Futtihpore.

Mr. R. C. Glyn, ditto of Bareilly and ditto ditto at Shahjehanpore.

Mr. G. P. Thompson, ditto of the 24-Pergunnahs, and ditto at Baugundee.

Mr. R. Creighton, ditto of the Jungle Mahals.

Mr. E. Bradford, additional Register of Bareilly.

Mr. J. Staniforth, Register of the City of Dacca.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 13TH MARCH, 1823.

Mr. W. Paton, Second Member of the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 3d Feb. 1823.

The appointment in Division Orders under date the 11th ultimo, by Major General Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B., of Captain Frushard of the 2d Battalion 29th Native Infantry, to act as Assistant Adjutant General during the absence of Lieutenant Salter on leave, is confirmed.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 5th Feb. 1823.

Ensign Bigge of the 1st Battalion 9th Native Infantry, doing duty with the 2d Battalion 11th Native Infantry, is directed to join his proper Battalion at Gurrawara.

The following Officer and Gentlemen Cadets are directed to join Lieutenant Colonel Boyd's Detachment, and proceed with it by water to Dinapore:

Ensign W. S. Menteath.

Mr. C. S. Barberie.

Mr. Wm. Mitchell.

Assistant Surgeons J. A. D. Watson and A. Stratton are allowed to exchange situations; the former is accordingly appointed to the Medical charge of the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, and the latter to that of the Division of Artillery at Nagpore.

Assistant Surgeon A. Stenhouse, at present in temporary Medical charge of the 2d Battalion 22d Regiment, is appointed to the European Regiment, which he will join on being relieved by Assistant Surgeon J. J. Patterson.

Assistant Surgeon James Hutchinson, doing duty with the Honorable Company's European Regiment, is appointed to the Medical charge of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon Woodburn, and will repair to Jubbulpore whenever relieved from his present duty by Assistant Surgeon Stenhouse.

Assistant Surgeon James MacGregor, at present doing duty in the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to act as Assistant Garrison Surgeon at Chunar, and directed to proceed by water to that Station, and on his arrival to place himself under the orders of Surgeon G. Playfair.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 6th Feb. 1823.

Brevet-Captain Clarkson is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry, and Brevet Captain Wilkins from the latter to the former Battalion.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 8th Feb. 1823.

Officers are posted as follows:

Colonel Henry Worsley, C. B., to the Honorable Company's European Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Burgh to the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major H. E. G. Cooper and Lieutenant E. N. Townsend to the 1st, and Captain A. Shuldhham to the 2d Battalion of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain J. Home and Lieutenant G. Kinloch of the 30th Native Infantry, to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

Division Orders by Major-General Reynell, C. B., under date Meerut the 18th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon Child to proceed to Agra, and assume Medical charge of the Detachment of Artillery, are confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The arrangements in Cawnpore Station Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor, dated 27th ultimo, for Assistant Surgeon J. J. Paterson to assume Medical charge of the Artillery Drafts proceeding to Saugor and Nagpore, and for Assistant Surgeon Lindesay to afford Medical aid to Captain Webb's Detachment of Artillery proceeding to the Presidency by water, are confirmed.

*JAS. NICOL,
Adj. Genl. of the Army.*

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL. FORT WILLIAM; 7TH FEB. 1823.

The undermentioned Cornet and Ensigns are to rank from the dates expressed opposite to their names respectively.

Cavalry.

Cornet George John Fraser, 13th July 1822.

Infantry.

Ensign Frederick Bennett, 28th November 1822.

Ensign Henry Beaty, 16th December 1822.

Ensign William Steuart Menteth, 18th December 1822.

Ensign William Biddulph, 25th December 1822.

Ensign Frederick Walpole Anson, 1st January 1823.

Ensign Frederick Wilson Hardwick, 2d January 1823.

Ensign William Souter, 2d January 1823.

Ensign John Ross, 2d January 1823.

Ensign Alfred Jackson, 2d January 1823.

FORT WILLIAM; 14TH FEB. 1823.

The Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major-General John Arnold, C. B., to the General Staff of this Presidency, from the 1st of April next, in succession to Major-General Stuart, whose regular tour on the Staff of the Bengal Army will expire on that date.

The following Promotion and Appointment are made by Government:

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Frederick Coape Smith to be Lieutenant, from the 6th May 1822, in succession to Carey deceased.

Assistant Surgeon H. P. Saunders to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Ramgurn, vice Assistant Surgeon Simms, appointed to Moradabad.

The following Promotions and Appointments are made in the Ordnance Commissariat Department:

Conductor James Joyce to be Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, from the 14th January 1823, in succession to Affleck deceased.

Sub-Conductor George Foote to be Conductor, from the 9th January 1823, in succession to Fletcher deceased.

Sub-Conductor Joseph Hamilton to be Conductor, from the 14th January 1823, in succession to Joyce promoted.

Quarter Master Serjeant John McCluskie, of the Artillery Regiment, to be Sub-Conductor, from the 9th January 1823, in succession to Foote promoted.

Quarter Master Serjeant John Smith, of the Rungpore Local Battalion, to be Sub-Conductor, from the 14th January 1823, in succession to Hamilton promoted.

FORT WILLIAM; 14TH FEB. 1823.

The following Transfer and Promotion are made in the Subordinate branch of the Medical Department:

Assistant Apothecary Charles Hyde, to be Assistant Steward.

Hospital Apprentice John Mackenzie, to the rank of Assistant Apothecary, vice Hyde.

The appointment of Sub-Conductor Richard Lockington, published in General Orders of the 20th ultimo, is to have effect from the 9th November 1822, the date of the vacancy to which he has succeeded.

FORT WILLIAM; 14TH FEB. 1823.

The Commander in Chief, deeming it expedient that Interpreters and Quarter Masters should be exempted from Battalion duties except in cases of emergency, and with a view to the more general encouragement of the study of the Native languages, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the Allowance of a Horse, heretofore confined to Corps marching or in the Field, to all Officers holding the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter Master to Cavalry and Infantry Corps of the Line, from the 1st proximo, as Mounted Officers in every situation.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 10th Feb. 1823.

Station Orders under date Cawnpore the 29th ultimo, by Lieutenant-Colonel McGregor, directing, at the recommendation of the Superintending Surgeon, Assistant Apothecary William Hannah, His Majesty's 59th Regiment, to place himself under the orders of Assistant Surgeon Patterson, proceeding in Medical charge of Artillery Drafts to Saugor and Nagpore, and for Senior Apprentice John McKenzie to act as Assistant Apothecary to the Regiment in his room, are confirmed as temporary arrangements.

The appointment in Battalion Orders dated the 23d ultimo, of Ensign Joseph Henry Smith to officiate as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 16th Native Infantry, during the period Brevet-captain and Adjutant Agnew may be in the command of the Corps, is confirmed.

JAS. NICOL,
Adj. Genl. of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL. FORT WILLIAM; 21ST FEB. 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Alteration of rank.

7th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Cornet Samuel Orby Hunter, to be Lieutenant vice Sidney deceased, with rank from the 16th August 1822, in succession to Honeywood promoted.

Lieutenant Frederick Angelo, to rank from the 14th August 1822, in succession to Sidney deceased.

FORT WILLIAM; 21ST FEB. 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Alexander Hodges to be Lieutenant from the 11th February 1823, in succession to Gordon deceased.

Brevet-captain and Lieutenant Edward Jeffreys of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, to be Fort Adjutant at Chunar, in the room of Lieutenant Gordon deceased.

Surgeon John Crawford, to be a Presidency Surgeon, vice Sawers proceeded to Europe on furlough.

The following Promotions and Appointment are made in the Department of the Quarter Master General of the Army, to have effect from the 6th Instant, the date of Captain and Assistant Quarter Master General Franklin's Departure for Europe.

Captain J. N. Jackson, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, to be an Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Franklin.

Lieutenant J. A. Schalch, 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant J. B. Neufville, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 2d Class.

Lieutenant Thomas Fisher, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 3d Class.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets of Infantry, are promoted to the rank of Ensign; leaving the dates of their Commissions, for future adjustment:

Mr. Samuel Robinson Bagshawe.

" Thomas Seaton.

" John Bracken.

" Cortland Skinner Barberie.

" Robert McMurdo.
 " William Mitchell.
 " Peregrine Powell Turner.
 " John Tierney.

" Henry William James Wilkinson.

The following Appointments notified in General Orders of the 13th July, 25th October and 28th December last, in succession to Captain Tod and Major Phipps, are to have effect from the 1st and 8th Instant respectively.

From the 1st Instant, in succession to Captain Tod.

Appointment in the Political Department.

Captain T. A. Cobbe to be Political Agent at Oodeypore.

Appointments in the Military Department.

Captain J. Craigie to be Secretary to the Military Board.

Major W. Hiatt to be Deputy Secretary to Government Military Department.

From the 8th Instant, in succession to Major Phipps.

Captain William Swinton to be Superintendent of Public Buildings in the Lower Provinces.

Captain John Cheap to be a District Barrack Master.

The following Appointments were made in the Political Department, under the dates specified :

31st January 1823.

Brevet-captain P. Grant, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Command of the Dehly Palace Guards, vice Major McPherson deceased.

7th February 1823.

Lieutenant Patrick Craigie, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Command of the Guard with the Political Agent at Jyepoor.

14th February 1823.

Lieutenant G. H. Hutchins, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Command of the Guard attached to the Agent to the Governor General in Saugor and the Nerbudda Territories.

PORT WILLIAM; 21st FEB. 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract from General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 18th September 1822, be published in General Orders.

General Letter, dated 18th September, 1822.

The following list of rank of Cadets of Artillery and Infantry appointed for this Presidency is likewise directed to be published in General Orders.

No. 1821.

Rank of Cadets appointed for the Bengal Artillery and Infantry, and proceeding by the following Ships, viz.

For the Artillery, and to rank from the 10th May 1822, the day on which they passed their Public Examination.

Robert Guthrie McGregor, Ann and Amelia.

Edward Francis O'Hanlon, ditto ditto.

John Edwards, Resource.

John Hotham, Thames.

William Charles James Lewin, David Scott.

Henry Montgomery Lawrence, Resource.

James Horsburgh McDonald, Thames.

Samuel Watson Fenning, Sir Edward Paget.

John Fordyce, ditto ditto.

George James Cookson, Thames.

For the Infantry.

John Bracken, Sir Edward Paget, sailed 13th July 1822.

Robert McMurdo, Thames ditto, 20th July.

Cortland Skinner Barberie, ditto.

Samuel Robinson Bagshaw, ditto.

William Mitchell, ditto.

Harry Chambers Guilloid, ditto.

Thomas Seaton, ditto.

Peregrine Powell Turner, Ann and Amelia, sailed 1st August, 1822.

Henry William James Wilkinson, ditto.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, }
 4th Sept. 1822. }

(Signed) WM. ABINGTON.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE, }
 London, the 12th Sept. 1822. }

(A true Copy)

(Signed) P. AUBER,

Assistant Secretary.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col.

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 19th Feb. 1823.

Major Bird's appointment, on the 1st Instant, of Brevet-captain Chalmers to officiate as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment during the absence of Brevet-captain and Adjutant Lawrence, is confirmed.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 22d Feb. 1823.

Captains Day and Morgan of the 26th Regiment of Native Infantry are removed, the former to the 1st and the latter to the 2d Battalion, and directed to join without delay.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Posting and Removals in the Regiment of Artillery :

2d Lieutenant R. G. McGregor to the 4th Company 2d Battalion.

Major J. A. Biggs is removed from the 1st to the 3d Battalion, vice Major J. F. Dundas, who has proceeded to Europe, from the latter to the former. Major Biggs will immediately after the receipt of this order repair to the Presidency, and assume Command of the 3d Battalion.

Captain Curphey, now in charge of the 4th Battalion, will deliver it over to Captain P. L. Pew, proceed to Saugor, and take command of that Division of Artillery. Captain Pew will continue in charge of the 4th Battalion during the absence of Major Parker.

Lieutenant J. S. Hele is removed from the 7th Company 1st Battalion to the 2d Company 2d Battalion.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta : 24th Feb. 1823.

Lieutenant H. Wood, Adjutant and Quarter Master of the 1st Battalion, and Lieutenant D'Oyly, Adjutant and Quarter Master of the 3d Battalion of Artillery, are allowed to exchange appointments.

The appointment by Major General L. Loveday, in Division Orders under date Benares 13th Instant, of Brevet-captain Cox, of the 1st Battalion 29th Native Infantry, to act as Fort Adjutant at Chunar and Pay Master to the State Prisoners confined in that Garrison, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement, until the arrival of Captain Jeffreys.

JAS. NICOL,
Adj. Genl. of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.
FORT WILLIAM; 28TH FEB. 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment.

2d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Brevet-capt. and Lieut. George Arrew to be Captain of a Troop, from the 21st Feb. 1823, in succession to Eldridge resigned the Service.

Cornet George Leigh Trafford to be Lieutenant, ditto ditto.

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon John Savage to be Surgeon, from the 14th February 1823, in succession to Phillot deceased.

Assistant Surgeon Murdock Macleod to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Midnapore, vice Savage promoted.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets of Artillery and Infantry, are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their Appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant and Ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Artillery.

Mr. John Edwards, date of arrival in Fort William, 21st February 1823.

Mr. Henry Montgomery Lawrence, 21st ditto.

Infantry.

Mr. Charles Brackley Kennett, 21st ditto.

FORT WILLIAM; 28TH FEB. 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments :

Assistant Surgeon G. Angus to perform the Medical duties of the Salt Agency at Hidgelee.

Assistant Surgeon G. Waddell, M. D. to perform the Medical duties of the Salt Agency Division at Barripore vice Angus.

Assistant Surgeon James Ronald to perform the Medical duties of the Jasore Salt Agency, vice Waddell.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick Corby to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Allahabad, vice Tytler promoted.

WM CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER
IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 25th Feb. 1823.

Lieutenant W. R. Maidman is appointed to officiate as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Horse Brigade during the absence on general leave, of Lieutenant, Adjutant and Quarter Master Pennington.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 26th Feb. 1823.

Surgeon James Williamson is posted to the 23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon H. S. Mercer is posted to the 2d Battalion 23d Regiment, and directed to join the Head-Quarters of the Corps at Dinapore without delay.

The appointment in Battalion Orders of the 6th Instant, of Lieutenant Steer to act as Adjutant to the detached Wing of the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry during its separation from the Head-Quarters, is confirmed.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 1st March, 1823.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Joyce and Conductor Foote of the Ordnance Commissariat are posted to the Agra Magazine, to complete its Establishment.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 3d March, 1823.

Conductor R. Eaton and Sub-Conductor J. Sheen are posted to the Magazine at Fort Marlbro', and directed to join.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 4th March, 1823.

Ensign G. M. Sherer of the 2d Battalion of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, now doing duty with the 1st Battalion at Prince of Wales' Island, is permanently posted to the latter Corps.

J. NICOL,
Adj. Gen. of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.
FORT WILLIAM; 28TH FEB. 1823.

The following Appointments were made in the General Department under the dates specified.

13th February, 1823.

Assistant Surgeon John Forbes Royle, to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Seharunpore, and to the charge of the Honorable Company's Botanic Garden at that place.

27th February, 1823.

Brevet-Captain J. D. Herbert, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, and Assistant to the Surveyor General of India, to conduct the Geological Survey of the Hinnalaya Mountains in the room of Captain Dangerfield, of the Bombay Establishment, who has resigned that situation.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments.

Captain John Cheap, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Assistant to the Surveyor General of India, vice Herbert.

Lieutenant Bently Buxton, of the Corps of Engineers, to be District Barrack Master 4th Division, vice Cheap.

FORT WILLIAM; 5TH MARCH, 1823.

The following Appointment made by the Honorable the Governor General is published in General Orders.

Major F. F. Staunton, of the Bombay Establishment, to be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General.

FORT WILLIAM; 7TH MARCH, 1823.

The Governor General in Council was pleased in the Political Department, under date the 20th ultimo, to appoint Captain Robert Ross, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to be First Assistant to the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana, and to the command of the Resident's Guard, in succession to Captain Ferguson, proceeded to Europe.

The following Promotion and Appointment are made in the Ordnance Commissariat Department:

Sub-Conductor William Raynor to be Conductor, from the 22d February 1823, vice Logan deceased.

Serjeant Major Thomas Martin, of the 1st Battalion 29th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Sub-Conductor, from the same date, vice Raynor promoted.

FORT WILLIAM; 7TH MARCH, 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain George Everest, of the Regiment of Artillery, and Chief Assistant to the Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, to the situation of Superintendent thereof, vacant by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Lambton.

The undermentioned Officers, Cadets of the 1st Class of the Season 1807, who, on the 1st of March 1823, were Subalterns of fifteen years standing, are promoted to the Rank of Captain by Brevet, from that date, agreeably to the Rule prescribed by the Honorable the Court of Directors:

Lieutenant Andrew Syme, of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Charles Kiernander, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant John Brown, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant George Henry Hutchins, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Thomas Richard Macqueen, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Benjamin Woolley, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Richard Burney, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Joseph Barnard Smith, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Henry Burney, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant John Wilson, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant George Hicks, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant John Ostliffe Beckett, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant James William Douglas, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Thomas Culley, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant James Manson, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Thomas Joseph Goding, of the Hon'ble Company's European Regiment.

Lieutenant Stephen Swayne, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant John Joseph Casement, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant John Thompson, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Alexander Gerard, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant James Price, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant John Hoggan, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant George Douglas Stoddart, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant George Burges, of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lt. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 8th March, 1823.

The undermentioned Ordnance Officers are posted to Magazines as follows, and directed to join :

Conductor George Orton from the Dinapore to the Delhi Magazine, vice Eaton removed to Fort Marlboro'.

Conductor Joseph Hamilton (late promotion) to the Magazine at Dinapore, vice Orton.

Conductor Peter Blaney from the Arsenal to the Magazine at Berhampore, vice Logan deceased.

The undermentioned Officers of Artillery are posted to Companies as follows :

2d Lieutenant John Edwards to the 4th Company, and 2d Lieutenant H. M. Lawrence to the 5th Company of the 2d Battalion.

Assistant Surgeon J. Forsyth, at present doing duty with the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry, is posted to that Corps.

Captain Thomas Palmer, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Arnold. This appointment to have effect from the 1st proximo.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 10th March, 1823.

The appointment by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, in Battalion Orders of the 2d ultimo, of Lieutenant Pollock to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master Brittridge, is confirmed.

JAS. NICOL, *Adj. Gen. of the Army.*

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL. FORT WILLIAM; 14TH MARCH, 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments :

Captain Thomas Maddock, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Secretary to the Military Board, during the absence of Captain J. Craigie, or until further orders; the same to have effect from the 1st ultimo.

Ensign Edward Sanders, of the Corps of Engineers, to officiate as District Barrack Master 4th Division, during the absence of Lieutenant Buxton from his Station, or until further orders : Ensign Sanders will place himself in immediate communication with the Superintendent of Public Buildings, Lower Provinces.

Assistant Surgeon A. Davidson, M. D., to perform the Medical duties of the Northern Division of Morabad, and to be attached to Mr. N. J. Halhed, Collector and joint Magistrate of that portion of the District.

The following Appointments, were made in the Political Department under date the 7th Instant, to have effect from the 28th February last :

Lieutenant W. Murray of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, Political Assistant at Loodhecanah, to succeed Captain Ross as Deputy Superintendent of Sikh and Hill Affairs. Lieutenant Murray will cease to draw any Military Allowances, except the Net Pay of his rank.

Lieutenant C. M. Wade, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, to succeed Lieutenant Murray as Political Assistant at Loodhecanah, with the Civil and Military Allowances hitherto drawn by the latter Officer.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS
ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN
INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 12th Feb.
1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotion until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

38th Foot.

Ensign Frederick Moore to be Lieutenant, vice Andrew Knox Huston deceased, 9th February 1823.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 14th Feb.
1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

34th Foot.

Lieutenant Joseph Lynam from the 54th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Stoddard who exchanges, 21st January, 1823.

54th Foot.

Lieutenant John Stoddard from the 34th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Lynam who exchanges, 21st January, 1823.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 25th Feb.
1823.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Appointment.

54th Foot.

Ernest Augustus Slade, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Wilson appointed to the 13th Foot, 1st August, 1822.

Brevet.

Captain John Thornton of the 13th Dragoons, to be Major in the army, 19th July, 1821.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 27th Feb.
1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

14th Foot.

Brownlow Villiers Layard, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Ormsby, promoted, 27th January, 1823.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

W. CROKER, A. A. Gen.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 3d March,
1823.

Under the Rule laid down in the General Orders issued from the Department of the Adjutant General to His Majesty's Forces, dated Calcutta, 5th November 1816, His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the date specified against their respective names, viz.

14th Foot. Lieut. Thos Kirkman, 17th March, 1822.

16th Drags. (Lancers) W. Hake, 25th June, 1822.

47th Foot. Lieut. Thos. Daly, 25th September, 1822.

69th Foot. Lieut. John Smith, 25th October, 1822.

59th Foot. Lieut. Samuel Clutterbuck, 25th October, 1822.

69th Foot. Lieut. Aaron Warlock, 20th November, 1822.

14th Foot. Lieut. Henry Johnson, 30th November, 1822.

30th Foot. Lieut. Richd. Mayne, 28th January, 1823.

14th Foot. Lieut. M. C. Lynch, 11th February, 1823.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 5th March,
1823.

Lieutenant Gillespie, of H. M.'s 4th Light Dragoons, is appointed an Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Honorable the Governor of Bombay, from the 1st February, 1823.

Captain W. Havelock of the same Regiment, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lieut. General the Honorable Sir C. Colville, G. C. B. vice Lieut. Frankland resigned, from 1st January 1823.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 13th March,
1823.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Appointment.

69th Regiment.

Lieutenant John Peppard from Half Pay 10th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Courtenay appointed to the 44th Foot, 29th May, 1822.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

THE
ORIENTAL MAGAZINE,
 AND
CALCUTTA REVIEW.

MAY 1823.

CONTENTS.

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.		Translation of two Odes of Kubeer,	625
GENERAL HISTORY—Synoptical View of (<i>Continued</i>)..	551	Memoranda of a Voyage on the Ganges,	627
REVIEW.		Translation of the Bhagavata,	631
Sir Kerr Porter's Travels in Georgia, &c.	567	LITERARY NOTICES.	
Blaquiere's History of the Spanish Revolution,	593	Peterkin on Orkney and Zetland,	637
Lord Erskine's Letter to the Earl of Liverpool,	602	MISCELLANEOUS,	647
MEDICAL.		ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.	
Medicus' Letter,	608	Proceedings in the Supreme Court,	656
Blane's Elements of Medical Logick,	609	Regulations respecting the Periodical Press,	674
Blane and Thornton on Vaccination,	611	Asiatic Society,	677
Medical Topography of Ceylon,	613	POETRY,	681
Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta,	617	COMMERCIAL NOTICES,	682
ORIENTAL.		SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, ..	682
Indo-European Selections, No. VI.	619	MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS,	683
		ADMINISTRATION TO ESTATES, ..	685
		GENERAL ORDERS,	687

CALCUTTA:

PUBLISHED BY W. THACKER, ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

1823.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Two days after the appearance of our last Number, our Publisher handed to us a couple of letters, addressed to him, and complaining of our having applied a reproachful appellation to the class of people, to which the writers belong. We requested the Publisher to assure the writers, that nothing was farther from our mind, than giving them, or any of the body, to which they belong, any offence. We stated our ignorance of the light, in which it seems the epithet is regarded ; and we regret our not having so qualified its employment, as to have removed, from the mind of every candid and reasonable man, every thing like an idea, that we meant either reproach or offence.

As the authors of the letters alluded to addressed our Publisher privately, we should have deemed our private reply, through the same channel, to have been sufficient. But the circumstance of our having employed the obnoxious term, having been publicly noticed, and reprobated in the Newspapers, and having moreover procured us the honour of anonymous expressions of indignation, and threats of revenge, we hope we shall be excused, in offering the following explanation to our Anglo-Indian, or Indo-British readers.

Looking forward to the *possibility* of our Magazine being perused in England, and detailing proceedings, connected with the Public Press of this country, which will perhaps, be read with some interest at home, we employed the term, so much cried out against, as explanatory of the more modern—or as we said “ more fashionable ” appellations now in use. The names of *Anglo-Indian*, *Indo-British*, and *Eurasian*, do not convey to an English reader any thing like a distinctive notion of the class of persons, to whom we were alluding. They are very well understood in India ; but in England, they would appear to include all, who have been born in this country of English Parents ; and we must have left our English readers in the dark, on a subject, on which, at the very moment, we were professing to enlighten them, had we not employed some term, with which they are acquainted, as synonymous with the more modern, but to them more ambiguous appellations.

It is our wish, at all times, in the discharge of our Editorial duty, to avoid giving uneasiness to any one ; but it is not the taking of silly and childish offence at our language, on the part of any man, or body of men, that will deter us from the free and full discharge of what we owe to the Public, and to our own reputation as Conductors of a Periodical Work ; neither will senseless clamour against imaginary affronts, lead us to contribute our share, in demolishing the salutary distinctions, which the Law of the land, and the manners of English Society, have erected. We cannot indeed help expressing our sur-

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

prize, that so much offence should on the present occasion have been taken at us, as on looking into the '*Asiatic Journal*'—'*White's Considerations on India*'—'*Fifteen Years Residence in India*,' &c. &c. the appellation, so much reprobated from *our* pen, is almost exclusively employed; and on turning to the Calcutta Journal itself, edited, as it is by an Indo-Briton, we find members of that body, glorying in being as they call themselves, HALF ENGLISHMEN. We think, indeed, that there is infinitely more good sense and manliness in this boast, than in coming to us with a whining complaint, that *we* should have employed a term, *which other writers use with impunity*. We regret, as we have already said, that we should have given occasion even to such complaints, sincerely desirous as we are, of hurting no man's feelings; and having said so, we take leave to remark, that it is not by fretful irritation, and peevish complaining against epithets, which were never intended to convey any reproach, any more than it is, by the assumption of high sounding names and levelling designations, that respect and honour are to be acquired. To such assumptions we may have our objections, for the reasons already noticed, and as introducing ambiguity and uncertainty into our language; and we are not to be told, should we honestly state these objections, that we are affronting any class of society, without our distinctly denying the charge. We are ready to make every allowance for the irritated feelings of the moment, roused perhaps to a keener sense, by particular occurrences; and a too ready credence to imaginary injuries at our hands, of which we are as guiltless, as the child unborn; but we feel persuaded, that the great body of Indo-Britons regarded with the utmost indifference the explanation, which we gave of a name, they have long been known by—are still only known by in England,—and which there carries with it no reproach. The comparatively temperate language, in which the writers, who by name addressed our Publisher, expressed themselves, procured for them the notice, to which we think they were entitled. But when written to anonymously, as we have been, on this subject—styled "*damnable hypocrites*"—and menaced with something like the poignard itself, we leave a candid public to judge how far, *some* of those, who imagine themselves affronted, because we told our English readers, what is meant by an Anglo-Indian or Indo-Briton, are adopting the proper path to respectability of character; and whether *we* or *they* are more likely, to bring disgrace and reproach on the body, to which they belong.

We take our leave of this subject once for all. We have offered our explanation; whether satisfactory or not, to those concerned, we shall not again revert to the subject.

ED.

THE ORIENTAL MAGAZINE.

—◆—
M A Y 1823.
—◆—

ORIGINAL—*General History*—GREECE—*Oracle of Delphi—
Olympic Games—Sparta and Athens—Lycurgus—Laws
of Sparta—Athenian Republic—Laws of Draco—and
Solon—History of the Spartans and Athenians.*

[Continued from our last.]

From the accounts given to Herodotus by the priests of Dodona, we may conjecture, that the Grecian Oracles originated in that seat of superstition. In the language of fable, a black pigeon flew from Thebes to Dodona; and, perching on an oak, proclaimed, with a *human* voice, that an Oracle of Jupiter should be there established; or, as interpreted by the historian, a female attendant on the temple of Jupiter at Thebes, had been carried off, by Phœnician pirates, to Thesprotia, and there sold as a slave. Conscious of her mental superiority over ignorant barbarians, she dexterously pretended to reveal secrets, and foretell future events; and, under the shade of a venerable oak, delivered, in the name of Jupiter, dark and ambiguous answers to the gazing multitude. Her reputation and success grew with the credulity and admiration of the people. A temple was erected to Jupiter; and the Oracle of Dodona was established.

Similar institutions occurred in the provinces of Greece, but they were all outstripped in fame by the Oracle of Apollo, at Delphi, or Delphos. Originally, the temple reared in this place to Apollo was merely a thatched cottage, overshadowed by the branches of a laurel, which grew before the gate. But the physical scenery of the place was too congenial with ideas of mystery and gloom, not to be improved to the purposes of superstition and political deceit. On the southern side of Parnassus, the mountain crags formed an amphitheatre of dif-

ficult access, in the middle of which was a deep cavern, which none could approach with a steady eye. It was even alleged, that the fumes, which it exhaled, affected the head with giddiness ; at all events, they were believed to be the breathing or inspiration of the divinity. Around this cavern was constructed the temple of Apollo, and on the mouth of the chasm, was placed a tripod, elevated on which, and surrounded by prophets, a chosen virgin delivered the oracles of the god. It was only on particular days, termed *happy*, that the Pythian priestess condescended to penetrate into futurity, and announce her prophecies : and, for that purpose, she prepared herself by purifications, fasts, and sacrifices. On the arrival of the fortunate day, the laurel tree and the surrounding earth were perceived to shake. As soon as the virgin was intoxicated with the vapour, her hair stood erect, her look grew wild, she foamed at the mouth, and appeared quite frantic. Then she uttered some indistinct words, which the priests affected to treasure up with care, and which they afterwards arranged, at pleasure ; for these responses were almost always mysterious, and capable of being interpreted in different ways.

The Heraclidæ, before they engaged in the expedition for the recovery of the territory of their ancestors, had consulted this oracle ; and the confirmation of the favourable response, by the event, had greatly enhanced the reputation of the Delphian Shrine. Greeks and barbarians contemplated it with veneration ; no public, or even private business, of importance was undertaken, without resorting to this fane of wisdom ; and, in time of doubt, perplexity, or calamity, offerings were presented, with a view to obtain relief or consolation from the inspiration of the god. By these means, was realized an immense accumulation of precious articles and wealth—a singular monument of the folly and the knavery of mankind.

Some ancient authors have ascribed to the Eleusinian mysteries, the virtue of softening the savage dispositions of the early inhabitants of Greece ; but we may always suspect the efficacy of mysteries of any description in moulding, or meliorating the character of a people at large. These mysteries had their name from the town of *Eleusis*, near Athens, where they were celebrated ; having been instituted in honour of Ceres, or, according to traditionary fable, by herself. There is rea-

son, however, to believe, that they only veiled from the eyes of the vulgar some doctrine, or doctrines, that soared above the popular conceptions of the times.

The revival, or rather institution of the Olympic Games, in the period which we are now contemplating, has, with more reason, been considered as instrumental in assuaging the animosities of war and contention, and, by uniting the Grecian name, to have contributed to celebrate the progress of civilization and refinement. The Greeks had, all along, been accustomed to hold frequent meetings for trials of strength and activity, the great virtue of all barbarous tribes, because the most in request, in a state of incessant feuds and warfare. As an image and representation of war, we find they were introduced even at the funerals of departed heroes. But, with these more rude and tumultuous contests, the elegant imagination of the Greeks blended the gentle competitions for excellence in poetry and music; and these, again, were connected with the ceremonies of religion, and made part of the worship of Apollo. *Eleia*, in the Peloponnesus, had, on various occasions, been the scene of athletic games, celebrated with uncommon pomp, and frequented by chiefs from different parts of Greece. But no periodical festival had been instituted similar to that which, afterwards, became so famous under the title of the **OLYMPIC GAMES**. When the Peloponnesus was rent by civil dissensions, and wasted by pestilence, Iphitus, a descendant of Oxylyus, succeeded to the throne of Elis. His sympathy in the calamities of his country, had prompted him to dispatch a solemn embassy to Delphi, to supplicate relief from the deity of the place. The Pythoness returned for answer, that the Olympic festival should be restored, and a general cessation of arms proclaimed to all those cities, which were desirous of partaking in it. The other people of the Peloponnesus, jealous of the pre-eminence thus assumed by the Eleans, sent a common deputation to Delphi, to investigate the authenticity of the oracle: but the priestess, adhering to her former answer, commanded them to submit to the authority of the Eleans. In consequence of this decree, which was speedily propagated, Iphitus ordained, that a festival should be celebrated, near the temple of Jupiter, at Olympia, and be repeated at the termination of every fourth year. Hence, an *Olym-*

piad was a period of four years ; and the ancient chronology of Olympiads commences with that, which happened in the year 776 B. C. Iphitus first reduced the festival to a regular system and form, and united the sacred and political institutions. The general amnesty, curiosity, the love of distinction, and various other motives, combined to bring the inhabitants of different districts, and the partisans of contending factions together, to wear down the asperities of mutual enmities and prejudices, to cement interests, to give stability to tribes, who were drawn together by the same religious rites, and participated in the same public amusements. The Isthmian, Pythian, and Nemæan Games, were instituted in imitation of the Olympian, and a fresh and vital impulse was communicated to the energies of Greece.

But, while the inhabitants of the different states were thus somewhat more approximated and assimilated, a considerable degree of fermentation seems to have taken place in the public mind ; and among the elements of this commotion, we can readily discern a hatred of regal power, and a fond spirit of freedom and independence. Several of the smaller states assumed a popular, or democratic form of government ; but, in a sketch like the present, Sparta and Athens should alone solicit our attention ; for they distinguished themselves above the rest, as the leading commonwealths of Greece ; and, by the ascendancy which they alternately acquired, they directed the motions, and decided the destinies of this extraordinary people.

Though Aristodemus had perished in the war waged by the Heraclidæ for the recovery of their ancient dominions, the kingdom of Laconia had been assigned to him by lot, and, as he left twinsons, who so much resembled each other, that they could not be distinguished, they were allowed to succeed jointly to the throne. Hence, it is alleged, the divided royalty, or two kings of Lacedemon, that source of perpetual dissensions, which distracted a country still unprovided with laws, that could operate as a check on the disorders, which unavoidably arise from ill regulated power.

At length appeared the celebrated LYCURGUS, about 900 B. C. He was the son of Eunomas, king of Sparta, who was killed in an insurrection. On the demise of his elder brother, Polydectes, who had no children, but left his widow pregnant,

he assumed the reins of government ; but, rejecting with horror, the proposal of the queen, who promised to procure an abortion, if he would marry her, he waited the birth of a young prince, whom he recognized as the lawful successor, and to whom he acted the part of a virtuous and careful guardian. As even this generous conduct, however, did not screen him from all suspicion, he resolved to travel to Crete, Ionia, and Egypt, chiefly with the view of studying the laws of those countries, and digesting a system of legislation, adapted to the genius and exigences of the Spartan people. His retirement, however, was followed by so much discontent and misrule, that all parties united in soliciting his recall. He returned accordingly, and immediately, put in practice the schemes which he had revolved. That he might reconcile the community to the adoption and enforcement of a new system of laws, he first procured a favourable response from the oracle, and then enjoined the principal citizens, who approved of his projected reformation, to appear in arms, so that no effectual resistance could be apprehended.

The government instituted by Lycurgus, was of a mixed kind, being constituted of three counterpoising powers. To the kings he left little more than the command of the armies, and the respect attached to the dignity of their situation. He established a senate, consisting of twenty-eight members, besides the two kings. The duty of the senate was to examine and propose the business of the state, which the people had a right to approve or reject, and, consequently, were masters of the legislative power. What a near approach to the principles of the British Constitution !

Herodotus and Xenophon also ascribe to Lycurgus the institution of the Ephori ; though Aristotle and Plutarch refer it to king Theopompus, who reigned about a hundred and thirty years after. However this may be, the Ephori were five magistrates, annually chosen by the people, and vested with a power to depose, imprison, or even put to death any of the senators. Their formidable authority even extended to the kings, whom they might arrest and suspend from their office, till the oracle ordained them to be reinstated.

Aware that the best forms of government can produce no salutary effects on a vicious and licentious population, Lycurgus

laboured, according to his own notions of morality, to make the Spartans practise virtue. That he might banish the extremes of poverty and riches, which he conceived to be two of the most powerful sources of corruption, he established a communion of property, and an equal partition of the lands among all the inhabitants ; proscribed the use of gold or silver money, for which he substituted unwieldy iron, which, as a medium of exchange, was of no value beyond the bounds of Sparta ; and prohibited all the arts, which ministered merely to comfort, or to luxury. He obliged the citizens to eat at public tables, where the fare was extremely frugal ; but where they received constant lessons of reason as well as sobriety, and where a delicate and discreet raillery was employed to correct errors of conduct. The children, as being the property of the state, were bred for its service. The nurses were prohibited from constraining them in swaddling clothes, taught them not to be afraid in the dark, and never to complain but from necessity. At seven years of age, they were delivered over to the public masters, who trained them all to the same habits, as they were all destined to the performance of the same duties, and to pay the most prompt obedience to command. Such of them as particularly distinguished themselves, commanded the rest, but always in presence of the elders, who were assiduous in vigilance, reproof, and correction. No action was regarded as indifferent : and even their amusements were exercises of courage or of virtue. The old looked on themselves as the fathers of the youth, and the youth found a censor in every old man, whose advice, authority, and wisdom, he was bound to respect. In order to habituate them early to acts of expertness and courage, the children were enjoined to procure their food by stealth, and were severely chastised, when they suffered themselves to be discovered. They were also admitted to the public repasts, that they might listen to instructive conversations. They were frequently interrogated on points of morality and politics ; and when they were asked their opinions concerning particular actions or characters, they were required to give immediate answers in a short and sententious manner, whence the *Laconic* and pointed sayings, for which the Spartans were celebrated. With a view to the production of a healthy and hardy offspring, this provident lawgiver subjected the women

to the performance of manly exercises, and made the girls appear naked at the games, when they danced, or wrestled in public. Yet chastity and conjugal fidelity are said to have been the fruit of such a system. A young husband could not even see his wife, but by stealth. Celibacy was held in contempt, and deprived of the honours and attentions, that were bestowed on old age. All speculative sciences, and mechanical arts, were prohibited ; and, in time of peace, the citizens spent their lives in hunting, and other exercises, or in useful conversations.

The truth of the existence of the Institutions of Lycurgus has been questioned by some, and their wisdom has been arraigned, or applauded by others. The principal argument against their authenticity, is deduced from the alleged improbability, or, according to some speculative enquirers, the utter impossibility of a single individual, effecting such a complete change in the manners and habits of a people, and procuring their ready submission to painful exertion, and repeated acts of self-denial. If the testimony, however, be pointed and specific, we are not warranted to reject it, because it does not accord with our preconceived notions of things. Besides, what has not individual influence achieved in different ages and countries ? In the present instance, the people who adopted the government and laws proposed to them, were far from numerous ; they confided in the talents, the wisdom, and the integrity of the framer of their establishments ; and experience has proved, that he was no stranger to the nature of the materials, on which he was destined to work. That his intentions were pure and patriotic, will not, we presume, be denied, and that some important public lessons may be derived from his political code, may, also, be readily conceded ; but neither should it be dissembled, that he moulded his fellow-citizens into a factitious state of society, which would be neither practicable, nor desirable, on an extended scale ; that the sacrifice of the amiabilities and decorum of the sex, and the early initiation of the boys into habits of pilfering, are repugnant to all sound notions of propriety and morality ; and that the vaunted inflexibility of the Spartan was often synonymous with the most shocking inhumanity and cruelty. Thus we read of children, who, that they might be habituated to pain and suf-

fering, were scourged at the temple of Diana, till they expired in torment ; and of others, who because they laboured under the misfortune of a weakly constitution, were put to death ! The barbarous treatment of the *Ilotes* or *Helotes*, a neighbouring tribe, whom they had reduced to slavery, and who were doomed to perform all their offices of drudgery, will for ever rise up in judgment against the unqualified eulogium of Spartan patriotism, and Spartan freedom. They not only intoxicated these wretched dependants, to inspire their children with a detestation of inebriety, but sometimes sent their youth in ambush, to murder them. They put to death every Helot of large stature or handsome mien, as an enemy of the state. That love of country cannot be guiltless, which deadens the finer feelings of our frame ; which smothers sympathy, humanity, and justice ; which transfers the human being into a monster of ferocity. Had these gloomy shadings of unrelenting austerity been duly attempered by the beams of gentleness and generosity, we might have dwelt, with unmingled admiration and complacency, on the Spartan name ; for it is also imprinted with virtues and excellencies of no ordinary complexion. Pedoretus, we may believe, was sincere, when, on being rejected as one of the council, he consoled himself with the reflection, that “ *Sparta had found three hundred citizens better than himself* :” for such instances of greatness of mind were not uncommon. The Spartans were less superstitious than the generality of other nations ; and the nature of their worship denoted somewhat of sense and reflection. All the statues of their deities, not excepting that of Venus, were clothed in armour, in order to impress the important truth, that religion should not be separated from the preservation and defence of the country. Their sacrifices and offerings were of little value, that a useless expense might not deter them from the practice of piety. Long prayers were forbidden ; and, with a degree of liberality, which has few parallels in heathen countries, they only asked of the gods to favour the deserving. Their funerals, like their other ceremonies, were without pomp, and calculated to inspire them with a contempt of death.

The spirit of the Spartans was decidedly martial. Their first lesson in war, was, never to fly from an enemy, however powerful, and, on all occasions, to conquer or die. Such as

fled from battle, were rendered infamous for ever, and might be insulted by any person with impunity. On the eve of an engagement, they assumed an unusual cheerfulness of aspect; their long hair was adorned with simple elegance; and their scarlet uniforms and brazen armour were recognized at a distance. As they approached the enemy, the king offered sacrifices to the gods; the music struck up; and the soldiers advanced with a steady pace, and animated countenances, as if to a scene rather of diversion, than of contention. The female sex participated in the general feelings of military enthusiasm; the mother delivered the shield to the husband, or son, with the parting injunction to bring it back, as a trophy of victory, or to be brought back on it, as a bier; and, if her son fell in the conflict, she would examine his wounds, to see whether he had received them before or behind; for, in the former case, she rejoiced, and, in the latter she wept. Sparta, in short, was long distinguished above the other states of Greece, for her military prowess; and at the Olympic Games, for the feats and valour of her citizens.

Lycurgus, to whom this famous republic was so much indebted, encountered many difficulties in reducing his new arrangements to practice; but his genius and perseverance surmounted them all. The circumstances of his death are not distinctly known; but the common tradition is not unsuitable to that spirit of devotion to country, to the maintenance of which all his aims appear to have been directed. He went, it is alleged, to Delphos, to consult with the Oracle on the best means of rendering his statutes permanent; but previously made the Spartans swear, that they would preserve them inviolable till his return. The Oracle gave its sanction to his laws, and declared, that, by submitting to them, Sparta would become one of the most illustrious cities in the world. He then starved himself to death, that his countrymen might not be absolved from their oath.

The ATHENIANS, though of a character very different from the Spartans, yet, like them, aspired to political distinction, and especially to public freedom. Attica had been long divided into twelve independent townlets, or villages, till about the time of the Trojan war, when Theseus incorporated them into one league or state, of which Athens was the capital. He distri-

buted the citizens into three classes, viz. the nobles, the labourers, and the mechanics. The nobles, though fewer in number than the rest, equalled, or rather exceeded them in power; for they occupied all the places of dignity. This form of government, however, subsisted till the death of Codrus. The Heraclidæ, who were then at war with the Athenians, had been told by the Oracle, that they should be victorious, if they did not kill Codrus: and this prince, apprized of the response, and resolved to devote himself to his country's safety, disguised himself like a peasant, entered the enemy's camp, and provoked them to kill him. In consequence of this event, Jupiter was declared sole monarch of Athens; a perpetual Archon, or governor, was appointed, instead of a king; and Medon, the son of Codrus, was elected to this dignity. Though the power of the Archons was more limited than that of the kings, and they were made accountable to the people, yet the enjoyment of the first magistracy of the state for life, too nearly resembled royalty, to be patiently endured by the restless and democratical Athenians. It was, accordingly, first limited to the term of ten years, and, subsequently, was made annual, when the power was shared among nine. But this fleeting and divided power was by far too feeble to controul the turbulent, and allay the spirit of faction. Besides, in the public administration of justice, these magistrates, deprived as they were of the benefit of written laws, decided every case according to their own notions of equity, or, perhaps, according to the dictates of less honourable feelings. Under these circumstances, the citizens applied to Draco, a virtuous Archon, 624 B. C. to frame for them a regular body of laws. Draco undertook, and accomplished the task; but, according to the emphatic expression of the orator Demades, his laws were written, not with ink, but with blood. Their severity, in fact, was little congenial with the fickle and flexible dispositions of the Athenians. If Draco really enacted, that every offence should be punished capitally, and that inanimate objects, which had been the accidental cause of hurt or injury, should be prosecuted, and banished with execration, we can commend neither his humanity, nor his judgment; nor need we be surprised, that his laws, from the very circumstance of their severity, should have been found irreconcilable with practice,

The government, therefore, if so it may be called, was still agitated by internal commotions, and the distracted views of parties: the mountaineers, who were poor, sighed for a democracy; the more opulent inhabitants of the plains preferred aristocracy; and those on the sea coast contended for the establishment of a mixed government, as the best calculated to promote and maintain the interests of all; while others, oppressed with debt, loudly clamoured for a new partition of the lands. Availing himself of the popular discontents, and of the unlinged state of the government, Cilo, the ally of Theagenes, king of Megara, conceived the project of usurping the power, and actually, got possession of the Citadel: being, however, very closely pressed by the Athenians, he was constrained to fly; and such of his people as could not effect their escape, took refuge in the temple of Minerva. Megacles, the acting Archon, promised to spare their lives, if they would surrender: but no sooner had they complied with the latter condition, than he caused them to be massacred. The Athenians expressed the utmost horror at this act of perfidy, and branded the family of the Archon with impiety and malediction. These transactions also opened their eyes to the critical situation of their affairs, and prompted them to unite in an appeal to the wisdom of SOLON, who had gained the confidence of all parties, and whom they invited to undertake the honourable, but arduous duty of a legislator. For some time, he hesitated to comply with their entreaties; but, being unanimously elected Archon, and invested with the requisite authority, he proceeded to reform the government.

Having abrogated all the laws of Draco, except those which related to murder, he, in the first instance, restored to freedom all the debtors, who, in consequence of their inability to satisfy the claims of their creditors, had been adjudged to servitude. He then distributed the citizens into four classes, in proportion to the nature of their circumstances. The first consisted of those whose annual income amounted to five hundred measures of liquid, as well as solid commodities; the second, of those who had three hundred measures, and could maintain a horse in time of war; the third, of those who had only two hundred measures; and the fourth, of the artisans and labourers, of every description. These last were ineligible to public

offices ; but, to compensate this disqualification, they had the right of suffrage in the public assemblies, in which all the grave and important matters of the state were discussed, as peace, war, alliances, the public worship, the laws, finances, the elections of the magistrates, &c. These assemblies also constituted a Supreme Court, to which there lay an appeal from the subordinate tribunals. Thus, both the legislative and judicial power may be said to have centered in the people, who greatly outnumbered the amount of all the other classes. Yet the lower orders of the people had the least property at stake, were the least averse to revolutions, and the least capable of deliberating with wisdom on the best measures for the public safety and prosperity. This remark, however, does not apply to the states of ancient Greece, with the same force that it would do to a republic in modern Europe ; for it should not be overlooked, that in the former, the slaves, by whom most of the manual drudgery and labour was performed, were four times more numerous than the free-men, and had none of the privileges of citizens ; and, as often as Athens, or Sparta, is quoted as a model of a perfect republic, so often should we recollect, that in both, domestic servitude existed on the most extensive and degrading scale. With a view to moderate the proceedings of the public assemblies, Solon instituted a senate, composed of four hundred members, a hundred being deputed from each of the four tribes. This body deliberated on public affairs ; but its decrees were only provisional, and might be adopted or rejected, as a law, by the voice of the people. “ I am astonished,” said the sagacious Anacharsis, the Scythian, to Solon, “ that your wise men have only the right of deliberation, while that of decision is reserved for your fools.” As another balance to the influence of popular assemblies, Solon re-established the Areopagus, in all its ancient lustre ; made it the depository of the laws, and confided to it the general superintendence of the police. Still, however, the people had the government virtually, in their own hands, and the same Anacharsis was again justified in remarking to Solon,—“ Your laws are spiders’ webs, in which the feeble will be ensnared, and which the strong will crush.” The legislator, indeed, himself admitted, that they were not the best possible, but the best which the Athenians were capable of receiving. His particular laws were,

at all events, superior to his general form of government. To inspire all the members of the state with vigilance and zeal, he ordained that any citizen might prosecute another, who injured his neighbour; and that in all factions and insurrections, which violated the public peace, every citizen should be obliged to join one party or another, because the wise and prudent man would certainly take the right side, and be most capable of effecting an accommodation. He determined, that those who had no children, might leave their fortune to whom they pleased. The Areopagus carefully inquired by what means every person subsisted; and any man convicted of living an idle life, after the third accusation, was rendered infamous. If a son either foolishly wasted his father's property, or refused to support his parents, he was, in like manner, declared infamous: but, if his parents had not bred him to some business, he was neither obliged to maintain them, nor subjected to the penalties of this law. The only portion, which women brought in marriage, were three gowns, and some moveables of little value. A citizen who associated with dissolute women, was excluded from speaking in the assembly of the people, because, by his manners, he had rendered himself unworthy of their confidence. An Archon convicted of inebriety, was to be put to death, because temperance was regarded as an essential virtue in a magistrate. Children who lost their fathers in their country's service, were to be educated at the public expense, till the twenty-first year of their age. Any person who brought an accusation against another, and who was not supported by a fifth part of the votes, was obliged to pay a heavy fine. In criminal matters, too, the Areopagus had the power of revising the sentences of the people; and yet we read of too many iniquitous judgments. Foreigners were permitted to reside in Athens, but excluded from all share in the government; and a law was even passed, which made it capital for them to intrude into the assemblies of the people. The expense of the women, of funerals, ceremonies, &c. was limited by sumptuary laws.

Even during the life of their sage legislator, the fickle Athenians proposed to him, almost every day, to make some alterations. Disgusted with their caprice and importunities, he quitted his native city; and they allowed him to be absent

ten years. In the course of his travels, his mind was still directed to the acquisition of knowledge, while the people at home were preparing for a new revolution. Having fruitlessly attempted to revive in their minds the love of genuine liberty, he bid a final adieu to Athens, and died at a very advanced age. Descended from the race of Codrus, and distinguished by his genius for the fine arts, by his eloquence, his valour, and his humanity, he still prosecuted his enquiries till the last moments of his existence. "I grow old," he said, "in learning many things." The memory of such a man is still revered by the wise and the good, of every age and country.

We have now shortly contemplated the Lacedemonian and Athenian states, as modelled by their celebrated lawgivers. From the time of Lycurgus to the Persian invasion of Greece, the history of Sparta presents us with few objects that are interesting, or that can be properly authenticated. Its government, however, rested on a solid foundation, when almost every other Grecian city, troubled with its own dissensions, was too feeble to aim at foreign conquests. Nay, all of them might have sunk under the power of the Spartans, if that people had been ambitious of conquest, or their government suited to views of aggrandizement. But such was not their policy, nor the spirit of their legislation: on the contrary, they allowed other states time to compose their internal quarrels; they even furnished them with the means of accommodation, and gave such proofs of justice and moderation, that the cities more than once appealed to them as arbiters of their differences. It is true, that they soon forfeited their character for political moderation; but still, extension of territory was no object of their ambition.

The Messenians, their neighbours, having engaged in war against them, encountered a series of defeats, were driven from Ithome, their last refuge, and had retired among the neighbouring people. Ithome was razed to the ground; but the Spartans offered terms of reconciliation to the fugitives, invited them back to their towns, and treated them with insidious gentleness, till they had acquired power to crush them. In violation of their plighted faith, they gradually aggravated the yoke of their unfortunate dependants, and, finally, provoked them to acts of hostility, by every species of vexation and in-

justice. The wretched Messenians were again utterly discomfited, and reduced to the alternative of flight, or absolute bondage. Thus the Spartans identified slavery with conquest—a galling doctrine to the surrounding states, whose citizens were all equally jealous of their freedom, and who preferred fighting to the last extremity, or abandoning their homes, to servitude under another power. Again, the conquests of the Spartans were actually adverse to the augmentation of their territory and dominion; because the more they multiplied the number of their slaves, without any corresponding increase of their citizens, the more were their military resources directed to the prevention or repression of insubordination or revolt on the part of their bondsmen.

To the same cause we may attribute the incapacity of the Athenians, to widen the boundaries of their sway, and the political phenomenon of a people invincible on their own limited soil, and yet precluded from incorporating conquered provinces with their original possessions. In the time of Cecrops, the whole of Attica contained only 20,000 inhabitants; and the highest calculation, under Pericles, and, afterwards, under Demetrius Phalereus, did not exceed twenty-one thousand, a striking proof of the stationary rate of the population. Lycurgus found nine thousand citizens in Sparta, and thirty thousand in Laconia; so that the free subjects of Lacedemon probably did not surpass forty thousand. Such an inconsiderable number of human beings constituted the two great powers of ancient Greece.

In proportion as the other cities began to assume stability, they looked on one another with jealousy; and most of them would reflect, not without feelings of alarm, on the formidable ascendancy of Athens and Sparta; while the two latter would naturally contemplate each other with emotions of rivalry. According to the vibrations of power and influence, the balances of alliance and union were more or less judiciously poised; and the political system of Greece, from the conflicting agitations of anxiety and competition which it endured, became, at length, so debilitated and exhausted, that it fell a prey to a foreign power. The pressure of a powerful common enemy might smother the seeds of discord, and excite to deeds of generous patriotism and valour; but, when external danger

was abated, the elements of disunion would ferment anew, and gradually loosen the fabric, which the general apprehension of calamity had cemented.

Even the discernment of Solon had not sufficiently guarded his countrymen against the machinations and devices of aspiring demagogues; and he lived to see some of his wisest purposes defeated. The spirit of the factious speedily revived. Pisistratus, descended of an ancient family, which traced their pedigree to Codrus, combined insinuating manners with extraordinary abilities and a lofty mind, and had been distinguished by his valour and conduct in various military enterprizes. To compass his ambitious designs, he had recourse to a singular stratagem. Having wounded himself, as was afterwards supposed, in various parts of the body, he drove his chariot into the market-place, and shewing himself all covered with blood, implored the protection of the people against his enemies, who, he alleged, had attacked him, as he was going into the country. Moved with his appearance and his tale, the people appointed him a guard of fifty men, for the security of his person. With this he made himself master of the citadel; and his opponents either submitted, or retired into banishment. It is probable, however, that previous to these proceedings, he was aware that he had secured the affections of the majority of the citizens; for, although, subsequently to this revolution, we find him styled *Tyrant*, that term denoted, in those days, only a person who presided over his community. Gentle, moreover, in the exercise of sovereignty, he maintained the regular course of law and justice, not only by his authority, but by his example; for, when he understood, that he was accused in the Areopagus, he appeared, in person, to answer to the charge. Even Solon admitted, that, with the exception of his ambition, he was the best citizen of Athens. He adorned the city with public edifices and temples, polished the manners of the inhabitants, made them acquainted with the Iliad of Homer, instituted a Public Library, and had his name enrolled among the sages of Greece.

His sons, Hipparchus and Hippias, are supposed to have shared the kingdom between them, although the former, who was the eldest, enjoyed the chief authority. Plato represents his character as the most perfect in history; and the period of

his administration has been compared to the golden age. In his patronage of learning and learned men, he surpassed even his father; for he not only introduced the poems of Homer more generally to the knowledge of his countrymen, but commanded them to be sung at the Panathenean festival, kept the poet Simonides at his court, and sent a galley, to bring Anacreon to Athens. By his orders marble pillars, engraved with moral verses, were erected in the city, and in the country. The developement of taste, genius, and art, the improvement of the public revenues, and the prosperity of the commonwealth, attested the ability and the virtue of his reign.

Motives of private revenge, which have not been sufficiently unfolded, are supposed to have instigated Harmodius and Aristogiton, to conspire against the lives of the tyrants. Having imparted their design to a few select friends, they fixed on the feast of Panathenea, for the day of its execution, because on that day all the citizens wore arms. A suspicion of treachery saved Hippias from their rage; but Hipparchus was assassinated. Harmodius, too, was killed on the spot, and Aristogiton perished by the hands of the multitude. From that moment Hippias, distrustful of the affections of the citizens, became cruel, sanguinary, and odious; many Athenians were put to death, and the reign of tyranny commenced.

[To be Continued.]

REVIEW.

Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia, &c. &c. during the years 1817, 18, 19, 20—By SIR ROBERT KERR PORTER. Vol. II. 4to. p. 869. Longman, London, 1822.

The name of Sir Robert Kerr Porter, as a Traveller, is well known; and in the present volume he has presented us with an accession to our Geographical and Statistical knowledge of an interesting part of the Asiatic world, which is worthy a place by the side of his former labours. We are decidedly of the opinion of those, who prefer the traveller, who expatiates

on what he sees, to him who merely accumulates the incidents of a tour, and leaves us all the philosophy to ourselves ; —and it is only, perhaps, when embellishing is carried so far, as to place his works beyond the reach of ordinary purchasers, that we feel disposed to object to such volumes, as the one before us. It must, however, be admitted, that the materials, collected by Sir Robert, have been spun out into an unconscionably large and expensive quarto, without in fact adding to our knowledge of the countries, which he visited, any thing like the new matter, which the outward appearance of his work would indicate. It abounds, however, in much very useful and entertaining information ; its plates are numerous, and well executed ; and as a great part of the world, to which his speculations refer, may soon rise into political, as well as antiquarian importance, we do not much grudge the price, at which we are compelled to purchase them.

The circumstance of Dr. Sharpe, the companion of Sir Robert, falling sick at the village of Imam Zada Ismael, detained our traveller twelve days at this place ; and affords him a very ample stock of observations, which he fails not to extend into a goodly number of pages. He describes the manners of the villagers in a very lively style ; and warmly eulogizes their hospitality, representing their domestic habits—particularly in the treatment of the wives by their husbands—in a somewhat different and more amiable light, than is generally done by those who paint the customs of Musselman countries. He admits, however, that his honest host Saied had fewer of his country's prejudices on these matters, than those around him, and even volunteered to tell Sir Robert, how he managed his numerous wives, so as not to give offence to any of them, in the distribution of his attentions.

In travelling from Imam Zada Ismael to Ispahan, Sir Robert had to pass through what he calls the Highlands of Persia, and heard much, but saw little, of the bands of robbers, that waylay and murder the defenceless passengers. He had, however, an opportunity of witnessing a skirmish between his escort, and the Bactrian banditti, which gives him an opportunity of lauding the steadiness of his musqueteer guard. After descending the tremendous pass of Ourtching, which Sir Robert describes as most truly terrific, he reaches the plain of

Ispahan ; and gives us the following description of the celebrated City of Persia, and the character of the modern Persians : it is drawn with a masterly hand, and we are persuaded, from what we know of other Eastern nations, is strictly just and correct. The vigorous temperament of mind, to be found in the western world, leads to the sacrifice of every comfort and self gratification, at the shrine of public and private rights ; but in Persia every thing like a regard to those rights is sacrificed to ease and personal enjoyment. Hence the tyrants, that rule, are often cruel and sanguinary : but the great body of the governed seldom, if ever, evince a disposition to insurrection or tumult, and are the easiest ruled in the world.

“ August 24.—The approach to the southern side of the city is infinitely more magnificent than the entrance on the north. Amongst the first objects that struck our eyes in the present view, were the numerous nobly-constructed bridges, each carrying its long level line of thickly ranged arches, to porch-like structures of the finest elevations ; some fallen into stately ruin ; others nearly entire ; but all exhibiting splendid memorials of the triumphal ages of the Sefi race. These bridges, once the scenes of many a glorious cavalcade of prince and people, were now, though deserted, still unimpaired, and indeed superb prologues to tenantless palaces, and a city in ruins. All spake of the gorgeous, populous past ; but all that remained in present life, seemed lost in silence, shrinking from the increasing flame of a morning sun that burnt like midday. Happily, a covert path presented itself ; and after enjoying our ride beneath the cool arcades of its long mouldering cloisters, we entered the southern gate of the town, and immediately came out into one of those umbrageous avenues of trees, which render the interior of Ispahan in this quarter, a very paradise. It terminated at the great bazar of Shah Abbas ; the whole of which enormous length of building is vaulted above, to exclude heat, yet admit air and light. Hundreds of shops, without inhabitants, filled the sides of this epitome of a deserted mercantile world ; and having traversed their untrodden labyrinths for an extent of nearly two miles, we entered the Maidan Shah, another spacious soundless theatre of departed grandeur. The present solitude of so magnificent a place was rendered more impressive, by the distinct echoing of our horse's footsteps, as we passed through its immense quadrangle, to the palace that was to be our temporary abode. On entering beneath its gold and marble portico, I felt the pleasurable

sensation of old acquaintanceship, if not an actual glow of something like home ; for this was the very one of the Hesth Beheste, or eight palaces, which had been my residence during my first stay at Ispahan. The coolest, and therefore most delightful range amongst its splendid apartments was prepared for us ; and to add to the immediate refreshment of " fruits, flowers, and the limpid spring," we had the agreeable information that our friend Hadge Bachire was the inhabitant of the suite nearest to ours. It was not now difficult to guess, whence had flowed the cornucopia before us. Mutual visits were soon paid ; and we had more and more reason, to remember with respect and gratefulness, the good Abyssinian of Shiraz.

" During my present sojourn in the fading courts of the Sefi, I had more frequent opportunities than before of mixing with what, in Europe, would be called the society of the place. I had become more intimate with the general manners of the country, in the course of my travelling : and hence better understood the Persian character in general, and more clearly distinguished peculiarities in classes or individuals. Besides the usual visits of punctilio from the great authorities in the town, both khans and khet khodes, that is, nobles and magistrates, came to us now on the most sociable terms ; and for this advantage we hold ourselves indebted to the familiar friendship of Hadge Bachire, who in a manner domesticated with us, and daily passed two or three hours in our apartments, attended by his guests.

" The variety of character amongst these people is equally interesting and extraordinary ; and that variety does not exist more in certain dissimilarities distinguishing one individual from another, than in those very dissimilarities often meeting in one man. The Persian's natural disposition is amiable, with quick parts ; and on these foundations, the circumstances of climate and government have formed his character. Perhaps a stronger proof could not be given of the former trait, than that we find in their history no terrible details of sanguinary popular tumults. The page is blotted in a thousand places, with massacres, done by order of a single tyrant ; but never a disposition for insurrection, and wide murderous revenge, in the people en masse. Fonder of pleasure than ambitious of the sterner prerogatives of power, they seek their chief good in the visions of a fanciful philosophy, or the fervours of a faith, which kindles the imagination with the senses. The dreams of their poets, the delights of the Anderoon, the vigour of the chase ; these, with services at court, whether to the Shah, or to his princely representative over provinces, or to their delegated authorities in towns and villages, all alike form the favourite pursuits of the Persians, from the

highest khan to the lowest subject in the empire. This bland docility of mind, so amiable to a certain point, and dangerous beyond it ; different, indeed, from the vigorous, upright temperament, which stands by its own rights and those of others, to the sacrifice of all personal enjoyment and safety ; and which, too, may be exaggerated to the most ruinous extreme ;—this gay, contented disposition of the Persian, makes him, of all people, the easiest to be governed. As a second proof of this, I need only mention, that the state revolutions so often occurring in this country, have not been those of the people, nor over the people ; but the result of struggles between different claimants for the crown. The conflict has been fought between prince and prince, at the head of their embattled friends ; and according to the decision of the day, the country, perfectly quiescent, like the transfer of an estate, has passed from one dynasty to another. But though the people take no real part in these transactions, neither impeding the return of peace, nor disturbing it when present, with political considerations or movements of any kind, yet it is from these frequent changes of dynasty that most of the evils in Persia arise. An irrepressible sense of insecurity on both sides, keeps up an apprehension in all, and the most apparent means of maintaining power, and conciliating its possessor, being riches, an avidity for money has become the ruling passion of the whole nation. That quickness of the parts, which more liberal views would turn into channels, to promote the true wealth of the country, is now solely directed to the sordid accumulation of gold, and to the subtlest ways of concealing its acquisition from those, who might have the wish, as well as the power, to appropriate it to themselves. Hence comes the spirit of over-reaching, of extortion, and of all despicable and detestable methods of collecting money ; with answering habits of dissimulation and falsehood, to disguise and retain their ill-gotten wealth. Not that these vices are universally the attendants on the possession, or seeking the means of money in Persia ; but they belong to the principle, on which it is amassed, and the consequence is very general.

“ I have already mentioned, that the peculiar temperament of the Persian is lively, imitative, full of imagination, and of that easy nature, which we in the West call ‘ taking the world lightly ;’ and that hence he is prone to seek pleasures, and to enjoy them with his whole heart. Amongst these, the gaiety of his taste renders him fond of pomp and show ; but his fear of attracting suspicion to his riches, prevents him exhibiting such signs in his own person beyond an extra superb shawl, a handsomely hilted dagger, or the peculiar beauty of his kalions. The

utmost magnificence of his house, consists in the number of apartments, and extent of the courts ; of the rose-trees and little fountains in the one, and the fine carpets and nummuds in the other. But vessels of gold or silver are never seen. The dinner-trays are of painted wood ; and those on which the sweetmeats and fruits appear, are of copper, thickly tinned over, looking like dirty plate. Neither gluttony nor epicurism is a vice of this nation. The lower classes also live principally upon bread, fruits, and water. The repast of the higher, consists of the simplest fare ; their cookery being devoid of any ingredient to stimulate the appetite. Sherbuts, of different kinds, are their usual beverage ; and tea and coffee the luxuries of ceremonious meetings. In this general abstinence from what is usually styled the pleasures of the table, we find a nearer resemblance to the manly frugality of ancient Persis, or Iran, (which the admirable Institutions of the first Cyrus extended from that people to the less temperate Medes,) than to the manners, which prevailed even in so short a time as a century after, under the reign of Artaxerxes Mnemon, the brother of the younger Cyrus ; of whose changes Xenophon relates, ‘ The rules of the great Cyrus are no longer regarded, which taught the practices of Persian simplicity and temperance ; conforming only in dress to the elegance of the Medes. But now the severity of Persian demeanour is quite extinguished, and nothing is seen but the effeminacy and luxury of the Medes ; new dishes are invented for the table, and sauces also, for cooks are provided to supply a variety in both.’ This perversion was not likely to be reformed by the Macedonian conqueror, or his successors ; nor can we suppose much improvement nearer our own times, when we find the Sefi race painted their bacchanalian orgies on the walls. Therefore, seeing what we see now, we must conclude, that either the members of the court alone could be meant in these descriptions, or that a very extraordinary happy influence has been effected over all ranks, in so amazingly short a time, as since the accession of the present family. But I am rather inclined to think, that the people at large have generally been moderate ; and are now only following their ancient customs, with the additional sanction of an admirable example from the throne. Some, however, indulge in the inebriating powers of the vine ; but so far from regarding it as a social pleasure, either from fear of exposure, or insensibility to its exhilarating effects, they retire secretly and alone ; and quaff bowl after bowl, until the solitary toper makes himself as happy as he intended, that is, perfectly stupidly drunk. This is the utmost a Persian can conceive of the enjoyment of wine, and not being able to comprehend the gratification Europeans find in sipping its refreshing

cordial from a small vessel, while animating the gentle stimulus with convivial conversation, his astonishment is unbounded at hearing, that the best company always rise sober from a festive board. From the earliest times, the breeding of fine horses has been a passion in the East ; and in no country more than Persia, where indeed a man and his horse are seen in such constant companionship, that custom has in a manner identified them with each other : and hence the most beautiful steeds are never brought in proof of any extraordinary riches ; a Persian being well mounted, though the clothes on his back may not be worth half a tomaun. Their mules too, are a stately, useful race. I have already noticed, that horse-racing is not pursued here as with us, to produce a certain prodigious swiftness in a short given time ; but to exercise the limbs of the travelling or courier horse, to go over a considerable number of miles in one day, or more, at an unusual rate, without slackening his pace, or suffering by the exertion. The fleetness of a Persian horse in the chase, is equal to that of any country ; but his exquisite management in the military sports of the girid, &c. cannot be equalled on any other field. In these exercises we see something of the latent fire of the chivalric Shah Sevund, breaking forth in their descendants, and lambently playing on the point of their lances. The dexterity of their evolutions, the grace of their motions, and the knighthood-gallantry of their address, unite in giving an inexpressible charm to these scenes. But it does not end there ; this *gaiete de cœur*, and courtesy of manner, pervading every class, renders the society of the higher ranks particularly amiable, and communication with the lower free of any rudeness : nay, indeed, the humblest peasant, from the old man to the boy, expresses himself with a degree of civility only to be expected from education and refinement. Quick in seeing, or apprehending occasions of service, high and low seem to bend themselves gracefully to whatever task their superior may assign ; besides, talent seems to contend with inclination, in accomplishing its fulfilment. In short, this pliant, polished steel of character, so different from the sturdy nature and stubborn uses of the iron sons of the north, fit the Persians to be at once a great, happy, and a peaceable people, under a legitimate and well-ordered monarchy. Of what good they are capable has been proved under the rule of Cyrus ; to what evil, they may be perverted, the same biographer testifies in his account of the reign of Artaxerxes Mnemon ; and nearly the same form of government, whether under Guebre or Mahomedan, has continued until this day. The effects of the Mahomedan creed of fatalism, upon the conduct of its followers, whether as subjects or men, we may all comprehend,

because we daily see it before our eyes ; but what might have been the political influences of the Guebre faith, we have no opportunity here of judging, the few remains of that degraded race being no more a people."

The small space of a single page comprehends Sir Robert's description of the once celebrated Ecbatana, the capital of the ancient Medes—where Astyages once held his court in all its splendour ; and where Cyrus rested in kingly pomp, in his annual journeyings from Persepolis, Susa, and Babylon. When he actually beheld the remains of this once noted city, " it was with the appalled shock of seeing a prostrate dead body"—a simile, by the by, which our traveller is very fond of employing, in attempting to convey to his readers some notions of the departed greatness of towns and cities, which it was his fortune to survey ; and which all, who are acquainted with Lord Byron's Poems, will easily discover not to be original, however appropriate. The musings of Sir Robert over such scenes as the fallen Ecbatana presented to him, are always in a sensible and sensitive tone, and reflect honour alike on the head and heart of the traveller.

The ruins of ancient Babylon afford Sir Robert a still more favorable opportunity of indulging in the reflections, which fallen grandeur is so well calculated to excite. His description of these ruins occupies a considerable number of his pages ; and although they have been often before described by other travellers, and particularly well by Mr. Rich, our readers may be pleased to see what new light, if any, Sir Robert Kerr Porter has thrown upon the subject.

" We left the Khaun of Iskanderia at half past seven o'clock this morning. Soon after clearing the numerous low heaps of ruins and rubbish diverging from the place, we discovered the golden cupola of Mosseile, reflecting the rising sun, in a direction south 40° west. Having travelled about four miles farther, the usual traces of former buildings spread a vast way on the rest of our road : and one relic, not inferior in bulk to that of Boursa Shishara, stood very conspicuous. It was built of unburnt bricks, marked at their lines of union, with no other cement, than that of slime: neither reeds nor straw appeared outwardly, and at first I judged it to have been of more recent construction than the former pile I had ascended ; but on examining some broken pieces of the bricks, which lay thickly around, I found several bearing rem-

ments of uniform inscriptions ; proof sufficient of the antiquity of the materials at least. But whether the place, of which the edifice they composed had formed a part, were coeval with Babylon, or was afterwards erected out of her remains, cannot easily be determined. Yet, so extensive and numerous are the traces of former buildings on the spot, we must conclude that something like a town has existed here ; and if the historical accounts are to be depended on, that the original dimensions of Babylon extended to a length and breadth of fifteen miles, the adjacent great villages, or minor towns usually attendant on metropolitan cities, might very well reach thus far.

“ Mahowil lies four miles from the Hadge's-khan ; and is only separated from the plain more immediately connected with the remains of Babylon, by the embankments of two once noble canals, very near each other, and running almost due east and west. In the first, which we crossed by a brick bridge, we saw water. These canals seem at present to be regarded as the boundary, whence the decided vestiges of the great city commence ; and we soon discovered their widely spreading tracks. In crossing the bridge, which leads to those immense tumuli of temples, palaces, and human habitations of every description, now buried in shapeless heaps, and a silence profound as the grave ; I could not but feel an undescribable awe, in thus passing, as it were, into the gates of ‘ fallen Babylon.’

“ Between this bridge and Hilla (something more than eight miles distant), three piles of great magnitude particularly attract attention ; but there are many minor objects, to arrest investigation in the way. A mound of considerable elevation rose on our left as we rode along, not five hundred yards from the second embankment ; its sloping sides were covered with broken bricks, and other fragments of past buildings, while the ground around its base presented a most nitrous surface. At a few hundred yards onward again, another mound projected of still greater height, and from it branched subordinate elevations in several directions. I here had a fine view of the great oblong pile, called by the Arabs Mujelibé, or rather Muhallibé, ‘ the overturned,’ an attributive term, which, however, they do not confine to this sublime wreck alone ; other remains, in this immense field of ruin, bearing the same striking designation of the manner of its fall. Mujelibé bore from the elevation on which we stood, south 10° west. Having proceeded about a couple of miles from the two canal ridges near Mahowil, we advanced to another and higher embankment, of a totally different appearance from that of a watercourse. It ran almost due east and west, until lost to the eye in the horizon on both sides. I rode a con-

siderable way along its base, to examine whether there might not be some trace of a ditch ; and though I did not discover any, nor, indeed, aught that was at all answerable to our ideas of what would have been even a fragment of the vast bulwark-walls of Babylon, yet I saw no cause to doubt its being a remnant of some minor interior boundary.

“ The whole of our road was on a tolerably equal track : excepting where unavoidably broken by small mounds, detached pieces of canal embankments, and other indications of a place in ruins ; mingled with marshy hollows in the ground, and large nitrous spots, from the deposits of accumulated rubbish. Indeed it was almost impossible to note, while their number confused our antiquarian researches, the endless ramifications of minor aqueducts, whose remains intersected the way. At about four miles in advance from the long single embankment, or interior boundary ridge I mentioned before, we crossed a very spacious canal : beyond which, to the eastward, the plain appeared a vast uninterrupted flat.

“ An hour and a quarter more brought us to the north-east shore of the Euphrates, hitherto totally excluded from our view by the intervening long and varied lines of ruin, which now proclaimed to us on every side that we were, indeed, in the midst of what had been Babylon. From the point on which we stood to the base of Mujelibé, large masses of ancient foundations spread on our right, more resembling natural hills in appearance, than mounds covering the remains of former great and splendid edifices. To the eastward also, chains of these undulating heaps were visible, but many not higher than the generality of the canal embankments we had passed. The whole view was particularly solemn. The majestic stream of the Euphrates wandering in solitude like a pilgrim monarch through the silent ruins of his devastated kingdom, still appeared a noble river, even under all the disadvantages of its desert-tracked course. Its banks were hoary with reeds, and the grey osier willows were yet there, on which the captives of Israel hung up their harps ; and, while Jerusalem was not, refused to be comforted. But how is the rest of the scene changed since then ! At that time these broken hills were palaces ; those long undulating mounds, streets ; this vast solitude, filled with the busy subjects of the proud daughter of the East ! Now, ‘ wasted with misery,’ her habitations are not to be found ; and, for herself, ‘ the worm is spread over her !’ Our road bent, from the immediate bank of the river, to the south-east ; and, after crossing the bed of a very wide canal, almost close to the bank we were leaving, we entered on an open tract, on which I saw the extensive encampment of the

Kiakya Bey. The town of Hilla lay a couple of miles beyond it; a long stretch of low-bulwarked wall, but enlivened by cupolas and glittering minarets, and the tops of numerous plantations of date-trees, with other green boughs from the gardens, through whose pleasant avenues we soon approached the gates of the place. On passing them, I found a house prepared for me in the suburb of the city, on the east side of the river, and not far from the bridge. I could not have had a more desirable situation, for comparative coolness and interest of prospect. Our ride this day had occupied nearly nine hours, and over a space of ground about the same as the day before, namely, twenty-eight miles.

“ November 12th. By the appointed hour this morning, the Kiakya's officer appeared before my gate, at the head of a hundred well-armed men, some of whom were Arabs, all fairly mounted and ready to attend me to that part of the desolated land of Shinar, which lies west of the Euphrates. My immediate object was the Birs Nimrod, the tower mentioned by Neibuhr, with so much regret at his having been prevented, by apprehension of the wild tribes in the desert, from closely examining its prodigious remains. But the observations he was enabled to make, however short of his wishes, were sufficient to awaken in him an idea, now ably supported by the more comprehensive investigations of the present British resident at Bagdad, that in this pile we see the very Tower of Babel, the stupendous artificial mountain, erected by Nimrod in the plain of Shinar, and on which, in after ages, Nebuchadnezzar raised the temple of Belus. It lies about six miles south-west of Hillah. On leaving the suburb on the eastern shore of the river, we crossed a bridge of thirty-six pontoons, all considerably smaller than those over the Tigris at Bagdad, and like them in a neglected state. The width of the Euphrates at this passage, is four hundred and thirty feet. On quitting the crazy timbers of the bridge, which gave terrible note of insecurity, under the tramping feet of my attendant troopers, we entered the most considerable part of the town of Hillah; and, after riding through a narrow and crowded bazar, nearly suffocated with the double evils of heat and stench, and thence proceeding along three or four close streets, at intervals opened to the fresh air by intervening heaps of ruins, we reached the western gate, called that of Tahmasia, which happily delivered us into a free atmosphere. We left the high banks of the Tagya canal on our right, or, as it is otherwise called, the Ali Pasha trench, (cut to defend the town from the marauders of the desert,) running in a direction north-west; and, rapidly over the apparently boundless plain, found the ground in general

perfectly flat, and in parts very marshy. My eyes ranged on all sides while crossing this vast barren tract, which assuredly had of old been covered, if not by closely compacted streets, at least with the parks and gardens attached to distinct mansions, or divisions of this once imperial city; but all was withered and gone, and comparatively level to the very horizon, till the object of my expedition presented itself, standing alone in the solitary waste like the awful figure of Prophecy herself, pointing to the fulfilment of her word.

“ At the moment of my first seeing it, the tower bore from us south 7° west; to which point we made direct forward, hastening our speed as we approached nearer the stupendous pile. During almost the whole of our ride, I had observed numerous spots on the plain, shewing the saline encrustment usually found where buildings have formerly stood; also a long line of broken bank on our left; but here, at about five miles from Hillah, certainly commenced the first western very elevated traces of former edifices, beginning with some considerable mounds near to the remains of an old canal, through whose bed we passed, and which stretched first southward, and then bent westward. About six hundred yards further brought us to a second canal of vaster dimensions than the preceding, being full thirty yards across, with very high embankments broken into a succession of little hillocks. This canal took a direction to our right for nearly three quarters of a mile, corresponding to the line of the other in our left, running first north and west, then taking a sweep gradually due south, bent again, and (according to the observation I could make by my glass, while standing on one of the hillocks), described a line to the eastward, till it joined the narrower canal through whose channel we had recently passed. The space thus inclosed, seemed to be about two miles: forming, though in ruins, the outlines of a vast court or area, round the sublimest monument of the past, still rearing its shattered summit towards the heavens. On observing the range of these canals, or trenches, it struck me, that the inner bank may have been a wall; and in that case, the surrounding channel becomes a feature of exterior defence. Almost all over the ground between the base of the great pile itself and these boundaries, abundant vestiges of former buildings are visible; exhibiting uneven heaps of various sizes, covered with masses of broken brick tiles and vitrified fragments, all silently eloquent of some former signal overthrow. The present shape and dimensions of this huge mass of building, when seen from the east, appears like an oblong hill, sweeping irregularly upwards towards its western aspect, in a broad pyramidal form. It measures at the base 694 yards (3082 feet,) at least as near-

ly that, as the dilapidated state of the outline there would allow me to ascertain. On looking towards its eastern face, it extends in width 153 yards (459 feet), and presents two stages of hill; the first shewing an elevation of about 60 feet, cloven in the middle into a deep ravine, and intersected in all directions by furrows, channelled there by the descending rains of succeeding ages. The summit of this first stage, stretches in rather a flattened sweep to the base of the second ascent, which springs out of the first in a steep and abrupt conical form, terminated at the top by a solitary standing fragment of brick-work, like the ruin of a tower. From the foundation of the whole pile, to the base of this piece of ruin, measures about 200 feet: and from the bottom of the ruin to its shattered top, are 35 feet. On the western side the entire mass rises at once from the plain in one stupendous, though irregular pyramidal hill, broken, in the slopes of its sweeping acclivities, by the devastations of time and rougher destruction. The southern and northern fronts are particularly abrupt towards the point of the brick ruin; but in both these views we have a profile of the first stage of the Birs, which I fully described in approaching the eastern face. My advance to the northern steep was much interrupted by large masses of fine and solid brick-work, projecting from amongst the far spreading heaps of rubbish at its base, and which had evidently been parts of the original facing of the lower ranges of the pile. I shall describe these fragments more particularly hereafter; mean while observing, that it is only on the northern side they occur.

“ The tower-like ruin on the extreme summit, is a solid mass, twenty-eight feet broad, constructed of the most beautiful brick masonry, and presenting the apparent angle of some structure originally of a square shape; the remains of which stand on the east, to a height of thirty-five feet, and to the south twenty-two feet. It is rent from the top to nearly half way to the bottom; unquestionably by some great convulsion of nature, or some even more extraordinary destructive efforts of man. The materials of the masonry are furnace-burnt bricks of a much thinner fabric than most of those, which are found east of the river, on the spot to which some writers confine the remains of Babylon. I had not explored that ground, when I first visited the Birs Nimrod: but I had seen many of the Babylonian bricks at Hillah, forming the court and walls of the house I inhabited; and which had been brought from the mounds of the ancient great city, to assist in erecting the modern miserable town. The cement which holds the bricks together that compose the ruin on the summit of the Birs, is so hard, that my most violent attempts could not separate them. Hence I failed in discovering whether these

bore any inscriptive stamps on their surface, marks invariably found where they exist at all, on the side of the bricks which faces downwards. Why they were so placed, we cannot guess; but so it is in all the primitive remains of ancient Babylonia; but in the more modern structures of Bagdad, Hillah, and other places erected out of her spoils, these inscribed bricks are seen facing in all directions. While on the summit of the Birs I examined many of the fine brick fragments, which lay near the foot of the piece of standing wall, to see whether bitumen had been used any where in their adhesion, but I could not trace the smallest bit. The cement throughout was lime spread in a very thin layer, not thicker than a quarter of an inch, between each brick and its neighbour; and thin as this cement was laid, it contained a spreading of straw through the midst of it. The standing piece of ruin is perforated in ranges of square openings; through which the light and air have free passage. The latter admission may have been deemed necessary, to preserve the interior of the building from the abiding influence of damp. For that this tower-like relic is a remains of what formerly constituted a part of some interior division of the great pile itself, I shall presently attempt to shew. At the foot of this piece of wall, on its southern and western sides, besides the minor fragments I have just mentioned as having inspected in search of bitumen, lay several immense unshapen masses of similar fine brick-work: some entirely changed to a state of the hardest vitrification, and others only partially so. In many might be traced the gradual effects of the consuming power which had produced so remarkable an appearance; exhibiting parts burnt to that variegated dark hue seen in the vitrified matter lying about in glass manufactories; while through the whole of these awful testimonies of the fire (whatever fire it was) which, doubtless, hurled them from their original elevation, the regular lines of the cement are visible, and so hardened in common with the bricks, that when the masses are struck they ring like glass. On examining the base of the standing wall, contiguous to these huge transmuted substances, it is found totally free from any similar changes—in short, quite in its original state; hence I draw the conclusion, that the consuming power acted from above, and that the scattered ruin fell from some higher point than the summit of the present standing fragment. The heat of the fire which produced such amazing effects, must have burnt with the force of the strongest furnace; and from the general appearance of the cleft in the wall and these vitrified masses, I should be inclined to attribute the catastrophe to lightning from heaven. Ruins, by the explosion of any combustible matter, would have exhibited very different appearances."

Sir Robert spent four months at Tabreez, the capital of his Highness Abbas Mirza ; and during his stay collected much valuable information in regard to this part of the Persian empire. We cannot afford room to extract his observations on the public revenue of the Prince, its origin, and mode of collection ; but such of our readers, as will turn to the work itself, will find, that even under the improved government of Abbas Mirza, the administration of justice seems little better than one chain of bribery and corruption, from the highest to the lowest tribunal. It is, however, but justice to this Prince to say, that he is indefatigable in his attempts to introduce a better system, so far as the power is in his hands, during the life of his father : and Sir Robert Porter augurs very auspiciously of his success, when he shall ascend the Musnud, to which, although only the second son of the reigning Shah, he is the heir apparent. We ought, perhaps, to make some allowance for Sir Robert's panegyric on Abbas Mirza, on the score of the kindness and hospitality, which he received from him at Tabreez. He ascribes to him very benign dispositions, integrity of mind, happy talents for empire, and a liberality of opinion and conduct, in adopting European improvements, which promise much good to his country. He has already succeeded in establishing some very important manufacturies at his capital, of which the Arsenal, erected under the superintendence of a Mr. Armstrong, is the most conspicuous. A printing press and a fulling mill are also among the improvements, introduced by the Prince Royal. But what perhaps evinces his desire to ameliorate his subjects, more than any other act, is the fact of his having sent six or seven young Persians to England, to study Medicine and other branches of the arts, at his expence. His father regards all his attempts at improvement, with much approbation ; and it is sincerely to be desired, that at the death of Futteh Ali Shah, the Persian Empire may be distracted by none of the civil wars, bloodshed and assassinations, which too frequently follow the demise of its monarchs. The present king has reached a venerable old age, and reigned, upon the whole happily over his subjects, for the last twenty years. We confess, however, that we are not without our apprehensions, that the death of Futteh Shah, will be the signal for civil war in Persia. Indeed, the eldest son of the king, Mahmood Ali Mir-

za, has already thrown down the gauntlet. Whether he will prevail on any, or all of his eight brothers, who are now each in the government of a province, to support his claims, remains to be seen ; but should he succeed in placing the crown on his own head, his well-known warlike disposition would lead us to entertain strong fears for the future tranquillity of Persia. Besides the ten sons, on each of whom Futteh Shah has bestowed a government, during his own life, Sir Robert informs us, that he has a family of thirty-nine sons, and one hundred and forty daughters.

Our traveller is clearly of opinion, that the neighbourhood of Russia, whether as a friend or an enemy, is of all circumstances the most calculated to influence the tranquillity and consequent improvement of Persia. The Russian Embassy to Teheran, under Mr. Nazzarovilch, passed through Tabreez, while Sir Robert was there. The Ambassador is represented as a man of great talents, and is the first accredited resident from Petersburg at the Court of Teheran. The recent acquisitions of Russia on the coasts of the Caspian, and the increasing commerce between her subjects and those of Persia, rendered the residence of an accredited imperial envoy at the Persian Court, a measure of indispensable necessity ;—but it cannot be doubted, that Russia is actuated by higher views, than such as are merely commercial ; and she knows, that in the event of a struggle for the crown of Persia, on the death of the present Shah, it will be hers to decide which of his sons shall wear it.

Sir Robert Kerr has given us more accurate information, in regard to the Russian frontier towards Persia, than we have hitherto possessed ; and marked out the line of demarcation between the two powers. We have already laid this part of his travels before our readers in the third number of the Magazine, under the head *Literary Notices*, to which we beg to refer them.

The English Cabinet has not improved its relationship with the Persian, so assiduously as that of St. Petersburg ; and if we are to rely on the latest information, which we have seen from that part of the world, the aged Shah is beginning to experience the toils of governing, so as to give satisfaction to the rival Envoys at his Court. It is said that the Russian lately acquired such an ascendancy in Futteh Ali's counsels, as to

prevail on his Majesty to make a very unreasonable and impertinent demand on Mr. WILLOCK, the English Envoy; and even to accompany it with a threat of taking off the Envoy's head, should this demand not be speedily complied with. Mr. WILLOCK, it is stated, acted with great spirit and propriety; and immediately on receiving the insolent message left Tche-ran, notwithstanding every entreaty to remain. In consequence of this the Shah dispatched an Ambassador to London, to explain and apologize, on the grounds of Russian influence having instigated him to the affront; and matters are again restored to their former footing between the crowns. That they cannot long remain *in statu quo* must be obvious to every one, who regards their present posture with attention; and the death of Futteh Ali Shah, will doubtless be the signal of important events in Persia. It is impossible that England can regard these events with indifference. Should they terminate in the still further extension of Russian territory and influence in Persia, it will behove her to devise means, if possible, to arrest the march of the Czar, before he reaches the banks of the Indus.

Among the natural curiosities described by Sir Robert Kerr, there are few more singular, than the Naphtha Springs in the neighbourhood of Kerkook. The place is accounted sacred by the Guebres, or Fire-worshippers—a sect of which our traveller has given us a pretty elaborate description, about the commencement of his travels. His remarks on this sect, and on the religion, and rise of idolatrous worship in Assyria and Persia, are well worthy of the perusal of our readers.

“Dec. 10th. An early hour was fixed this morning for visiting the Naphtha springs and burning hill, a little way out of the direct road to Sulimania. The escort provided me by the governor of Kirkook consisted of twenty persons, with almost as many kinds of weapons, ancient and modern, from the Parthian light javelin, to the present heavy blunderbuss. These were appointed to attend me to the object of my curiosity; while an additional Courdish mehmandar, and another detachment of fighting men, with my mules and baggage, were to await my return at the suburb of the town, and there falling in with the rest of the escort, complete my guard to the city of Sulimania.

“These arrangements having been made, we crossed the cultivated country in a direction N. 20° W. and after a gallop of little more than

a quarter of an hour reached a range of low hills, crowded with a regular line of rock rising from their clayey and sulphurous brows. On the side of one of these hills, and which faces the north-west, Strabo describes the situation of the Naphtha springs. They are ten in number. For a considerable distance from them we felt the air sulphurous ; but in drawing near it became worse, and we were all instantly struck with excruciating headaches. The springs consist of several pits or wells, seven or eight feet in diameter, and ten or twelve deep. The whole number are within the compass of four or five hundred yards. A flight of steps has been cut into each pit for the purpose of approaching the fluid, which rises and falls according to the dryness or moisture of the weather. The natives lave it out with ladles into bags made of skins, which are carried on the backs of asses to Kirkook, or to any other mart for its sale. The profits are estimated at thirty or forty thousand piastres annually. The Kirkook Naphtha is principally consumed by the markets in the south-west of Courdistan, while the pits not far from Kufri supply Bagdad and its environs. The Kirkook Naphtha is black; and close to its wells lies a great pool of stagnant water, very muddy, and covered with a thick scum deeply tinged with sulphur. On going a few hundred yards to the eastward on the summit of the same hill, we were conducted to a flat circular spot, measuring fifty feet in diameter, full of small holes, to the number of a hundred at least; whence we saw issue as many clear flames without an atom of smoke, but smelling most sulphureously. In fact, the whole surface of this perforated plot of ground appeared a crust of sulphur over a body of fire within ; and experiment seemed to prove it, for one of my escort dug a hole into it with his dagger, to a depth of ten or twelve inches, when on this fresh aperture being made, a new flame instantly burst forth, rising for some time to a greater height than any of the others. From this spot the government derives another source of revenue from the sale of its sulphur. The native call the place Baba Gurgur, Gur is an Arabic name for Naptha or bitumen. Mr. Rich describes the principal bitumen-pit at Hit (which place must have furnished the builders of Babylon) as having two sources, and being divided by a wall; on one side of which the bitumen bubbles up, and on the other the oil of Naphtha. The manuer of qualifying the bitumen for use as a cement, he observes, is very troublesome; for to render it capable of adhering to the brick, it must be boiled with a certain proportion of oil. Its chief purpose, when applied to building, appears to have been in the lower parts as a preservative against damp ; and at present it holds the same character, being used for coating cisterns,

baths, caulking boats, &c. in short, to every thing put in the way of injury from water. The black Naphtha springs at Bakou on the Caspian are of similar benefit to the inhabitants of that part of the country, and Jonas Hanway describes their appearance and applications, nearly the same as they exist at the present day. He mentions that when the weather is thick and hazy, the springs boil up higher; and that the Naphtha, sometimes taking fire on the surface of the earth, runs like burning lava into the sea. In boiling over, the oily substance makes so strong a consistency as to gradually become a thick pitchy substance all round the mouth of the pit. The poorer sort of people use it as we would do oil in lamps, to boil their food. They find it burn best with a small mixture of ashes; but for fear of accidents they preserve it in earthen vessels, under ground and at some distance from their dwellings. There is also a white Naphtha of a thinner fluid than the black, and not found in such great quantities. It is sometimes recommended medicinally, inwardly for chest complaints, and outwardly for cramps and rheumatisms. Both it and the black are used for varnish. When it takes fire by accident, the consequences have often been fatal; and Strabo, who calls it liquid bitumen, asserts that its flame cannot be extinguished by water. The experiment tried by Alexander was horrible in its effects; and, with a very little addition made by poetical fancy, might induce us to believe that the celebrated consuming garments which Medea bestowed, were robes dipped in the Naphtha, that flowed so near her native land. The flaming soil, or everlasting fire, as it is called, of Bakou, is not less famous than its Naphtha springs. It is now part of the eastern territory of Russia."

On the very important subject of the military state of Persia, Sir Robert affords us some new and interesting information. We somehow or other feel, that we are every day becoming more and more concerned, in ascertaining the force, which our northern neighbour could himself bring into the field—the extent of the discipline, and the character of the troops, of which it is composed. We feel likewise a more than common desire to learn, how far European tactics are finding their way into the army of Persia—by what means our neighbours are deriving their new knowledge of military affairs; and with what mind they look upon their instructors. We say, on all these points we feel a lively interest, not at all lessened by looking on what is at this moment, acting among the leading states of Europe. We are therefore indebted to Sir Robert Kerr Porter, for the very least accession to our know-

ledge on these subjects. We are pleased to find him describing the present Shah, and his avowed heir Abbas Mirza, as very peaceably inclined; although he represents his brother the Prince of Kermanshah, as of a very opposite character. Both, however, are occupying themselves, in organizing their troops, according to the European tactics; and even within a few weeks of the time, at which Sir Robert visited the country of Kermanshah, this young Persian Prince had taken into his service two French Officers, who were formerly in the pay of the Prince of Azerbaijan. Sir Robert, indeed, was not impressed with a very high idea of the infantry of Kermanshah, which he represents as very inferior in condition, to that under European discipline at Tabreez. Our traveller says, 'the artillery of Kermanshah, which consists of four guns, mounted on clumsy carriages, and perfectly unmoveable, would not be worth mentioning, were it not now a subject of deep consideration with the Prince; who, with the assistance of two French Officers, and an Armenian artificer, lately arrived from the cannon-foundry of Constantinople, is planning its augmentation and improvement.' Sir Robert gives a more flattering description of the force under the immediate command of Abbas Mirza, and disciplined by an English officer, Captain Hart. These he had an opportunity of seeing to great advantage; and his account of the Persiau camp and army is well worthy of our perusal. We cannot indeed help thinking, Sir Robert is over lavish in his compliments to both; but the following account of the present strength of the Persian army, and its state of discipline, proclaims a very great progress in military tactics, under their new *masters*.

"It is only since the accession of the present Shah, that modern Persia has been able to boast any thing like a system of regular organization in any part of her army. The two Shirleys, in the time of Shah Abbas, attempted such a project; and by their means the use of fire-arms, and the powerful effects of cannon, became known through the country; but the jealousy of the native chiefs interposed, and the plans of the brothers were soon rendered abortive. In after times neither the genius nor experience of Nadir Shah produced any digested military regulations. He did not require them. His enemies, for the most part, were undisciplined like his own troops. Courage and strength

of arm, were all he wanted : and, a public robber at the head of his wild and rapacious tribes, he broke into kingdoms, plundering, depopulating, and leaving a desert rather than an empire behind him. The same style of warfare, whether for defence or aggression, continued through all the successive reigns, from Kerim Khan to the present monarch, till the genius of one man, having laid almost all Europe at his feet, cast his eye towards Asia, and hoping to grasp it also, attempted a first step towards it by making a friend of Persia, and then changing the nature of her military character. That done, Persia would then become a power ; a meet ally for the great French empire ; a strong garrison between the great rival empire on the north, and the vast eastern objects of Napoleon's ambition. But while her armies remained nothing more than a bold undisciplined congregation from her numerous tribes, however decisive they might prove opposed to people like themselves, still, when brought against any European army, organized as well as brave, they could not be deemed better than a mere rabble, and must gradually give ground and fall before it. To prevent the possibility of such an impediment stopping in the way of his projected Oriental empire, Napoleon determined to be before-hand, and virtually take post himself in ' the Great Kingdom.'

“ His first embassy thither took place in the year 1806. The advantages of European military organization were then incidentally represented to the Shah : and, soon after, assisted by a few deserters from the Russian army in Georgia, the scheme was begun, by commencing the discipline of Persian troops according to French tactics. Unconscious of the covert aim in thus sharpening his sword, the whole business went quietly on at the Shah's court ; but all the subtlety of the great mover, while his ambitious strides in the west so truly proclaimed what he would next meditate in the east, was not sufficient to completely elude the eyes of those most concerned to stop his proceedings. Hence, the embassies from England under Sir Hartford Jones, and General Malcolm, soon succeeded in ejecting Napoleon from the councils of Persia ; and the European military establishments, set on foot by General Gardannes and his followers, were afterwards carried forward by British Officers. The principle of their foundation was different. Great Britain did not want an inch of Persian territory, nor to make it a high-way to east or west : she came as a friend, to close the door against a universal enemy, and was glad of the opportunity to teach her old ally of ages back, how, henceforward, ' to keep the gate of her kingdom' firmly in her own hands. But it must be allowed that, with all our disinterestedness, the maintenance of her power in the east has always been deemed very essential to our own.

Hence, a plan was not only digested for the organization of a body of infantry, and the establishment of another of artillery, but a considerable subsidy was to be advanced by our government to promote and maintain them in existence: also several thousand stand of arms and accoutrements provided, and a certain number of officers and non-commissioned officers sent from His Majesty's and the Company's service in India, to instruct the new Persian levies according to British military tactics. Besides, artificers of various kinds were brought, that arsenals might be founded; and supplied at once with cannon, carriages, &c. constructed by native workmen, under the direction of these masters. The result was very promising; for with regard to the rank and file, (to speak of an army as a machine, which it must be in the hand of its leader in the day of battle,) there cannot be better material in any country for forming a perfect soldier, than the native Persian; he being strong, active, quick of apprehension, brave, and when properly managed, sufficiently docile and steady. But as such management is the thing particularly required to produce the two last essentials in the character and practical use of a soldier; the almost total absence of it for so many ages in Persia will sufficiently account for even her bravest troops having sometimes shewn themselves as little to be relied on as an army of wild animals from the jungle, whom accidents are as likely to scare away, as to bring on to their invited prey. The military state of the country resembles the feudal. The people are made up of distinct tribes, and every tribe is obliged to furnish a certain number of men, horse and foot, to the royal war armaments. When a tribe quits its wandering habits, and becomes fixed in any particular district, then, according to the returns of the numbers in resident families, that district furnishes its quota of horse and foot. When assembled in the field, the term of service is at the pleasure of the sovereign. However, hundreds abscond, and with impunity, long before the purpose of any expedition can be answered; and many turning back on their march, never see the field at all. Spears, swords, daggers and muskets, are the promiscuous arms of this desultory multitude; it being said, that on emergencies, about 250,000 men, and the greatest part cavalry, can be called together. For many years, they have been regimented according to their tribes, or districts, and led on by their native chiefs. So far there appears a shadow of something like organization, though without discipline of any kind. These regiments were divided again into minor bodies: for instance, an officer was appointed to be with every hundred men, not to command them! that was out of the question; to lead, or follow the flight of his men, was all he could do. Two other officers again, had each the care of fifty men; these

twain bearing the title of Panja Bashir ; and another of less rank, has ten men in charge ; he is called De-Bashi. The provinces, besides, are bound to furnish a stipulated quantity of provisions. These immense levies are only on formidable occasions. But a certain standing army has always been kept up, the great bulk of which used to be a body of 12,000 infantry called Djan-baure. They were first established by Shah Abbas, in order to oppose Sultan Selim's new species of soldiers, whom he had denominated Janissaries. A certain number of these Djan-baure are always on duty at Teheran, and wear a sort of demi-European dress. Not many years ago, they were put under the drill of a British officer ; but the expences of maintaining them in the same European form, so zealously carried on by the prince royal with his army in Azerbaijan, being deemed too heavy for the Shah's private treasury, the modes of discipline were gradually withdrawn ; and, in consequence, those who are now seen in the capital, present a most neglected and even ragged appearance. But during the late war with Russia, they were considerably recruited again ; and, since the peace, the chief of them have been employed against the restless Turcomans, and the rebels towards Afghanistan. The augmentation was principally made from the Kadjar tribe, each man being paid twelve tomauns year'y.

The regular, or only standing body of cavalry, may be called that of the Goolams. The men are in general the sons of good families ; and, not unfrequently, the proteges, or certain useful agents of persons in power, whom they wish to provide for. These people are furnished with their horses and arms : and according to their taking proper advantages of any occasions held out to them, or that might be seized, to particularly serve his majesty, they have more splendid accoutrements presented to them. Their pay varies from ten to twelve, twenty, or even sixty tomauns per annum ; but their greatest sources of emolument arise from being employed, like the Janissaries of the Porte, to carry presents, to collect revenues, &c. and the profits thence are sometimes hardly to be calculated. His majesty keeps about 2000 of these men, one officer alone being their chief ; and he, at present, is a Georgian, formerly a slave, and a great favourite with the Shah. A minor division of this body, is called the Goolam Tuffanchis, or musketeers. They act either on foot or on horseback, and are celebrated as almost unerring marksmen. Detachments from these people are often sent for two years at a time, into garrison, wherever his majesty deems such lasting service necessary. They receive fifteen tomauns per annum, and a certain portion of wheat.

“Independent of the Goolam, in time of war the king has an additional body of horse always in attendance on his person. These are armed in

various ways, and many in coats of mail. But even during peace, he has them in small musters, brought in rotation to pass in review before the window of his palace. When altogether, they consist of 10,000 men. Each receives his arms and horse from government; and should the former be lost, the man replaces it at his own expence: but should the latter fall in the service of his majesty, another is given to him, or twenty tomauns to make the purchase. When on duty, they are paid annually twenty-four tomauns; and when they die, their places are filled up by their sons, or nearest male relations. Any absolute vacancies are supplied by the best horsemen from the most settled and wealthiest districts.

“Such was the unwieldy machine of a Persian army. But the means of its transformation were no sooner shewn to the heir apparent, than he saw their value, and the new organization of the troops went on rapidly. The promised assistants arrived from our government; all hands were set to work; both men and officers were liberally paid and provisioned, and to Abbas Mirza was given the command of the whole. His enthusiasm in the cause is not to be described, neither the astonishing quickness with which he comprehended the principles of every military regulation, and personally executed the most precise minutes in our tactics. He took the musket in his own hand, and in a very short time became as *au fait* in all its uses and exercise, as the must expert of our soldiers. Such an example could not fail conquering the prejudices of the old chiefs around, and electrifying with emulative zeal, the young. He was frequently the first in the field, and, indeed, in all things led the way, when any thing new and useful was to be attempted; encouraging, and stimulating his people. In consequence of all this united energy, a very short time elapsed before a fine body of native soldiers, regularly clothed, armed, and disciplined, appeared in review before the king, in a style no way inferior to our European regiments of the line. The scene seemed an act of enchantment to his majesty, and almost to the Prince himself, when the whole thus appeared before him, both being amazed to see how completely the rude aspect of the nomade and the mountaineer was changed to an orderly deportment; and, above all, how soon their fierce unshackled habits of independence, had been subdued into the docility of attention, and finally regulated within the restraints of the strictest military discipline. In short, instead of a camp of wild barbarians, they now saw a field of serviceable soldiers.

“The uniform, from the first, was the same I sketched in the tent of my friend, Captain Hart. Its details and colours are, in general, a green jacket, with red cape and cuffs, the black sheep-skin cap, large

white trowsers, and half boots. The artillery, like ours, are in blue and red, and in my life, I never saw that duty better done. Indeed, their high order and discipline, reflect the greatest credit on Colonel D'Arcy, (of the royal artillery,) who formed them; and on Major Lindsay, (of the Madras establishment,) who has since commanded the corps. Their present force consists of six troops, six guns each, pieces of six, and five inch howitzers.

"A body of regular cavalry was attempted to be kept on foot, but it did not succeed like the infantry. Colonel Drouville, a French officer, born in Persia, brought it to a considerable degree of discipline as lancers, and dressed the men accordingly; but as the Persians think no management of that weapon can exceed their own, no encouragement was given to the continuance of the project; and the corps falling into neglect, is now hardly more than nominally under the command of Lieut. Willock, brother to our charge d'affaires.

"By some inexplicable circumstances or other, the British supports to this system have gradually sunk away. The officers from our country have been successively withdrawn, till very few indeed remain. Captain Hart, of the 65th regiment, is the only infantry British officer left. He has been generalissimo of the little army of Azerbaijan for these five years; a post he fills with fidelity to the prince, and honour to his own government; and perhaps, it is a post that some time hence may be considered of as much consequence, as any between the Thames and the Indus.

"The following is a return of the present strength of the Persian regular infantry under his command.

First, a grenadier battalion, consisting of 800 men, formed of Russian deserters from the different military posts along the northern frontier. The officers of this body are all either Georgians, or made from Russian under-officers, also deserters. Then follow these native regiments:

	<i>Strength.</i>
1st, or Tabreez battalion,	922
2nd, Tabreez battalion,	923
3rd, or Maragha's,	1145
4th, or Kara Dag's,	929
5th, or Marandis,	997
6th, or Shaggogies, (raised by Captain Hart,)	920
7th, or Afshars,	826
8th, or Afshars,	767
9th, or Khoiy's,	731
10th, or Nackshivan's,	604
11th, or Erivan's,	930

12th, or Zengunis, 648

Light infantry, Shaggogies, 898

"This amount includes officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers and bugles. The pay of the private is fifteen tomanas per annum, three of which are stopped for clothing ; when on service, he has an allowance of two pounds of bread per day. The native soldier, from natural disposition and habits, cannot fail being adapted for war in any part of these Oriental climates. He is inured to heat, fasting, thirst, fatigue, in short, privations of every kind, without a murmur. Indeed, his usual moderation is such, that bread, water, and a little fruit, dried or fresh, make a feast for him, at any time. These people have been known to make the most unparalleled long marches, without refreshment of any kind, while in pursuit of the Bilbossi marauders. They are alike patient and active, are anxious to be taught any useful art, and emulous of excelling. When once brought to discipline, no men on earth can be more steady and obedient under arms, and their sobriety is inviolable. This last virtue is of the first consequence in a soldier. Hence, when we sum up all these qualifications for a soldier, and this adaption to climate and its resources, besides, it may be seen, that were these battalions chiefly officered by Europeans, (and a continuance of British officers was understood at the founding of the system,) 50,000 Persians so organized, would prove more formidable during a campaign in the East, than four times that number of the best European veterans. Captain Hart has put their camps, too, into true military order. Before his judgment and authority interposed, they differed in no way from the ordinary style of even nomade encampment, being all dirt and confusion. But at present, their whole plan and distribution are exactly the same as our own, but with one advantage,—the tents of the privates are more commodious from having their sides three feet high, by which means a great accession of room and air is admitted. The numbers of men, who occupy each tent, are the same as with us. While thus sojourning on the warlike plain of Ouroomia, so fine an Asiatic array, with a British officer at its head, and its own brave Persian Prince in its heart, could not fail recalling to me the page of history, and the military advantages acquired by his great predecessor of the same name, when a Briton was also in his councils and his camp."



An Historical Review of the Spanish Revolution, including some Account of Religion, Manners and Literature in Spain.

By EDWARD BLAQUIERE, Esq. 8vo. pp. 556. London, 1822.

There is no event in the political world, to which public attention has been more intensely directed for some years past, than the revolution which has taken place in Spain. This country was one of the last, in which it was expected, that the spirit of freedom would be stirred up to any thing like activity; and had been so long a prey to the many evils, which civil and religious tyranny engender, that it was feared her energies were too completely broken, to offer any thing like the prospect of a successful struggle against her oppressors. The Spaniards, naturally generous, noble and brave, displayed a remarkable apathy during the revolutionary events, that surrounded them—an apathy which seemed to indicate either a perfect satisfaction with their own destiny, or a firm and settled conviction, that to attempt to ameliorate it would only bring upon their country greater evils. The horrors, that accumulated around France, in the first days of her political change, were such as might well appal the Spaniards; and before they had well seen the anarchy of their neighbours subside into something like settled government, and ultimately into military despotism, they were themselves fated to be brought under a foreign yoke. It is, however, to the subjugation of Spain by NAPOLEON, that she is indebted for the political change, she has at last been roused to effect. The spirit, that had long slumbered under the yoke of tyranny both civil and religious, and which the oppression of the legitimate government could not awake to resistance, was effectually roused by the invasion of a foreign power. The imbecillity of the reigning family was soon perceived; and the feeling, that the country owed its deliverance from the French to the bravery and prowess of its people, rather than the skill or courage of its prince, naturally led to a desire, that this people should reap the fruits of their exertions in a constitution, more regardful of private rights and liberty, than their old one. The Spaniards, however, retained a warmer attachment to the House of Bourbon, than might have been expected, considering how her Princes had left them to their fate; and they received back Ferdinand, on

the expulsion of the French, with open arms. We now regard with amazement and indignation the attempts of the Spanish monarch, to re-establish the old regime ; and to these attempts we must ascribe much, if not all, the calamities, that have visited, and are now threatening to destroy, this unhappy country. It cannot, however, be concealed, that in passing to a change in their political system, the renovators of Spain have committed one capital error. They have mistaken the clamour of a few for liberty, in its widest sense, as the voice of the whole nation ; and by adopting a constitution, in which the king and nobility are little more than cyphers, they have united against them those more moderate of their countrymen, who, had they been more liberal of power and influence to the crown, would have been their strongest adherents, and in all probability prevented the evils, which have overtaken them. It is quite impossible, that the Spanish monarch should have taken the steps he has lately done, had he not been aware, that he is supported by a numerous and powerful body of partisans ; and Spain at this moment exhibits a most singular spectacle of a monarch, weak and imbecile, both from his nature and from his situation, swearing to maintain a constitutional government, which its own supporters feel to be weak, from the very strength of the royal faction united against it.

The abuses, which have crept in among the established Clergy of Europe have proved a fruitful source of the discontents among the people, which in more cases than one have led to sanguinary revolutions. In Spain the Church had for many years reigned triumphant : a vast portion of the property of the country had come into her possession ; and the fruits of much of her industry were either forced from her population, to maintain a lazy priesthood, or they were voluntarily given up, under the feelings of a degrading superstition. In proportion as these evils proceeded, the Church saw her only safety in attaching herself to the Crown, and rendering it as despotic as possible ; and the Crown, on the other hand, as it encroached on the liberties of the subject, saw in the Church a powerful and numerous body, who would not only submit to tyranny without a murmur, but would feel a common interest with the monarch, in supporting it. It was, therefore, all along evident, that when events arose to place the Prince dependent

on his people, the Church would infallibly partake of this dependance, and might not experience the same leniency of treatment. But on the other hand, when so large a part of the population had become dependent on the inviolability and preservation of Church property, and Roman Catholic prejudices, as in Spain, it was clearly the part of her renovators, to have regarded this state of things; and in giving her a new form of government, where the name at least of the thing by office is preserved, to have looked at what it was indispensably requisite, to preserve of the power and property of the Church, and of the old nobility. By disregarding these circumstances to the extent they did, they drove Ferdinand to make a desperate attempt, to re-impose all the ancient fetters on his subjects. Many he found willing to receive them; but the energy of the liberals of his kingdom was too much roused, to allow of his succeeding without a struggle. The Cortes firmly withstood him: and in Riego, Quiroga, Galeano, and others, they found military leaders, in whom they could confide the constitutional cause. At this moment the royal interests have suffered much, and would seem on the eve of destruction, did we not know, that in the other potentates of Europe Ferdinand looks for, and may possibly find auxiliaries, that will yet enable him to triumph.

Mr. Blaquiere, the author of the work before us, repaired to Spain, immediately after the insurrection of La Isla, which our readers all know, gave the great blow to the cause of the King, and the Church of Spain. He has collected a great mass of materials, in regard to the causes of the Spanish revolution; and he seems entitled at least to the praise of impartiality in making this collection. His view of the religion of the Spanish people is able and elaborate; and a goodly number of his pages is devoted to tracing the influence, which this religion and its institutions, particularly the Inquisition, have had on the literature and manners of the Spaniards. The subject is far from novel; and Mr. Blaquiere tells us nothing, in treating it, which we have not been often told before. The most novel part of the volume is that, which treats of the personal character and virtues of Ferdinand. Where the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the sovereign, his character becomes an object of the first importance; as upon his personal virtues

or vices, much of the happiness or misery of his subjects is to depend. Where a representative government exists, and where the people by their delegates have a share of the legislative authority in their hands, the character of the monarch is regarded with less interest, and is in fact entitled to less attention. In the situation, in which the affairs of Spain are at this moment placed, every thing in regard to the character of Ferdinand must be read with interest. Should the liberal party prevail, less importance will indeed be given to what the virtues or vices of this Prince may be: but the chances seem at least equal, that the royal cause will ultimately succeed; and a real despotism, under perhaps, something of the appearance of a free constitution, be finally established. In this case the character of Ferdinand will give a colour to the acts of his government, and the destinies of his people.—Mr. Blaquiere, or rather a Spanish friend of the author's, who seems to have had nearer access to the person of his monarch, has placed his character in a somewhat different light from that, in which we have been accustomed to regard it; and if he displays it not as very noble or vigorous, or as well calculated to encounter the troublesome times of revolutionary change, he exhibits it, as having many amiable and generous traits to distinguish it. The frivolity of Ferdinand's amusements was some time ago a fertile theme with his enemies; but if we are to believe Mr. Blaquiere, who certainly does not appear to be biassed by any strong political feeling on the royal side, the Spanish monarch has been rather hardly dealt with. It must, at the same time, be admitted, that there has been much imbecility in his public acts, and not a little inconsistency, to say the least of it, in his public life. At an early period, he was devoted to the cause of rational liberty, and promoted it among his countrymen. He even summoned up courage, in the midst of a very corrupt court, to expose to the king, his father, the malpractices of the Prince of Peace. The abdication of Charles was therefore greeted with great pleasure by the Spaniards, and Ferdinand hailed their king with exultation. Yet he had scarcely been seated on the throne, until he seemed seized with a strange fatality, and renounced his power voluntarily into the hands of Napoleon. He appeared, too, to have renounced for ever the thoughts of returning to power; and the indifference, and even

cheerfulness, with which he seems to have reconciled himself to this change of circumstances, is not the least remarkable feature in his history. If we are to believe the correspondent, who furnished Mr. Blaquiere, with the materials of this part of his work, Ferdinand would seem easily swayed by those around him—we find him reading, and commenting on, the New Constitution, while on his return from France, and in company with Palafox; but between Zaragossa and Valencia he is met by a deputation of Bishops, and his first dislike to this code is instilled into his mind. Mr. Blaquiere's correspondent strives strongly to prove, that Ferdinand did not sign the fatal decree, which kindled such a flame in Spain, without threats and subterfuges of every kind having been employed to persuade him to the act.

But it is time, that we allow the author to speak for himself; and we shall close our notice of his book, which contains much interesting information, with the following extract, which cannot fail to attract our readers' attention: and perhaps lead some of them to qualify the opinion, they have been induced from other sources to entertain, of the character of the present Spanish monarch:—

“ Born with a weak and sickly constitution, his infancy was passed in a series of maladies; many of his preceptors were men of merit; you know that Escoiquiz was his guide in ethics, moral philosophy, and history, while father Scio, the author of an excellent translation of the Bible, and a man of great learning, superintended his religious and biblical studies; he received lessons in military tactics from Colonel Maturana, an officer of artillery, and a highly meritorious character. Scarcely had he surmounted the dangers of infancy, than he began to experience the hatred vowed to him at an early period by his mother! This hatred was inspired by the Prince of Peace, who saw an insurmountable obstacle to his ambition in the heir apparent. Although his youth was passed amidst the tribulations of an implacable persecution, Ferdinand was never observed to betray the most trifling anger or resentment against his parents; he was for several years deprived of all communication and correspondence, except with the few imbecile courtiers who were placed to watch his person: it is a well-known fact, that all those to whom he showed any particular mark of kindness were marked out, and given up to persecution. He was married in 1804, to Maria Antonia de Bourbon, an infanta of Naples: this princess was highly accomplished, possessing an elevated mind, and great indepen-

dence of character. She soon opened the eyes of her husband to the scandalous proceedings of the court. The destruction of this amiable woman was soon decided ; after a most difficult labour and long sickness, during which they were so barbarous as to separate her from her husband, she fell a victim to a violent remedy in 1806. An apothecary of the court shot himself some months after, leaving a written paper, in which he declared the part he had taken in the death of the princess. From that time till the famous affair of the Escorial, his life presents no event of importance. Stimulated by his own feelings, and urged on by some individuals of the court, in 1807, the prince determined to throw himself at the feet of Charles IV., and represent the hatred of the whole people against Godoy, the disorders of the finances, and all those other evils which oppressed the nation. The paper composed by him on this occasion, and written in his own hand, was a masterpiece of reasoning, filial tenderness, eloquence, and patriotism. This document is unfortunately lost. Ferdinand intreated his father to drive from his palace the man who dishonoured him ; also, that he should immediately assemble the Cortes, and, though late, listen to the voice of the people. Escoiquiz and the Duke del Infantado were the principal actors in this business : they calculated on the support of France, which had been promised by Count Beauharnois, the ambassador of Napoleon. The project being discovered, it was frustrated ; and a petition on the subject, drawn up by Escoiquiz, and written by his pupil, was found in the lining of the latter's coat. Nothing could exceed the rigorous treatment of the prince, on this discovery. Escoiquiz was sent to a convent, and Infantado exiled ; while the servants who happened to be concerned in keeping up the communication were condemned to the galleys. It is from this moment you may date the species of idolatry which the people paid to the Prince of Asturias : hence, too, arose the events at Aranjuez, where the people rose and seized the Prince of Peace, who must have infallibly perished, had it not been for the timely intercession of Ferdinand. Nothing could exceed the joy of the nation, on hearing that the king had abdicated in favour of his son. The short reign of Ferdinand was marked by various acts of justice and magnanimity : one of his first measures was to recall from exile the ministers disgraced by Godoy, more especially Jovellanos, Azara, O'Farril, and others. An unaccountable fatality seemed to take possession of Ferdinand and his advisers soon after ;—the journey to Vittoria was decided on ; you know the rest.

“ Ferdinand's stay at Valençay is a remarkable period of his life . firmly believing that he could never return to power, he resigned himself to this thought, with the fortitude of a stoic ; applying himself to

literature, he found a superb library, and filled up a portion of his leisure in translating several Spanish works into French. His benevolence knew no bounds, and his departure is still regretted by the whole department, and will long be lamented by the poor and indigent. A person, or rather a monster, named Ameraga, nephew of Escoiquiz, having joined the train of Ferdinand, when he was passing through Biscay, on his way to Bayonne, accompanied him to that place, and contrived to introduce himself into the court of Napoleon : being appointed superintendant of the household at Valençay, some months after, and chief keeper of the prince, he acquitted himself of the charge like a true tyrant, treating the young king with so much insult and cruelty, that the latter was forced to represent his conduct to Napoleon ; upon which an immediate order was sent, directing Ameraga to quit the palace instantly. Throwing himself at the feet of Ferdinand, and soliciting forgiveness, the prince, moved by his tears, made him a present of a valuable estate on the banks of the Loire.

“ Several writers have reproached Ferdinand with his blind partiality to Napoleon and entire submission to his orders, as well as the cession made of all his rights, into the hands of the conqueror. If you ever publish this, compare the conduct of Ferdinand with that of Alexander at Tilsit, and of Francis at Schoenbrunn : do not fail to represent the fact of his having passed the whole of his life in a state of abject slavery, without ever being allowed the smallest interference in political affairs. I cannot add any thing more to your stock of information as to the public history of Ferdinand. Perhaps you would like to hear one or two anecdotes relative to his private life.

“ On his return from France, and while proceeding from the frontiers to Zaragoza, he read the constitution, with San Carlos and the famous General Palafox. Ferdinand expressed the highest opinion of the new code, and even traced its analogy to the ancient laws of the monarchy. Whenever either of his companions made a remark on its extreme liberality, he proved, by quotations from various historians, that such had been the genuine spirit of our early institutions. It was at a village between Zaragozza and Valentia, that the deputation of bishops inspired him with his first scruples against the code : this is an important fact, but little known, even here. Notwithstanding the persuasions of those pious fathers, Ferdinand hesitated a long time, nor was it till some days after his arrival at Valentia, that he would sign the fatal decree. If the nations of Europe knew the threats and subterfuges of every kind, put in practice there, they would acquit Ferdinand with one accord. I have frequently told you that foreign influence had a very large share in

destroying our liberties : I need not remind you, that your own ambassador was amongst the first visitors ; and there are those who do not hesitate to say, that a distinguished military chief gave his voice in favour of the proposed measure. Without vouching for the truth of this statement, you are aware that a British general headed the cavalry that escorted the King into the capital : some persons go so far as to say, that this officer told those who suggested fears for the result, that he would answer for the conquest of Madrid, and securing the Cortes. This is also a report, of which I do not pretend to affirm the authenticity.

“ With respect to the personal qualities of Ferdinand, I am bound to say, he is the best of sons and husbands. I have already observed, that he was never known to pronounce a disrespectful word against his parents ; you know the story of the picture, for I had it from yourself. He carried on a regular correspondence with the late King for many years before his death. Ferdinand is adored by his domestics : I have seen him enter the room of a sick servant, and present the medicines himself, showing him as much attention as if he had been a brother. A person whom you know, being once closetted with him, refused to give some explanation demanded by his Majesty ; upon which, the latter observed, you are not addressing your King, but a Spanish gentleman ! Ferdinand has committed many faults ; but there is not one of them that was not the effect of his inexperience, and of the ignorance in which he has been kept : he was surrounded in such a manner, that it was totally impossible for the truth to approach : when left to himself, he sought the goddess, with the most impatient avidity. A person said, one day, ‘ Your Majesty had ordered me to read this paper ; it contains very serious accusations against some one, who enjoys your whole confidence.’—‘ No matter,’ replied the King, ‘ read on.’ After hearing the document read, with the greatest attention and composure, he took it from the secretary, without saying a word more, looked over the paper again, and then put it into his pocket : in a few days after the accused person got leave to retire from the court ! When Porlier’s unfortunate affair took place, one of Ferdinand’s servants fell at the feet of his master, and said, ‘ Sire, I also am guilty, but your Majesty is generous ; I, therefore, implore my pardon ; I am an accomplice of the general.’ The King asked whether any other person knew of his crime, and being answered in the negative, ordered the culprit to maintain a profound silence on the subject ; adding, be cautious that none besides myself becomes the confidant of your weakness. The servant not only retained his place, but was raised to another of still greater importance.

" You wish to be informed of the mode of life which Ferdinand leads at present ; the following details are from one who lives in the palace. He rises at six, and devotes a part of the morning to religious duties. After breakfast, which is taken in company with the Queen, and during which he converses familiarly with his medical adviser, the captain of the guard, or some of the attendants, he gives up an hour to the regulation of domestic concerns, and general affairs of the household : this duty performed, he takes an airing in his berline, attended by a single person, without any escort whatever ; while absent from the palace, Ferdinand generally visits some public establishment, or calls at one of his country-houses. It sometimes happens that this part of the day is given up to receiving foreign ambassadors, grantees, or other visits. He dines at four without the least etiquette, and all the members of the royal family meet at dinner ; during which the King jokes with his brother's wife or sisters-in-law, not unfrequently addressing some jocular remark to the servants who are in attendance. After dinner, he retires, smokes a segar, gives his orders to the valet-de-chambre, and then enters the state carriage, with the Queen, when the whole family go out in the usual order. After the evening's airing, public audience is given ; this has never been omitted for a single day. Every class of persons are admitted at this hour ; I have even seen beggars there ! Ferdinand listens to each with the greatest patience, and, as soon as the hall is empty, passes into his closet with a secretary, to decide on the petitions presented, or requests that may have been made. Not a day passes, without *despacho*, (transacting public business). He is often engaged with two ministers at a time. The remainder of the evening is passed in reading, music, or in the society of his family."

We have learnt by the latest despatches from England, of date the 9th December, that France is regarded, as on the eve of declaring war against Spain. It appears that the result of the Congress of Verona has left Louis XVIII. at full liberty to employ his *corps sanitaire* to the purpose of not merely preventing political infection from entering his dominions, but effectually eradicating the disease, by exterminating, if necessary, the infected among her neighbours. It seems, however, very problematical, whether France may find herself in a condition to avail herself of the *carte blanche* given her by Russia and Austria. Should she tempt the experiment, and find disaffection and insurrection created within her own territories, her continental Allies cannot do less, than interfere to keep peace and obedience to legitimate authority within the provinces of France,

while she is employed in executing their projects to the south of the Pyrennees. England is represented as having declined being a party to this compact with France; and as at no period has the saying been more applicable, than in the present times, "he that is not for me is against me," we may calculate on the flames of war, if once kindled in France, spreading over the whole of Europe.

A Letter to the Earl of Liverpool on the subject of the Greeks.
By THOMAS LORD ERSKINE, 8vo. pp. 42. London, 1822.

It is not a little singular to observe, how little regard is paid to general principles, as a rule of conduct, when an object is to be accomplished, in which party spirit has been warmly enlisted; and with what indifference even the greatest minds overlook the general standards they have themselves laid down, and generally regarded during even long lives of public acting and speaking. Lord Erskine is certainly not the man—nor indeed any of the party to which he belongs—whom we should expect to find advocating an Address by Parliament to the King, beseeching him to fulfil the duty of a Christian sovereign, by an instant endeavour "to terminate the perpetration of those unutterable crimes, which have so long been suffered to disgrace the Turkish dominions;"—and we almost imagine, that we are spoken to by a genuine disciple of the Pitt school, when we listen to his Lordship telling his Majesty's ministers, that they are "solemnly and indispensably bound, by a duty paramount to that of a statesman, to make an instant effort to engage the nations in alliance with this country, to overthrow the cruel dominion of unprincipled incorrigible barbarians, over a Christian people struggling for freedom and independence." We certainly have no very high opinion of the Turks—the very name conveys to us a notion of something fanatic, and sanguinary, and sensual: but in proportion as we have looked more into the most authentic accounts of the real state and manners of the Grand Seignior's subjects, we have been more and more satisfied, that we owe much of our opinion of them to the prejudices of the nursery, derived in their turn from the days of crusading notoriety, and the tales of the fifteenth century. At the same time, let it not

be supposed, for a moment, that we would not regard with the highest pleasure, the emancipation of the Greeks from the Turkish yoke. We would do so for the memory of those, who once spread science and civilization over the world; and whose annals, in the animating pages of their classics, have so often delighted and instructed us. We would do so, on account of their present degenerate descendants, and for the general honour and happiness of our species; satisfied, that if they could escape from the Ottoman power, the Greeks would rise infinitely higher in the scale of civilized nations, than where they now stand, which we are afraid is not much above—if it is not actually below—the condition of their conquerors, in every thing, that dignifies or humanizes the heart. But we would have this revolution brought about by themselves, as much as possible, from a no less firm conviction, that the admission of the principle of other nations having a right to interfere opens a door to innumerable evils. The contrary principle, although in the present case scouted by Lord Erskine, is a good Whig principle, on which his Lordship and his friends long acted; and in our estimation, is one of the best and soundest they ever adopted—the more the pity, that it should be among the first, that they are ready to desert.

There is, however, one principle, and only one, on which interference with a state in rebellion against its legitimate sovereign seems to us to be justifiable—and it is, when on the success of this rebellion depends our own safety as an independent state. If the state attempting to throw off the yoke, is the first of those devoted to destruction, and there is sufficient reason to believe, that we ourselves shall be the second, or even have our turn, at any future period, it may be expedient, and it may not be unjust, to lend a helping hand to the people, who have risen in rebellion. We therefore doubt much, whether the circumstances of the Greeks being Christians, entitled them, either in sound policy or sound justice, to the assistance of Christendom when oppressed by the Turks, being Musselmans. It is plain, that on this mode of reasoning, were the Greeks suffering under the yoke of their fellow-Christians, although ten times more severely, than they now do under that of the Turks, there would be no ground for our interference; or, applying the doctrine to another case, it is obvious, that by

the same rule, the Catholic states of Europe would be justified, in interfering by force, to relieve their brethren in Ireland from the Protestant yoke, against which they are so often struggling—or rather are highly culpable, for not having attended to this duty long ago. Lord Erskine, indeed, maintains, that it is our duty to revenge the cruelties which the followers of Mahomet inflicted on the disciples of Jesus, at the first capture of Constantinople; but with all due deference to his Lordship, we cannot help thinking, that every thing like revenge is inimical to the spirit of Christianity, and all actions flowing from it unbecoming in Christians. Such a war, therefore, for such reasons as he recommends in the pamphlet before us, we should decidedly term *unchristian*—and we must therefore wish, that the success of this modern Peter the Hermit in recruiting for his holy crusade, will meet the fate which it deserves.

Several passages in Lord Erskine's pamphlet may appear to some, as displaying great piety in his Lordship; and others may laud them for the spirit and vigour which they breathe; but to us they often seem to indicate, that the author has got into a state of absolute dotage. When he tells us, that "the dominion of the Saracens was not one of those changes of government, by successful warfare, which have taken place in all ages throughout the world," one is anxious to learn from his Lordship, after his negative description, what this dominion really was; and we may safely ask any of our readers, if they are satisfied with his reply, that "it was foretold by the prophets, and but too well described in Scripture, as a smoke, issuing from the bottomless pit, which should cover a large portion of the earth with desolation!" We have often admired Lord Erskine, as the most eloquent of Barristers; but as an interpreter of Prophecy, he is not the man whom we should consult: but when he deduces from the above assumed interpretation, that the dominion of the Saracens differed from the dominion of any other people, who have overcome their enemies, we must say that he is qualified to take his place by the side of the most visionary expounder of dark sayings; but as a statesman we should avoid him, as one, who would delight to scatter firebrands in the world, and say, *Is not this Religion? Is not this Christianity?*

We must, however, say, in justice to the noble author of the pamphlet before us, that he does recognize, amongst others, the only principles on which we think one state is warranted in interfering with another. We allude to the danger which he says threatens ourselves, if we remain neutral in the struggle, now going on betwixt Turkey and the Greeks. Not being able to recognize any danger in this neutrality, we are not prepared to advise his Majesty's ministers forthwith to declare war against the Turks: but at the same time highly applauding those feelings, which lead us to commiserate a people suffering under the severest oppressions—and more especially when the oppressed are the descendants of a people, known to us for all that can dignify and decorate human nature—we shall be sincerely rejoiced to see the Greeks prevail in the combat; and to afford them individual succour in the cause, in which they are engaged, we think highly honourable to our feelings: how far it is justifiable, as the subjects of a neutral state, must be determined by better casuists in the law of nations, than we pretend to be. We expected to be amused with the awkward attempts of his Lordship to reconcile the measures which he advocates, with the doctrine, to which, though good Whiggism, we have no hesitation in subscribing, that there can be no legitimate sovereignty against the universal will of any people; but the noble author cuts the Gordian knot at once, by assuring us, "there is the greatest difference between a revolt against a civil government, whether originating in compact *or by ordinary conquest*—and a resistance to the impious dominion of the Mahomedan conquerors," which dominion, as his Lordship proved before, originated not 'in *ordinary conquest*,' but in the *fulfilment of prophecy*!

It is, however, still more remarkable—and certainly still, more clearly shews, that Lord Erskine has shut his eyes to the consequences of his own doctrines, in his zeal to see them put in practice—when he advocates a *war of vengeance* against the Turks, in order to re-establish the Christian Religion on the shores, on which it was first promulgated. We question much if Lord Teignmouth himself would sanction such a doctrine; and without doubting the sincerity of Lord Erskine's declamations in praise of the "unremitting exertions of our numerous associations for the propagation of the Gospel," we cannot help

recollecting, that until he had to press upon the public the necessity of a step, which he knows ministry are neither disposed nor prepared to adopt—nor, indeed, could adopt without resigning their places—we never found the name of *Erskine* standing by those of Gambier and Teignmouth. When his Lordship lays it down, as a principle, that we are not only entitled, but bound to interfere, with the internal affairs of foreign states, whenever we imagine—for it is our own judgment of course which is to decide—that “their dominion is maintained and supported by inhuman oppressions, at variance with all the establishments of civilized man,” he certainly opens a door to never ending wars, and effectually banishes peace from the face of the earth.

It would appear that Lord Erskine is not the only advocate for a war of extermination against the Turks. The same doctrine, we observe, is advocated by a Mr. Hughes, whose pamphlet we have not seen, and who is himself a Christian Pastor, and a Clergyman of the Church of England! This gentleman's arguments have been replied to by Mr. Charles Brinsley Sheridan—himself a warm advocate for the cause of the Greeks; and as the castigation which Mr. Sheridan gives Mr. Hughes is equally well deserved by Lord Erskine, we cannot do better than lay it before our readers. Mr. Hughes declares, that “the atrocities committed by the Infidels against their Christian subjects ought to put them under the ban of the European confederation;” Mr. Sheridan asks,

“Is Mr. Hughes aware of the full meaning of what he has thus not only written but printed, not only printed but published? Does he, as an English politician and a Protestant divine, mean that all treaties with Mahometan powers are null and void? Would Mr. Hughes send off circulars from the Foreign Office to recall our agents in Persia, Africa, and India, and orders from the Admiralty to fit out ships at Portsmouth against all ‘who are nurtured in ignorance and hostility to our faith?’ Would he copy the very words of his prayer-book into the letters of marque, and decree lawful prize against all ‘Jews, Turks, Heretics, and Infidels,’ whom he seems more disposed to exterminate than to pray for? ‘Away, then, with flimsy jesuitical pretexts. What Christian nation can, what nation would, plead an alliance offensive or defensive with the Sultan? It is sufficiently disgraceful to have formed any tie or convention with tyrants nurtured in ignorance and hostility to

our faith, slaves to eunuchs and other vile ministers of a seraglio, who commit open outrages and insults upon the very ambassadors of European states." What 'flimsy jesuitical pretexts' does Mr. Hughes allude to? He has mentioned none. He must surely mean that famous jesuitical excuse for breaking treaties : "*Fides cum hereticis non est servanda.*" That was *indeed* a dangerous and odious dogma. I do not wonder that Mr. Hughes, as a Protestant divine, should allude to it with severity, since *his* more orthodox doctrine is, that agreements with infidels are not *voidable*, but *void*. This improvement will alleviate our financial difficulties, by settling at once the claims of the Jews upon our funds. Of all the odd charges which are every day brought against ministers, this is the strangest. It seems that they have been guilty of making treaties of commerce with people of a different religion from ourselves; that they have aggravated this first fault by observing them; and that they can now only atone for such multiplied guilt by forthwith breaking them. We are to go to war with the Turks, says Mr. Hughes, because they are "slaves to eunuchs." What have we to do with the qualifications or disqualifications that the Turks think necessary in a cabinet minister, any more than they have with our tests and oaths of supremacy? If the virtue of a Turkish Chancellor of the Exchequer is owing to necessity rather than choice, are we so enamoured with the memory of an immaculate minister, that we must make war upon them for it?"

We recommend this and other passages of Mr. Sheridan's pamphlet to those, who are constantly goading on to a rupture with Turkey, in defiance of subsisting treaties, and recognized principles of sound policy. When the Greeks succeed, as we trust they will, in throwing off the yoke, and establishing their independence, let not England hesitate to recognize their republic, and to establish with them such relations, as may promote their progress in the arts of good government, and civilized life; but while they are subjects of the Ottoman Porte, in rebellion against even the cruel sway of the Turks, it is not our business, as a nation, to interfere to assist them.

MEDICAL.

To the Editor of the Oriental Magazine.

SIR,

The valuable Correspondent, who has enriched the pages of your Magazine, with an account of the Medical and Surgical Sciences of the Hindus, alludes to the disease termed "*Nakra*," as a species of nasal Polypus; and describes an instrument, or *Salaka*, used for eradicating it. From this instrument, however, being named a rod, or sound, it is evident, that it was merely a probe, and could not possibly act in the manner of our Polypus-forceps, by forcibly extracting the tumor. Indeed, the disease, *Nakra*, is altogether different from Polypus; and to remove it, no extraction whatever is either required, or practised at the present day. It is an acute febrile complaint, similar in its mode of attack, to common Catarrh. The membrane, lining the nostrils, is certainly affected; but in what respect it differs from the swelling, which generally accompanies Catarrh, I cannot say. Although I have myself seen many cases of the disease, I do not profess to have bestowed that attention on it, which the subject perhaps deserves. The natives occasionally suffer severely from the fever attending it, and appear to consider the affection, as entirely different from a common cold, or *Sirdee*. They cure it by introducing into the nostril a few stems of dried grass, and irritating the schneiderian membrane so as to produce slight hæmorrhage, and unload the distended blood vessels. This affords immediate relief, and hence the disorder would seem to be quite local: but with its real nature I am not sufficiently acquainted, to hazard an opinion on this point. I hope some of your Mofussil friends will favor us with their experience in the treatment of this disorder, which is the more interesting, from its being peculiar to the natives of this country. Might it not form a most legitimate subject of enquiry, for the members of the new Medical and Physical Society? one of their objects, as I am informed, being the investigation of diseases, peculiar to natives, and the mode of treatment, followed by native practitioners, together with the received opinions, as to their nature and cause. By the bye, I have not yet seen any account of this institution in

your pages—at least under the proper head of your Medical Miscellany.

Your sincere well-wisher,

Calcutta, April 4, 1823.

MEDICUS.

Elements of Medical Logick, illustrated by practical proofs and examples. Including a statement of the evidence respecting the contagious nature of the Yellow Fever. By SIR GILBERT BLANE, Bart. &c. &c. Underwood, pp. 219.

It behoves authors to be extremely careful, respecting the title of their productions; since nothing is more likely to excite the fastidiousness of readers, than a want of correspondence between the designation, and contents of a volume; and even should the book, which fails of making good its formal pretensions, be found filled with instructive matter, such matter will not be received with that measure of satisfaction, which would have accompanied a more accurate fulfilment of high promise.

We scarcely know a treatise, to which these remarks more justly apply, than the “Medical Logick,” so called, of Sir Gilbert Blane—a book, which is certainly entitled to no little consideration, both on account of the respectability of its author, and the real merit of the performance; but which is, it must be allowed, any thing but what its title page imports.

A prefatory dissertation is affixed to this volume, for the purpose of establishing the claims of Medicine, to the appellation of an art; and we here find some good remarks on the subject of medical evidence, and on the superior pretensions of a principled and well educated individual, in the practice of physic, over one whose knowledge is confined to a mere routine, or abstract acquaintance with the articles in the *Materia Medica*. “It seems evident,” says Sir Gilbert, “that physic being an art beset with every species of fallacy, it is of the utmost importance, that those, who engage in it, should be fully aware of this, and that they should so discipline their minds, by a knowledge of the laws of evidence, and the rules of investigation, as not to fall into either of the extremes of credulity or scepticism, to both of which the human mind, in different circumstances, is prone.”

In the first section of this book, we meet with an enumeration of the distinguishing features of life, as opposed to inert matter. These are, according to our author, 1st, The generative—2nd, The conservative—3rd, The temperative—4th, The assimilative—5th, The formative—6th, The restorative—7th, The motive—8th, The sensitive—9th, The sympathetic. It may, however, be questioned, whether our author has not been too minute in his subdivisions of these “energies,” and whether he may not have been guilty of arranging under general faculties, what, we should have fancied, would have found a more appropriate situation as species.

In the second section of his work, Sir G. Blane alludes to the obstacles, that have obstructed and retarded the progress of medicine; which he includes under the following heads—1st, The errors and abuses, arising out of false, or misapplied theories—2nd, The great diversity, observable in the constitution of individuals—3rd, The difficulty of appreciating the efforts of nature, and of discriminating them from those of art—4th, superstition—5th, The ambiguity of language—6th, The fallacy of testimony: and under each division we meet with remarks, which if they be not very original or striking, are occasionally distinguished by much acumen and good sense. Even here however a minuteness of division is adopted, which is somewhat inconsistent with sound principles of philosophic classification and nomenclature. The first and fifth head ought, at least, to have been comprehended under one division; and in the subsequent sections, which are devoted to the exemplification of the above particulars, his enquiry into the contagiousness or non-contagiousness of yellow fever, might certainly have found an equally proper place, under the title of “fallacy of testimony,” with that of “ambiguity of language.” Indeed, the general bearing of Sir G. B.’s remarks on the topic of yellow fever, go to prove that the anticontagionist will not listen to the authority of testimony, on this controverted point.

We must conclude our notice of this volume by recommending to those, whom it may concern, an attentive perusal of Sir G. B.’s defence, of the contagiousness of yellow fever, before they finally decide upon the impossibility of that disease being communicated from one person to another by means of a specific virus.

The reader will find in this section of the volume much to admire, both as it respects the matter and manner of the author.

- I.—*A statement of facts tending to establish an estimate of the true value and present state of Vaccination.* By SIR GILBERT BLANE, Bart. M. D. (*From the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions.*)
- II.—*An account of the Variolid Epidemic, which has lately prevailed in Edinburgh and other parts of Scotland; with observations on the identity of Chicken-Pox, with modified Small-Pox.* By JOHN THORNTON, M. D.

By circumstances, that have recently occurred, vaccination has been brought into some degree of discredit; we even hear of practitioners, celebrated both for candour and judgment, professing a want of faith in the preventive efficacy of the process; and returning to the variolous inoculation, under the impression, that this last, is the only certain safeguard, against the influence of the small-pox contagion.

Much gratified, therefore, were we to find the matter, now in dispute, taken up by so respectable an individual as Sir G. Blane, and argued with so much ability and effect. The ground, upon which Sir G. B. stands, in defending the cause of vaccination, is the comparative mildness, with which the variolous contagion affects individuals, whose bodies had been previously subjected to the vaccine virus. The mitigated five-days or second small-pox being a disease, when compared with the true, or unchecked variola, of the most trivial kind—so much so, that even one of the principal opposers of vaccination, in giving the detail of forty-eight cases of this second small-pox, acknowledges that in none of them did the secondary fever, nor death occur. Here (says our present advocate for the vaccine cause,) “was a saving of at least eight lives, at the lowest computation; for this is the number, which by the average mortality of natural small-pox, would have died, if the constitutions of these forty-eight persons had not been modified by previous vaccination.” Several other similar testimonies are adduced, from the statement even of those, who are unfriendly to vaccination. Admitting then, says Sir G. Blane, “that the exceptions to entire immunity are very frequent, much more so, than the recurrence of small-pox after small-pox, this can

constitute no objection to the practice ; for were it to become universal, the thorough extirpation of the variolous virus might be effected ; and already, as is proved by tabular statements, the deaths from small-pox, while they were greatly increased by the practice of inoculation, have undergone a most happy diminution, by the modern substitute for that process. "

We would still go further than Sir G. Blane, and remark, that it is by no means proved to demonstration, that variolation itself gives a greater security against small-pox, than does vaccination, when properly performed. At this moment we read in Medical tracts of secondary small-pox, that is, small-pox after small-pox, in quite as great a *proportionate* number as of the disease, following the Jennerian ingraftment ; and it appears fair to presume, that had the numbers of inoculated in a given time been equal to the numbers vaccinated, we should hear, during any period of eruptive disposition, of as many cases of the failure of inoculation, as we do of vaccination.

It is a remarkable fact, that since this last has become general, those eruptions, which were denominated chicken-pox, have been very little noticed ; and this circumstance, combined with others, has led professor Thomson of Edinburgh, to infer that the modified disease, which occurs in many instances, subsequently to vaccinia, is in fact chicken-pox, *nay, that chicken-pox, modified and natural small-pox, all originate in one and the same contagion.* This hypothesis the professor maintains in the work before us, with a good deal of ingenuity ; while he very candidly inserts the objections, which have been urged against it. Our present limits prevent us from pursuing the inquiry further, than just to copy the leading *pro* and *con* argument on the subject.

In opposition to Dr. Thomson's suggestion it has been said, That the vesicular disease of Mr. Bryce, is very different from hornpock—That the small-pox is often epidemic, without any admixture of Bryce's vesicular disease—That this last is, on the other hand, occasionally epidemic, without any admixture of true small-pox cases—That this vesicular disease, (the new varicella) exhibits the same phenomena, both in the unvaccinated, and the vaccinated ; and that vaccination advances regularly after its occurrence, which never happens after small-pox—That it is not communicable by inoculation.

Dr. T. on the contrary maintains, that the most decidedly vesicular eruptions *have* occurred, where the patients had been, to all appearance, only exposed to small-pox infection, natural or modified; and that in 205 individuals, who had not previously passed through either small-pox or cow-pox, an epidemic prevailing at Edinburgh took the form of pure variola, two only out of which member had been previously affected with chicken-pox—and that this eruptive epidemic, when thus appearing in a variolous form, seemed to secure against chicken-pox. Dr. T. further states, that those who describe variola as a disease *sui generis*, and incapable of being communicated by inoculation, differ with respect to the character they assign to it. He likewise urges, that one form of the disease, which was formerly considered, and has been described, as variola, by Heberden, is now generally called *horn-pock*, and by all allowed to be of variolous origin.

Non nostrum est tantas componere lites. We shall only add, that this curious and important enquiry deserves to be further agitated; and that, in whatever way it be placed at rest, there seems sufficient reason to anticipate the future success, and final triumph of Vaccination.

Notes on the Medical Topography of the Interior of Ceylon, and on the Health of the Troops employed in the Kandyan Provinces, during the years 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819 and 1820; with brief remarks on the prevailing Disease. By HENRY MARSHALL, Surgeon to the Forces, 8vo. pp. 228, Burgess and Hill. London, 1821.

[From a London Medical Journal.]

That Topography is a science intimately bearing upon Medical pursuits, cannot be doubted; and it seems equally clear, that no country calls more imperiously for its cultivation, on the part of the medical profession, than our own, whose colonial possessions are proverbial for insalubrity; yet details of locality and atmospherical phenomena are generally dismissed by the reader, as dry and unprofitable matter, unworthy of arresting his attention.

If any proof of the importance of these inquiries can be required, it may be afforded by the results of recent investigations

on the nature of yellow fever, a disease which at length has been so clearly traced to putrid emanations from the soil, as to leave no reason for doubting that in many spots where it now exerts its destructive ravages, it will be made to disappear by the removal of its cause, with as much certainty as intermittents and the plague have been banished from our metropolis.

The early chapters of Mr. Marshall's work are devoted to the medical topography of the interior of Ceylon, and its natural history; the character, habits, customs, and prevailing diseases of the indigenous inhabitants, are also considered; but we think it better to leave these particulars unnoticed, as the more important part of the work promises a supply of more materials than we can well include within a single number of our Journal: we refer to that which relates to the prevailing disorders of our troops, including so much of the topography of the country surrounding their garrisons, as is necessary to elucidate the origin of disease among them.

The author informs us, that the troops employed in Ceylon were Europeans, Caffries, Malays, and Indians, each class of which has particular diseases. Those which are described as more frequently affecting the European, are endemic fever, abscess of the liver, and dysentery. Why cholera is omitted we are at a loss to conceive, since, in another part of the work, it is said to have severely affected all classes of the troops, excepting only the commissioned officers. It may, however, be less frequent in its attacks than the other disorders.

"The Malay is liable to diseases of the chest, as consumption and asthma, but especially to pneumonia. He is susceptible, also, of endemic fever, which for the most part assumes the intermittent type: and scabies is a frequent affection among them. Their females are distinguished for fecundity; their children thrive, and contribute materially to recruit the regiment."

We note the latter more particularly for the purpose of putting it in contrast with an opposite statement of the author respecting the Caffrie children, who, by the time they reach five or six years, droop, become meagre, and generally die before the age of puberty. For this high degree of mortality, the author professes himself unable to account. It seems that considerable pains have been taken to keep up the stock by the importation of a large proportion of females, who, with

their children, were allowed regular rations. The offspring of indigenous females by a Caffrie father are as liable to disease, as where both parents are Caffries.

“ Another very remarkable feature in the constitution of Caffries is their comparative insusceptibility to the cause of endemic fever, by which they rarely suffer, even when the other classes largely experience its destructive influence.”

We are bound to presume upon the accuracy of the author's observation in this respect, but it appears to us paradoxical. The same race of beings in Madagascar, whence the troops in question are recruited, are liable to the inroads of pestilential fever, from which, as we remember to have learned from the Abbè Rochon, they secure themselves in a certain degree, by remaining in their huts amidst a thick smoke. On turning to this writer's voyage to Madagascar, we find the account sufficiently deserving of being transcribed, in connexion with the subject under review.

“ An adventurer, Benyowski, chose the Bay of Antongil for the place of his principal establishment, though that part of the country is ravaged and desolated by pestilential fevers, from the month of October till the beginning of May. Navigators call that fatal season the winter. No doubt can be entertained, that the noxious vapours, which arise from the woods and marshes, are the real cause of these epidemical diseases. The inflammatory air and putrid exhalations, which proceed in abundance from water in a state of stagnation, and corrupted by the remains of vegetables, change the good quality of the atmospheric air, during calm weather or great heats. On such occasions the air is seldom renewed by the sea breezes; the north winds carry these exhalations along the coasts, and drought and tranquillity render their effects more fatal. The Malegaches know, in a small degree, how to preserve themselves, by remaining in their huts or houses amidst a thick smoke; yet the most sober and robust of these islanders cannot always withstand the malignancy of the disorder. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Europeans, who are obliged to reside on that coast, should fall victims to distempers, which attack even those who are seasoned to the climate.”

Mr. Marshall, however, not only makes the general observation above mentioned, respecting their immunity from particular disease, but in another part relates the fact, that while “ fever was making great ravages among the Europeans, a detachment of Caffries, consisting of about sixty individuals,

continued healthy :” while, at the same time, the indigenous inhabitants, also, of the infected province suffered greatly.

The Africans in Ceylon are said also to be liable to cachectic disease and consumptions. Disorganizations of the lungs will take place to an incredible degree, without being suspected during life ; the difficulty of detection in them might however, the author suspects, be owing to their unintelligible language.

The Indian, we learn, is subject to scabies ; to attacks of intermittent, where its causes prevail ; and to inflammations of the lungs and intestines, under great transitions of temperature. He has but little fortitude under disease, and complains without appearing to have an adequate cause, for his loud expression of suffering.

“ While his mind wants fortitude, his physical frame seems frequently to possess but a very moderate share of the principle of resistance to the inroads of disease, and of the powers of renovation. Life is often rapidly extinguished without much apparent disease. The mere pain of an irritable ulcer has sometimes appeared to occasion death.”

“ At Minery, one of the stations of the troops, the endemic fever prevailed to a great degree, assuming a remittent or intermittent character, the type of which often varied in the same individual. Remittents were more common among Europeans, than among other classes of troops. Sometimes the attack came on rapidly, and at others after several days of indisposition. The symptoms commenced with loss of appetite, listlessness, dorsal pains, chills alternating with heat ; then ardent heat, head-ach, thirst, anxious breathing, white tongue, uneasiness in epigastrio, nausea, and in some instances vomiting. When the fever remitted, which commonly took place in the forenoon, about twenty-four hours after its accession, moisture came upon the skin. After a few hours the symptoms recurred ; and the patient sometimes had several exacerbations and remissions in one day. As the disease advanced, the remissions were often scarcely perceptible : the tongue was covered with a brown or blackish fur ; the skin became yellowish, clammy, and cold, where it was exposed to the air ; the pulse was small and quick.—Nausea, vomiting, and eventually delirium, supervened, with hiccup, subsultus tendinum, and coma : and the patients died at different periods, from the fifth to the tenth day.”

We are the more disposed to record this statement, since a professed writer on Typhus has recently announced, as a clinical novelty, that intermittent and continued fevers

would run into each other ; a fact which, in situations where these disorders may be considered to be endemic, is as notorious as the noon-day sun.

“ Relapses were very frequent, especially at a station called Kotabawn. Under these circumstances, the patient often complains of dizziness and diminished power of locomotion, great restlessness, heat, quick pulse, thirst, delirium, vomiting, yellowness of the skin, severe pain of the thighs, legs, and feet. Syncope and diarrhæa were the immediate precursors of death.”

“ Anasarca appeared here more frequently, and sooner after the accession of fever, than in other districts. The blistered parts were also observed to become sloughy.”

On examination after death, no morbid appearances were found where the disease terminated rapidly : which leads the author to believe, that the changes in the structure of organs, which were occasionally remarked, were the consequence, rather than the cause of the symptoms. From the detail of these appearances under the heads of the several organs examined, we do not discover any decided marks of inflammation, but rather of vascular turgescence, and consequent effusion of serum. The pia mater, the lungs, the liver, and the spleen were for the most part turgid with blood ; the latter was sometimes unusually large. Serous effusion existed in the ventricles, and between the membranes of the brain, often without any symptoms during life by which it could be suspected. It often occurred also in dysentery, where no affection of the brain was manifest : on the contrary, when coma, and other symptoms usually considered to denote oppressed brain, were present during life, no effusion was found ; nor were the membranes and structure of the brain uncommonly vascular.”

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.

We have already noticed the establishment of this Society ; and shall be glad to find, that its success is commensurate with the valuable and important objects, which it has in view. Such an institution has been long a desideratum in the Indian Medical world ; and although many circumstances concur in this country, to prevent such Societies, from being either so active, or efficient as in England, much good is unquestionably within their power even here ; and we doubt not, that under

the zealous management of the gentlemen, who have set it on foot, much advantage will accrue from the labours of this Society, to Medical and Physical Science.

“The objects of the Society,” as noticed in the Circular Letter, accompanying their Prospectus, “are such as every Medical man may contribute to. They are stated in the Resolutions to be the advancement of professional knowledge in general; and the promotion of such branches of Natural History as are connected with it. They embrace, in short, the whole range of Medical pursuits, and whatever bears the most distant relation to these, will be considered as a fit matter of enquiry. Without assigning any limits to the Members in their choice of subjects, the Society would invite communications generally, on the following topics :—

First.—The Meteorology and Medical Topography of the various Districts of India, and the peculiarities of the Inhabitants of each, with reference to their physical configuration.

Second.—The Diseases of the Country, as they affect both Europeans and Natives, with their treatment, adhering closely to ascertained facts, and deriving them, if possible, from local and personal experience.

Third.—The Diseases peculiar to Natives, and the mode of treatment followed by Native practitioners, together with the received opinions as to their nature and causes.

Fourth.—Descriptions of Surgical Instruments, and of the mode of operating among the Natives.

Fifth.—The Materia Medica of Hindoostan, whether Animal, Vegetable, or Mineral productions of the Country, or artificial Compounds, employed in Native practice, with their Chemical Analysis.

Sixth.—The History of Medical Science in general, in the East, both in its past and present condition.

Seventh.—Descriptions of Plants unknown to the Botany of Europe, either with or without reference to their Medical virtues.

Eighth.—Descriptions of Animals, either unknown to, or but imperfectly described by European Zoologists.

Ninth.—Accounts of Diseases affecting the lower Animals, as the Horse, Camel, and others more particularly valuable from their services to Man.

Tenth.—Dissections of all the varieties of Animals, with their peculiarities of structure, and whatever is comprehended under the term of Comparative Anatomy.

“All communications are to be addressed to the Secretary, by whom they will be presented at the first Meeting after their receipt. They will

then be read, and deposited with the Society as part of its records, and in that form be accessible to any Member, who may wish to consult them. For the benefit of Non-resident Members, and that an interest in the proceedings of the Society may be kept alive, at the most distant Stations, it is contemplated to draw up a summary of what takes place at each Meeting, to be printed and forwarded by Dawk to the Members, should the funds prove adequate to the expence. No means will be left untried to accomplish so desirable an object, and to render the Institution in every respect an efficient medium of communication to the Profession throughout India.

“ Should circumstances admit of it, the Society will also, in time, publish their Transactions in such form as may be agreed on.

“ Although little progress has hitherto been made, towards the History of Diseases peculiar to this climate, or of the modifications of those known in other parts of the world, and although the difficulties in the way of Medical improvement, which are every where considerable, be exceedingly augmented in this country by want of Books, and the great distance from each other at which Medical men are placed, they surely cannot be insurmountable.

“ With so extensive and so varied a field as this vast Empire presents, and stimulated by every inducement, that can render the profession honourable to ourselves or useful to mankind, the interchange of knowledge and opinion here proposed requires only cordiality to make it as delightful to individuals as profitable to the community. There are also the best grounds for believing, that much original and highly important information may be collected, that will materially promote both the Science and the Practice of Physic.”

ORIENTAL.

INDO-EUROPEAN SELECTIONS.—VI. *The History of the Elephant, (Indische Bibliothek.)*

In purposing to offer a history of the Elephant, the term is to be understood in its widest acceptance—it is not to be considered as restricted to the natural peculiarities of the animal, but will embrace the political, military, mythological and literary details, which relate to him, and the various circumstances, under which he has made an impression upon the minds of men.

The domestication of this most powerful of the brute creation has been conducive to the promotion of trade, and augmented the military resources of nations. In Asia the Elephant

has appeared, as the ally of man through all ages, and has held the same post for many centuries, in those countries which border the Mediterranean—the art of taming and training him to war, may be regarded as the most extraordinary instance known of the triumph of intellect over force, and of the acquisition or recovery of the dominion, which man claims over other animals. The art seems to have originated in India, where we find it exercised in the most remote periods. It was introduced much later into Africa, and was then but a repetition of what had been learnt in the East: it was not previously known to the natives of the former of those countries, nor does it appear to have been ever introduced amongst the nations settled in the interior.

In natural history the Indian and African Elephant have been usually identified: a learned naturalist of our own day is the first writer, who has briefly described the differences of the two species. The ancients were aware, however, that the Indian Elephant surpassed the African, at least in the countries accessible to their observation, in size, strength and spirit: and it is this animal, which has attained the greatest reputation, having been so long prized, if not as the most beautiful, yet certainly as the most useful of creatures. The Indian mythology is the only one known to us, in which the Elephant assumes a worthy place, and in which a kind of apotheosis is assigned to him. In the monuments of Hindu art the representations of the Elephant are frequent, not only in the entire figure and detached statues, but in relievos, and as colossal caryatides, and in various architectural embellishments. The Poets describe him, as the appropriate companion of kings and heroes. It is true, that his gigantic size was the chief attribute present to the imagination of the Poets; but many proverbial phrases show, that the people of the East were familiar with his half-reasoning powers, and even his various names indicate the veneration, with which they regarded him, and their entire consciousness of the high rank he held amongst the animal creation. On the other hand the African Elephant haunted inaccessible wilds, and encountered in the Lion of the deserts a more redoubtable opponent, than the timid denizens of the forests, whose humble lairs he trod under foot, without deigning to observe them. The Indian Elephant is an Achilles, who has found his Homer; the African Elephant might repeat the complaint of Alexander, and lament that the deeds of the hero have wanted the commemoration of the bard.

In the western world the introduction of the Elephant is of much more modern date—but in amends it is of a much more honourable character. The most sagacious and profound of nature's observers, and the noblest of all conquerors, are combined, to bring us acquainted with this stately and singular animal, and the Elephant is for ever associated with the names of Aristotle and Alexander. Throughout the subsequent centuries also, by an extraordinary fortune, the mention of the Elephant is always found in history, connected with that of the most distinguished men, and most remarkable events.

To commence with the earliest times, we shall in the first place observe, that it is very remarkable we meet in the Egyptian monuments, with no vestige whatever of a knowledge of the Elephant, notwithstanding he is, and has always been, a native of the neighbouring country of Ethiopia. The Elephant-hunts of the Ptolemies are of a more recent day, and the Pretorians, whom Nero sent to make enquiries in Ethiopia, found frequent traces of the animal in the upper half of Meroe*. The Egyptian priests were very observant of all the productions of nature, which might be profitable or hurtful to mankind; and it may be thought highly probable, that had they known the use to which the strength of the Elephant was applicable, they would have turned it to good account, in the conveyance of those masses of stone, which were required for the edifices they were so accustomed to construct, particularly as they could very readily have fed Elephants, with the *Cereal*ia with which Egypt abounds. Leaving however the taming of the Elephant out of the question, it is very unaccountable, why they should have forborne imitating in sculpture so stately a form, if it had been known to them, and rendering it ornamental to their temples or palaces, or expressive in their hieroglyphics. Egypt has fortunately a dearth of wild beasts†. The few that are found there, however, are represented repeatedly in Egyptian sculpture, not only such as the Crocodile and Hippopotamus, but the Wolf or Jackal, which are comparatively rare; and even the long unfamiliar form of the Giraffe occurs very accurately imitated‡. This last could only have been brought in-

* Plin. *Hist. Natur.* l. vi. c. 19.

† Herod. ii. c. 65.

‡ See the great French work, *Description de L'Egypte, Antiquités*, T. i. Planche 95. No. 7. This bas-relief is found in a temple at Hermonthis in the upper Thebais—a building decidedly of high antiquity.

to Egypt as an exhibition, but it must be considered, that it was an animal more easily to be caught, and managed by the barbarous natives of the interior, than the formidable Elephant. Lions, were never known in Egypt: the chase of the Lion, as it is represented in so masterly a style*, might have been held on the Libyan frontier: and yet the Lion, either alone or in groupe, is a favourite subject of old Egyptian architecture. The sculptures, as for example the Lions in the Baths of Diocletian at Rome, are executed in so superior a manner, and with so faithful an adherence to nature, that it is very clear the artist must have been thoroughly studied in the living animal. There is no doubt, that the kings of Egypt kept Lions in their menageries—why then should they not have possessed the Elephant also, if not as a useful, at least as a rare and curious animal?

We may here observe, that it seems probable the cultivation of Egypt followed the course of the Nile, and we may suppose, that it kept pace with the formation of the soil; consequently the population was directed along the valley, into which the deposit from the river converted its confining marshes. At the same time opinions are divided, with respect to the point whence the primitive settlement of Egypt commenced. Some suppose it proceeded from Ethiopia, but this is very questionable—there are many convincing proofs, that the horizon of the Egyptians was exceedingly bounded on the side of Ethiopia; and we must therefore believe, that in the course of time they themselves forgot their original, and the derivation of their religious system from their near neighbours, although no impassable boundaries continued to separate them, and no pains were left unspared by the Egyptians, to preserve the memory of their ancient traditions. The remarks I have made, on their want of any acquaintance with the Elephant, may possibly be of some additional weight, and may be calculated to turn the scale in favour of one or other of the theories on this subject.

The knowledge of the Elephant's bone, or ivory, long preceded that of the animal itself, in those regions to which our ancient history is restricted. Traces of this may be found in the geography of Egypt, in the name of the city Elephantine,

* Description de L'Egypte, Antiquités, T. ii. Planche 9. at the royal palace at Thebais.

which lay opposite to Syene in an island of the Nile. It is obvious, that all the Grecian names of places in Egypt prior to the time of Alexander, were assigned to them, either by the Ionian emigrants who settled in Egypt under Psammetichus, or by their descendants; and we may therefore infer, that they usually express the import of the original appellations. According to the view we have taken above, Elephantine can scarcely be supposed to signify the city of Elephants, between whom and an insular rock there is little connexion; but we should rather conceive it to imply the City of Ivory, from the importation there of that article, by the inhabitants of higher Ethiopia, who would very naturally bring it thither, the southern boundary of Egypt, in barter for other goods. The ingenious Bochart imagined Elephantine was the same with Philæ, being a translation of the meaning of the last word: in which case it would be undeniable, that the Elephant, or at least its ivory, had passed into Egypt*.

Herodotus never uses the name Philæ, but simply Elephantine. Strabo, who had visited the country, clearly distinguishes the one from the other, placing Elephantine below, and Philæ above the cataracts, distant by land a hundred stadia, and separated by an island in the Nile†. It is not improbable, however, that both places were marts for the Ethiopian traffic, and thence bore a common designation. The Ethiopians came down the Nile to Philæ; there they would necessarily unload in order to avoid the cataracts, and would proceed to Elephantine, where the merchandise might be again embarked. The Ionians gave a Grecian appellation to this latter place, which lay nearest to them; but left to Philæ, which they more rarely frequented, its native designation. Mons. Jomard, in his valuable description of Elephantine ‡, agrees with Bochart in supposing the words Elephantine and Philæ to bear a corresponding sense in the Greek and Egyptian languages, and has

* Hierozoic. l. ii. c. 23. Sed olim utrosque (Æthiopes et Ægyptios) aut alterutros Elephantum *Phil* appellasse, ex eo mihi suspicio est, quod *Philæ* urbs in Ægypti et Æthiopiæ confiniis, ex Herodoto et Plinio videtur eadem esse cum aliorum Elephantine.

† The inestimable labours of the French Scholars have enabled us to judge of the situation and monuments of these places with as much precision, as if we had visited the spot. See the Topographic Chart of the course of the Nile about the Cataracts. Descr. de l'Égypte, Antiquités, T. i. p. 1—30. and the description in the first volume of the text.

‡ Descr. de l'Égypte, Antiquités, T. i. chap. 3. and 6.

assigned a common denomination to all the insular processes in the vicinity of the Cataracts. He endeavours also with many ingenious arguments to identify the Elephantine of Herodotus with the Philæ of Strabo. The different passages of Pliny* are rather favourable than adverse to this supposition, and the conjecture of Bochart therefore has received additional confirmation.

We must not forget that the word Elephas (ελεφας) which descended from the Greeks to the Romans, and from them to the modern nations of Europe, signified in Greek, not the Elephant, but Elephant-bone, or ivory. In that sense it occurs repeatedly in Homer, and once in Hesiod; and proves that the substance was familiarly known to the Greeks, at least eight or nine hundred years before our era. They also possessed the art of cutting and turning it†. The women of Mæonia and Caria stained it partially with purple, so as to render the natural hue of the undyed portion of a clearer white; and in this state it was used to fabricate the ornaments for bridles‡. The bridal bed of Ulysses and the chair of Penelope were inlaid with ivory§: the palace of Menelaus shone with gold, silver, amber, and ivory||. Although an article of great value, it must have been procurable in considerable quantities, for the Poet to describe even an imaginary portal constructed of such a material¶.

[To be Continued.]

To the Editor of the Oriental Magazine.

SIR,

If the following free translations of two odes of Kubeer, come within the plan of your Miscellany, they are entirely at your service. The name of Kubeer is well-known, as the founder of a sect of Quietists, whose peculiar notions, partly derived from the Vedantism of the Hindus, and partly from the Sufyism of the Mohammedans, are very widely circulated amongst both classes in the Upper Provinces: and exercise considerable influence on their thoughts, if not on their actions. They have given rise also to several other sects, and the primitive Sikhs,

* Hist. Natur. l. v. cap. 9. † Odys. viii. 404.

‡ Iliad. iv. 141.

|| Odys. iv. 73.

§ Odys. xix. 55, 56. xxiii. 200.

¶ Odys. xix. 562.

or Ranek Shahis, the Sadhs, and Satnamis, have borrowed almost the whole of their ethical systems from the tenets of Kubeer. The writings, in which those tenets are taught, are very voluminous; but it does not follow, nor is it intended to be asserted, that they are the work of Kubeer, because they generally close, "*Kubeer says, or has said.*" Besides the moral and doctrinal purpose of these compositions, they very often bear a satirical character, and make attacks upon both Musselmans and Hindus. They also perhaps sometimes fail, in expressing very accurately the sentiments of their own sect. The first of the accompanying odes is undoubtedly genuine. It expresses the essence of the Kubiri doctrine. The second is questionable, as it is rather too decidedly Sufyistic: its general purpose, however, gives it a right to the place it pretends to, in the satirical class of compositions of this school.

A MOOFUSSILITE.

ODE I.

"The whole world reposes in security, and no one understands his own condition.

The current of illusion is difficult to be stemmed; it sweeps the universe along with its stream.

Friends, companions, children and wives must be relinquished, when the breath departs.

Then like the lotus in the pool, whose leaf is not moistened by the wave it lies upon, let the wise man keep himself detached from worldly ties.

Look upon life, as the leaf, which when torn, the honey escapes, or as the water jar, from which, when flawed, the water breaks forth.

Why be vain of consciousness? when the body is decayed, think you that there is any loss of life in the universe*?

Abandon pride, cupidity and cunning, and calmly and indifferently move amongst mankind.

Consider that this frame is not eternal, and diligently seek the knowledge of the truth.

So shall you burst the bonds of time, and fate, for this the imperishable *Kubir* has declared."

* The doctrine of the imperishableness of life in the gross pervades the whole Hindu system—it may be transferred from one body to another, but cannot be destroyed: it individually may, however, terminate by its absorption into the common source of all existence.

ODE II. REKHTA.

"The damsel has exclaimed, Beloved! beloved! and has laid down her life for her love. He, who passes his days without love *, let him live for centuries, what will that avail † ?

The blind man sees not the village or the town with his own organs—then though he wander astray over all the world, what will that avail ?

The Kazi opens his book, and doles out admonition to others: his own faults he knows nothing of, and though he be a Kazi, what will that avail ?

He has read the Gulistan and Bostan, but has never comprehended the meaning of the Sheikh ‡ : though he study all the book, and be called a Maulana, what will that avail ?

He has been to Mekka and Medina, and has travelled far, and is returned ; he has not cast off the impurities of his heart, and though he be a *Haji* §, what will that avail ?

He, who plunges not irrecoverably into the depths of love ; though he perform his ablutions at Gaya, Dwaraka, or Benares, what will that avail ?

You may wear garments dyed a deeper red, than those of the Joge, or the Jangam || : if you are ignorant of your actual state, what will your garb avail ?

He takes up the Puranas, opens, and expounds, but understands them not : he knows not his own Brahmi : then though a Brahman, what will that avail ?

If you abide not close to the skirts of the object of your affections, you may assume the posture of the pious, mutter your prayers, and count your beads, but what will that avail ?

He has chewed Bang, and drank Ganja without stint or measure ; but if he quaffs not intoxication out of the cup of love, what will it avail ?

He may play chess, dice or cards, and be conceited of his skill : if the stake be not the only truth, what will his success avail ?

Kubir has meditated on these things, and has assured his heart, in private, that without the boundless love of the object of all love, the possession of the universe will be of no avail ?"

* The divine love of Sufyism is understood throughout.

† The burthen of each stanza is—*kya-hooa-ten*—the cool insulting point of which in Hindustani is not transferable to English—"What then?" or, "what of that?" comes nearest to its purport.

‡ Sheikh Sadi, who was a Sufi of note, as well as a poet.

¶ The title of one who has performed this pilgrimage.

§ They usually wear clothes stained with ochre. They are both Saiva mendicants, the Jangums carry a lingam, the Jokes a peacock's feather, and usually wear large ear-rings.

To the Editor of the Oriental Magazine.

SIR,

As statistical information of every description not only comes within the scope of your Magazine, but seems to be eagerly desired by you, I have been induced to send you the following memoranda of a voyage on the Ganges, which may perhaps be found in some small degree interesting. The notes were taken down, merely for the amusement of the writer or his friends, without the most distant view to publication; and as he was then in his noviciate, (or Griffinage,) many of the observations, which occurred to him, are necessarily founded on a very slight acquaintance with the subject. Indeed, they have no pretensions to any great share of public attention: but such as they are, I beg you will consider they are entirely at your service.

Yours obediently,
V.

Memoranda of a Voyage on the Ganges.

"November 7th.—We this-day finished our navigation of the Bhaggetty, and fairly committed our budgerow to the protecting genius of the "hallowed" stream. We had a slight view of the Ganges on the 5th, but its appearance then (as now) by no means corresponded with the high expectations we had formed, from the description given of this most sacred of Hindu rivers. The breadth at the point of entrance appears about four or five miles; and so great a body of waters should make a strong impression on the spectator, who has been accustomed to gaze on the comparatively puny dimensions of the Tay, and the Thames, or the dependent branch of the Hooghly. It looks more like an extensive standing pool, than a vast collection of moving waters. To this the great muddiness of the stream, as well as the general flatness of the country, must contribute; and the dull broken-down bank does any thing, but inspire one with a feeling of sublimity, to counteract the effect of these degrading circumstances. At one or two points of the view, however, a very agreeable relief is afforded by the addition of some lofty trees, which, towering above the others, with variously figured summits, take away from the uniformity, and yield an object for the wearied eye to repose on. These trees are situate on the opposite, or left bank of the river, and present much the same appearance, as is seen in English prospects:—a considerable distance intervening between each parcel, and the horizon only bounding the view in the interval.

What gives the greatest charm to the new course, and adds a spirit to our dull energies, hitherto in tone with the surrounding scenery, is the appearance in the distance of the Rajemahal Hills. These we first observed yesterday, like dark clouds, rising from the horizon ; but they are now distinctly visible, running from W. to E. and apparently crossing the course of the river, as it now flows. From the appearance which they make, their general elevation cannot be great.

“ The country is become much more barren, and destitute of trees, since we left the village of Sooty ; and that, which now lays before us, might serve, I think to give the traveller a faint idea, of what he would meet with, in the deserts of Arabia, or the parched plains in the interior of Africa. We complained on the Hooghly of the trees presenting a sameness of scenery, and hailed with pleasure every opening in the wood, that gave us a view of the fields, and pasture grounds ; but now we strain our eyes to no purpose for these interesting objects, and long earnestly again for the deep umbrage, which surrounds the Indian village. The soil of this bare district is extremely sandy, possessing hardly any tenacity ; and the herbage which it yields, is scanty and impoverished : yet even with this wretched *pabulum*, the natives contrive to subsist their cattle, which appear in as good condition, and not less numerous, than in the others, which we passed. This village, the first we have seen on the banks of the great river, looks the picture of an Arab, or Tartar Kraul, from the general bareness around it ; but the houses are even more substantially built, and with a greater attention to comfort, than they are lower down the country ; most of them have a low wattled enclosure, surrounding the hut, which serves at the same time as an ornament, and a veil to conceal the inhabitant from the prying eye of his neighbour. Before leaving the more cultivated country this morning, I had an opportunity of observing the Indian mode of rolling the ground, which exhibits, in deficiency of better materials, a tolerable application of expedient. Stones, it must be remembered, are not to be found in Bengal, at least in this part of it ; and iron from its scarcity is too dear, to come within the reach of a poor Indian cultivator, whose whole wealth consists, perhaps, in a yoke of oxen, and a few cows and goats. Solid timber, fit for such purpose too, is not, I imagine, the growth of this district. To supply the deficiency, then, one would think a considerable exertion of ingenuity requisite ; yet nothing can be more simple, and it may be said obvious, than that which the natives have adopted. It consists merely of a board, two or three feet broad, (or several pieces joined so as to make that breadth,) connected in the centre with a projecting beam, which being

fastened by means of a cross-piece to the oxen, in the manner of the plough, one, two or more persons, according to the team employed, place themselves on the board, each grasping an ox's tail, with his left hand, and holding firmly by it, so as to preserve his balance—the animals are then pushed on with the right, while the weight of the men's bodies, as they are dragged along, breaks the clods, presses down the earth, and fixes the seed in the ground, as efficiently as could be done, by the most perfect and ponderous European roller.

“The boats anchored last night, not many hundred yards from the point of entrance into the Ganges, where the stream was not so powerful, as we had experienced it to be, on turning the angle, formed by the junction of the rivers. Notwithstanding the rapidity of the current, and the less coherence of the soil forming the bank, we seldom observed the earth giving way in the manner, that it did in the Hooghly, under the same circumstances; but from the rifts in the foot-path, and fragments of the bank, that lay prostrate at the water's edge, it is evident, that the same change is going on here, as in the course of the dependent branch. During the tracking of the boats, we landed as usual in the morning, and rambled over the country. We passed one or two villages, whose appearance was as inviting, and indicated fully as much comfort, as in those placed in more favorable situations. One with some trees adjoining to it was particularly pleasing in effect; and many of the huts not only displayed great neatness in their exterior, but bore marks of a certain portion of taste in their possessor. For the first time since leaving Calcutta, I saw here an enclosed piece of ground, forming a flower garden, as an appendage to one of the humble clay edifices, which contributed not a little to enliven the scene. I could perceive in this village also more attention paid to the cattle: comfortable sheds with enclosures, similar to those which surrounded the houses, being appropriated for their reception, and apparently kept so clean, as to impress one with a favourable idea of the inhabitants. What seemed rather extraordinary, last night was passed without our being disturbed by, or even hearing the cry of a Jackall. These animals, which infest the villages and towns, and prowl from sunset to sunrise on the river bank in quest of a scanty pittance, cannot subsist themselves in a country, where the thin population furnishes no superfluity of food, and the absence of jungle leaves them no place of shelter, to retire to during the day.

“After tracking along the banks of the Great River for a few miles, our whole suite struck off into a bye channel, which winds round an island of considerable size. This new course deprived us of the pleasure

of surveying the opposite bank of the Ganges, whose scenery presented the only view, that was at all agreeable in the country around ; and we had nothing in return, but a bare sandy beach, with a tuft of rushes here and there, which served as the haunt of alligators. As we were sailing slowly along the right bank after dinner, one of the servants came and informed us, that an alligator was seen, laying on the opposite shore ; and on reaching the top of the bank we beheld the monster, whose appearance realized all the expectations we had formed of his size and ferocity. He was laying on the bank, with his head close to the water, and the jaws wide open, as if in wait for his prey. The hinder part of the body was more elevated than the head, from the ascent of the bank, and somewhat curved towards the left, making an attitude of great apparent attention. He remained quite motionless, for a long time, and we could distinctly see, with the assistance of a glass, the colour of his body, which was a dark leaden hue, and the enormous array of fangs displayed in both jaws. The longest of these appeared at least two or three inches, and the smaller one seemed to make up in numbers, what they wanted in size. His greatest length might have been about 15 feet. Some boats, which passed on that side very close to him, did not in the least disturb him ; and we could see his body, as long as the light enabled us, appearing exactly as described like a bare trunk of a tree, or a low mud wall on the beach. With the spectacle of this leviathan of the river closed our day's voyage ; and we soon afterwards came to for the night on the same island, in which we had seen the alligator. At the point of anchorage, great numbers of a large kind of swallow were flying about over our heads, enjoying the cool of the twilight, and indulging their appetite with those myriads of the insect tribe, which never fail, when the sun goes down, to issue from the grass, to the great annoyance of the traveller. The inconvenience experienced from insects has increased very much, since we came into the Great River. The *shade* surrounding the candle had hitherto protected it, from these troublesome intruders ; and by sitting at a short distance from the table, we could always obviate any personal inconvenience from their presence : but now a host of ill-savoured winged bugs fly into the budgerow, the moment the candles are lighted, and offend our olfactories in a degree, that is quite intolerable. The insect, which emits this disgusting odour, is about the size, when stripped of its wings, of a common bug, and resembles it so much in color and appearance as to be generally known, by the name of the *flying bug*. Its color is a deep reddish brown (werner), the head small, with very diminutive black eyes—six legs—the first pair, consisting of two large joints and

a small one, (doubtful) and armed at the extremity with a stiff black incurvated claw—this pair is the shortest, the middle consists of two joints, terminating in a hairy extremity, the hinder pair terminate with a club, (*PARYA componere magnis*) like the pair of an Elephant ! and to the inner side of the extremity of each pair, is attached a delicate bristle-wings, two complete—other two externally are only half membranaceous, the upper half is of the same nature as the elytrum, which is situated in the middle and protects the wings ; these are very delicate, and thin ; on each side of the mouth there is a feeler of the necklace form, (*monclator*) and a pointed proboscis protrudes from the mouth ; the neck white, and under it at the top of the thorax are placed two small white points. So much for the description of this insect, which owes its interest not to any good, but to the disagreeable qualities it is gifted with. It would be curious to trace the purpose, which such a property of omitting an offensive smell, serves in the economy of this diminutive creature ; for doubtless, like that of sending forth light possessed by the firefly, so frequent an object of admiration in India, it must in some way or other, contribute either to the preservation of the individual, or of the species.

[To be Continued.]

Translation of the 9th Book of the Bhagavata.

CHAP. I.

Prince *PARIKSHIT* said, “ I have heard from you, Oh *SUKA*, the account of the different *Manwantaras*, and the heroic deeds of the infinitely mighty *HARI* performed during those periods ; I have also heard that the saint *SATYAVRATA*, king of *Dravida*, who by his contemplation of *VISHNU*, obtained spiritual knowledge, became at the expiration of the last *Kalpa*, *MANU*, the son of *VIVASWATA*, and that *IKSHWAKU* and other princes are termed his descendants : relate to me, illustrious Brahmana, confiding in my attention, the history of their race, and the actions of their progeny ; detail the deeds of prowess of those heroes who are departed, of those who are yet unborn, and of those who now exist, all renowned for their virtue.

Suta said, “ The holy *SUKA*, being thus addressed in the council of saints, skilled in the *Vedas*, by king *PARIKSHIT*, thus spoke ; “ Oh subduer of foes, listen to the account of the

race of *Manu* ; which cannot be related in detail even in centuries.

At the close of the *Kalpa*, that supreme spirit, who is the soul of all beings, was as it were this whole. He alone excepted, nothing was. From his navel was produced a golden lotus, in which, O mighty monarch, was generated the four-faced BRAHMA ; from his mind was born MARICHI ; from MARICHI descended KASYAPA, to whom, through ADITI, the daughter of DAKSHA, was born VIVASWAT ; from VIVASWAT sprung MANU, and the lord of funeral oblations YAMA, both by SANJNYA. To the holy *Manu* were born ten sons, by his consort, SRADHA—namely *Ikshwaku*, *Nriga*, *Saryati*, *Dishta*, *Drishta*, *Karushaka*, *Narishyanta*, *Prishadhra*, *Nabhuga* and *Kavi*.

Formerly when *Manu* was without offspring, the sage VASISHTHA, in order to procure progeny for him, performed a sacrifice to *Mitra* and *Varuna*—during the ceremony *Sradha*, who had been fasting, arrived, and having bowed with great reverence, stated to the priest reciting the *Rik Veda*, her desire to have a daughter : her request being further urged by the priest of the *Yajur Veda*, the reciter of the *Rik Veda* determined to comply with her request, and when silently repeating the holy word, *Vashat*, threw the materials on the fire, by which mistake the virgin *Ila* was produced. When MANU saw *Ila*, he was sadly distressed, and thus addressed VASISHTHA, “Mighty sage, famed for a perfect knowledge of the *Vedas*, what has been done ? Adverse and Alas ! a source of grief, that your holy incantations should have proved of no avail. How is this possible to one, whose great austerities have dispelled all sin ; to one, so thoroughly acquainted with the *Mantras* ? Is it possible, that you, who equal the gods, should exert vows in vain, or that untruth should exist in you ?” When VASISHTHA heard this, he immediately conjectured the mistake of the priest, and thus addressed the child of the sun ; “Through the inadvertency of the reciter of the *Rik Veda*, your wishes for a son have been disappointed ; I will however through my power cause them to be fulfilled.” The mighty VASISHTHA having thus resolved, he glorified VISHNU, hoping thereby that *Ila* might be transformed into a man ; the all-powerful HARI, being pleased, granted the desired boon, and *Ila* became SU-

DYUMNA. On a certain time **SUDYUMNA** clad himself in armour, took his bow and arrows, and having mounted a horse of the kingdom of *Sindhu*, proceeded, with a few attendants, towards the north in search of deer. He entered the thickets near the mountain *Meru*, where the mighty **SIVA** resides with his consort **UMA**. Immediately on his entering, he was metamorphosed into a female, his horse into a mare, and all his attendants into women.

PARIKSHIT said, "This was really a strange matter : did that country possess such power of metamorphosis, or by whom was it performed ? pray explain."

Suka related, "Formerly **SAUNAKA** and other holy sages went to pay their respects to **SIVA**. **AMBIKA** was at that time in the company of her lord, and scantily attired. Beholding the sages she was exceedingly ashamed ; and although **SAUNAKA** and the rest immediately retired to the residence of *Narayanarayaṇa*, she was highly offended at their intrusion.

In order to appease the angry **AMBIKA**, **SIVA** then ordained, that whoever entered that forest, should immediately be metamorphosed into a female : men in consequence avoid the spot.

SUDYUMNA, after his metamorphosis, wandered from forest to forest, attended by his female companions. **BUDHA**, the offspring of the Moon, who was performing penance, observing a number of beautiful females near his abode, conceived an affection for **SUDYUMNA**. She also was enamoured of him, and brought him a son named *Pururavas*. Although **SUDYUMNA** had become a female, he had not forgotten the spiritual guide of his race. **VASISHTHA**, observing his situation, was exceedingly distressed, and wishing that *Sudyumna* might be restored to his male state, he proceeded direct to **SIVA**. The god, bearing a great affection for the sage, but at the same time desirous of preserving his determination inviolate, thus spake : "Born in your lineage, **SUDYUMNA** shall be one month a male, and another month a female ; in these alternate sexes shall he govern the earth." Thus, through the grace of **VASISHTHA**, *Sudyumna* having partially regained his male form, reigned over the world, but his subjects held him in no respect. He had three sons *Utkala*, *Gaya*, and *Vimala* : they were monarchs of the south, and all famed for their virtue. After many years

SUDYUMNA made over the government to PURURAVAS, his son by BUDHA, and retired to the forest*.

CHAP. II.

Suka related, "After SUDYUMNA had retired to the forest, MANU the son of VIVASWAT, being anxious for male offspring, performed a penance in the *Yamuna* for one hundred years; after which he paid adoration to the mighty HARI, and obtained ten sons, of whom IKSHWAKU was the first-born. PRISHADRA, the eighth son, was made a herdsman by VASISHTA; he was attentive to his cattle, and watched over them with particular vigilance during the night: however, one very tempestuous night a tiger entered the cow-pen, and the sleeping cows, starting up, ran to and fro in great alarm. The tiger siezed on one of a dark-red colour; she cried dreadfully; PRISHADRA, hearing her moans, made towards her with his scymitar in his hand, but as it was very dark, he missed his full blow at the tiger, and severed the head of the cow. The point of the scymitar carrying away the tiger's ears, frightened him, and he went off, his blood dropping along the road. PRISHADHRA imagined that he had slain the tiger, but when the morning came, he found he had with his own hand slaughtered the cow. Although the crime was the effect of accident, the family priest thus cursed him, "You, by this act, instantly become a *Sudra*; you are no more the offspring of a *Kshatriya*." The curse was heard by PRISHADHRA with joined hands; he formed a vow to perform the penance practised by the sage *Urdhareta*; by his devoted austerity he obtained absorption in the all-pervading, holy VASUDEVA; he quitted society, his mind became fixed, his passions were under restraint,

* The strange story of *Sudyumna* is no doubt mystical, referring either to the androgynous Theurgy of the Hindus, or to some astronomical phenomena. Extravagant as is this alternation of sex, it is not without its parallel in classical mythology; and Venus was sometimes represented as a male or Aphroditus, whilst the same deity bore at others her proper representation of Aphrodite. The moon was both Luna and Lunus. Bacchus was sometimes worshipped in a female form, and even Jupiter himself is called, in the Hymns of Orpheus, both male and female. In the worship of the feminine forms of the male deities, the priests were accustomed to assume the female garb; and the votaries of Krishna and Radha do so in India still—perhaps this would be the simplest solution of the story, and SUDYUMNA, who was a worshipper of the *Ardhanariswara*, assumed in his adoration of Parvati the female garb, and the male in that of Siva, appropriating alternate months for the performance of either worship. The strange efficacy of the forest reminds us of many similar local virtues in the tales of chivalry.

and he subsisted on whatever might be brought him, without his taking means to obtain any thing. Thus having placed his attention on the Supreme, delighting in spiritual wisdom, he wandered over the earth as one void of every care, being absorbed in the most profound meditation. On one occasion, as he approached a forest, he observed that it was on fire; he entered the flames, and thus reached the supreme Brahm. The younger son of MANU, also, *Kavi*, having no relish for worldly enjoyments, forsook his government and his relations; and retiring to the forests, fixed his mind on the divinity, and reached the eternal abode in the prime of his age.

The tribe of *Karusha* Kshetriyas, sprang from KARUSHA; they were sovereigns of the north, devoted to *Brahma*, and celebrated for their justice.

From DHRISTA sprung the *Kshetriya* tribe of *Dharshtha*: this tribe became *Brahmanas* on earth.

NRIGA was the father of SUMATI, the father of BHUTAJYOTI, the father of VASU, the father of PRATIKA, from whom descended OGHAVAN, and the virgin *Oghavati*, married to *Sudarsana*.

TO NARISHYANTA was born CHITRASENA, the father of DAKSHA, the father of MEDHWAN, the father of KURVA, the father of INDRASENA, the father of VITAHOTRA, the father of SATYASRAVA, the father of URUSRAVA, the father of DEVADATTA, to whom was born AGNIVESYA, the holy AGNI himself, famed as being born of a virgin, and likewise known as JATUKARNA, a holy saint. The race of *Agnivesya* Brahmanas is descended from him. O mighty prince! the genealogy of NARISHYANTA has been related, now attend to the account of the line of DISHTA.

The son of *Dishta* was NABHAGA, who from his actions become a *Vaisya**. His son was BHALANDANA, the father of VATSAPRITA, the father of PRANSU, the father of PRAMATI, the father of KHANITRA, the father of CHAKSHUSHA, the father of VIVINSATI, the father of RAMBHA, the father of KHANINTRA, whose son was the monarch KARANDHAMA, the father of AVIKSHIT, the father of MARUTTA, an universal emperor.

* There is something rather inexplicable in the formation of the different *castes* from the descendants of a common ancestor, except by supposing the period referred to, to be anterior to that division of the Hindus.

MARUTTA performed a sacrifice in honor of the great *Yogi* SAMVARTTA, the son of ANGIRAS. This sacrifice exceeded in grandeur every ceremony of the kind which had ever been performed : the vessels used in it were of pure gold ; *Indra* attended, and became exhilarated by the effects of the *Soma* * ; the priests were overjoyed with the splendid sacrificial gifts ; the immortals were in attendance, and the *Viswadevas* composed the assembly.

MARUTTA had a son named DAMA, the father of RAJAVARDHANA, the father of SUDHRITI, the father of NARA, the father of KEVALA, the father of BANDHAVAN, the father of VEGAVAN, the father of BANDHU, the father of TRINAVINDU, the residence of every virtue. He married the beautiful *Apsaras Lambusha*, by whom he had three sons, and also a daughter *Idwida*, who was betrothed to VISRAVA, and to whom she bore KUVERA.

TRINAVINDU received great learning from the mighty *Yogiswara* his father. VISALA, SUNYABANDHU, and DHUMAKETU were his sons. *Visala* was the progenitor of a tribe, and, the founder of the city *Vaisali* † . His son was HEMACHANDRA the father of DHUMRAKSHA, the father of SAMYAMA, the father of KRISASWA, the father of SOMADATTA, who confiding in the great *Yogis*, performed *Aswamedhas* in honor of VISHNU the supreme, and thereby obtained the mansion of bliss.

To SOMADATTA was born SUMATI, the father of JANAMEJAYA ‡ . These monarchs of the race of *Visala* were supporters of the renown of TRINAVINDU.

(To be Continued.)

* The juice of the acid *Asclepias*.

† *Vaisala* was a city of great celebrity in ancient days, but its situation is by no means determined : it is usually placed in Behar, but as the same with *Visala* is declared by good authorities to be *Ujain*. " *Prapya Avantim, purvoddishtam anusara Purim Srivisalām, Visalām* ; having reached *Avanti* approach the city, formerly celebrated as the vast *Visala*." *Megha Duta*. The *Bauddhas* convert *Vaisali* into the capital of an imaginary regionaltogether. As it was the first place to which the doctrines of the *Magadha* prince *Gautama* were communicated by his disciples after his death, it must have been in central India—Hamilton (Buchanan) says, *Vesala* seems to be the same country with what the *Moguls* called *Sarun* on the north side of the Ganges, nearly opposite to *Patna*, and adjacent to *Mithila*. *Hindu Genealogies*, Intro. 38.

‡ The dynasty that ends with *Janamejaya*, who is not to be confounded with another prince of that name, the son of *Parikshit*, is computed by the writer last cited to have closed about 1240 years before our era, having commenced about the 1920th.

LITERARY NOTICES.

NOTES on Orkney and Zetland—
Illustrative of the History, Antiquities, Scenery and Customs of those Islands. By ALEXANDER PETERKIN, Esq. Sheriff Institute of Orkney.

The author or, as he modestly styles himself, the compiler of these Notes, was induced to collect and publish them, partly in consequence of the public interest having been more than usually directed to the Orkney and the Zetland Islands, from their being made the scene of Sir Walter Scott's recent novel of the Pirate, and partly from a consideration undoubtedly of more importance, that they might be useful to the district with which he is officially connected. Of both their interest and their utility we are inclined to think very highly. The accounts of Orkney by Wallace and Barry are now very scarce books, and are, besides, unsatisfactory in many particulars, on which the notes before us throw great light. With Zetland, the valuable work of Dr. Edmonstone, published a few years ago, has made the public better acquainted, than with its sister island; yet Mr. Peterkin has collected a great deal of information respecting it, which we believe, with him, has not found its way to the inhabitants through any other channel. His official situation appears to have given him opportunities of access to original records and papers, not enjoyed by any preceding writer; and it is but justice to say, that he has availed himself of them with much industry, and no small share of acuteness and discrimination.

The present, which is but the first volume of Mr. Peterkin's collection, contains: 1—An account of a visit to Orkney in 1818, including Orkney, a Poem. 2—A Chronicle of Orkney and Zetland; and, 3—A view of the Political state of Orkney and Zetland, with notices of Gow, the Pirate.

The visit to Orkney is stated to have been originally written for the purpose of enabling Mr. William Daniel, of London, to select such portions of it as suited his work, *A voyage round the coast of Great Britain*; but the limited extent of the letter press, which accompanies that beautiful and, as Mr. Peterkin bears testimony, most faithful delineation of various scenes in Orkney, circumscribed him in printing what was supplied; and the visit is therefore now given as originally written, with a few additions. It is of course in the descriptive style, but derives, we think, its chief interest from the historical recollections, with which the author enriches his account of the monuments of antiquity, which come under his observation.—*Lit. Chron. Sep.*

Steam Boats.—The application of Steam, to the movement of machinery, in the arts of life, is perhaps one of the most remarkable and useful of modern improvements. The employment of this wonderful power to the purposes of navigation, is a branch of the science which is pronounced, by men fully adequate to judge of its capacities of extension, to be yet in its infancy; while attempts are making, and, it is anticipated, will prove successful, in superseding

ing the use of horses on land, as the use of canvass at sea seems likely to be every day more and more dispensed with! Experiments have been carrying on in England, to ascertain how far Steam may be applied to land carriages; and it is probable that by this time Steam Waggon, carrying each three tons of merchandise at the average rate of five miles an hour, are exciting the curiosity of the rustics on the road between London and Liverpool.

A Report on this highly interesting branch of Science and Art has lately been made to the House of Commons—in which will be found a mass of very important information. The generally received opinion, that Steam vessels are unable to encounter heavy seas, and therefore peculiarly dangerous in stormy weather, does not receive confirmation, from what has come out before the Committee. On the contrary it appears, from the testimony of the best experienced Sailors, that “Steam boats would cross the Channel, when sailing boats would not;” and “would ride out any gale in the Channel, as easy as a glove*.”

The action of sea water on iron boilers is well known to be detrimental; but means have been suggested—although experience in several late cases has not yet confirmed their efficacy, by which these evils may be obviated. It has been found, that of the several component parts of sea water, the muriate of magnesia, although but one eighth part of the common salt, in a given quantity of water, is the most destructive of the boilers;

* Vide Report on Steam Boats, Capt. Roger's Evidence.

and it has been proposed, with the view of correcting its bad effects, to introduce into the boiler, a sufficient quantity of *lime, potash or soda*, by which means the muriate of magnesia would be decomposed. It has not, however, been ascertained from experiment, how far this could be easily done; nor is it known what, if any inconvenience, would arise from the deposition of the magnesia in the boiler—Mr. Faraday, who suggests the use of substances to decompose the muriate of magnesia, prefers, however, the employment of copper boilers, in which, he says, the injurious effects of the muriate are very much diminished, adding that copper boilers are the most economical, and certainly the least troublesome: but he strongly cautions against the employment of boilers, into any part of which both copper and iron enter.

One of the greatest impediments to steam vessels, when labouring in heavy seas, has hitherto arisen from the paddles in the moving wheels being themselves fixed and unmoveable. Mr. Williams in his examination before the committee, detailed the advantages resulting from having these paddles moveable; and as his account is both full and precise, it may be interesting to several of our readers to see what appears to be a most essential improvement on steam vessels. A Steam boat for plying on the Hooghly is now in a state of forwardness, in the Dock Yard of Messrs. Kyd and Co. and when we look at the progress, which this invention has made, and is making in England and in America, we are not surely over-sanguine in indulging the hope, of soon seeing a communication opened, by means of

Steam boats, between the different Presidencies of India. It would be far more pleasant to travel in this way to Bombay or Madras, than to be stewed up in a Palanquin; and we have no doubt would soon supersede the dawk. When we consider the equableness of the seasons in this part of the world, there certainly appears no very formidable obstacle, in the way of what we anticipate. We do not recommend to any one, to encounter the stormy waves off the Cape, in any other than a sailing vessel; but if we can rely on the present report, in regard to the safety of Steam vessels in the heaviest seas of the English Channel, no seaman would fear to trust them in the Bay of Bengal.

Mr. Williams gave the following account of the advantage resulting from the use of the revolving paddles, which we have already referred to:

First.—The violent action of the paddles of common wheels in striking the water in a rough sea, which shakes and strains both the vessel and the machinery, is entirely removed by the use of the revolving paddles, as they enter and rise out of the water with a peculiarly soft and easy motion.

Secondly.—The revolving paddles cause the engines to work as smoothly and as efficiently in rough weather as in calm. When a vessel with fixed paddle-wheels rolls, and the paddles become deeply and suddenly immersed in the water, the engines do not make one-half or one-fourth their required number of strokes per minute; not unfrequently, they are then so overloaded as to stop altogether: the paddles thus become a source of great danger, and check the vessel's way at the moment when propelling power is most required.

Thirdly.—When a vessel is carrying sail with a side wind, it often becomes necessary to take in the sails, and sacrifice all the advantages and speed derivable from the wind; otherwise the leeward wheel (in consequence of the vessel laying over) would be so deeply immersed as to work to great disadvan-

tage, and even to impede her way. This very serious inconvenience is entirely obviated by the revolving paddles, which work equally well when axle-deep in the water as when the vessel is upright.

Fourthly.—In bringing the head of the vessel about in a narrow tide-way, or when the sails are taken aback by a sudden shift of the wind, the revolving paddles afford the greatest assistance. In such cases, the paddles on one side of the vessel may instantaneously, by any ordinary seaman and without stopping the engines, be placed edgewise to the action of the water; the entire power of the engines then acting on the other side, causes the head of the vessel then instantly to come about. This is effected without the smallest violence to either the vessel or the engines.

Fifthly.—As it is indifferent to the action of the revolving paddles how deeply they may be immersed in the water, vessels furnished with them are enabled to carry a heavier freight than if appointed with common wheels, as the latter cannot work to advantage if immersed more than twenty inches or two feet.

Sixthly.—In case of accident to any part of the engines or boilers, when at sea, the revolving paddles may be placed edgewise, and by thus presenting no impediment to the vessel's way she is enabled to use her sails to the greatest advantage. Should the wind be then on the beam, the paddles have the additional advantage of acting as lee-boards.

Seventhly.—As the revolving paddles cause no loss of power in striking the water, as they enter or rise out of it, vessels appointed with them go much faster than if furnished with common wheels.

Eighthly.—The revolving paddles do not require so large an external projection as common wheels do. Where the engines are above thirty horse power, the projection for common wheels is so great as materially to affect the ease and safety of the vessel in a rough sea.

Ninthly.—Vessels with revolving paddles are enabled to employ to advantage engines of a much greater power and with commensurate speed, than if fitted with common wheels. Vessels with common fixed paddle-wheels, like the Post Office packets at Holy-head, when running before the wind in a gale and heavy sea, cannot employ the full power of their engines with safety; the wheels then running two or three times round

without touching the water between the trough of the sea, and then being brought up all at once, are in great danger of causing some part to give way.

BITTERNESS.—There are two salts of nauseous bitterness, namely, nitrate of silver and hyposulphite of soda, which, when mixed, produce an intense sweetness (see Mr. Herschell's observations on the hydrosulphurous acid, in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*.) This striking fact shows how little we know of the way, in which bodies affect the organs of taste. Sweetness and bitterness, like acidity, seem to depend on no particular principle, but to be regulated by the state of combination in which the same principles exist at different times.

TEA.—One hundred parts of fine black tea contain 47 parts of soluble matter, 34 of which are taken up by water and 12 by alcohol. 100 parts of fine green tea contain 51 parts of soluble matter; of these, 41, having the properties of tea, are taken up by water, 10 by alcohol. In 100 parts of inferior green tea were found 36 soluble in water, in alcohol 11. Therefore the best green teas (as far as water is concerned) are to the bad, as 46 to 36. It is supposed that the noxious effects of tea may be referred to the volatile and odorous principle. This may be dissipated by boiling the infusion for a few minutes.

NETTLE.—Nettle, *urtica urens*. In Shropshire it is dressed and manufactured, like flax, into cloth. This is the case also in France, where it is made into paper. This plant, when dried, is eaten by sheep and oxen. In Russia a green dye is obtained from its leaves, and a yellow one from its roots. In the spring a salutary pottage is

made from the tops. In Scotland they make a runnet from a decoction of it with salt, for coagulating their milk, in the making of cheese.

HOPS.—Mr. Lockett, of Donnington, near Newbury, Berks, has manufactured cloth from hop-stalks. The practice is used in Sweden—hops are largely used in dying.

CAOUTCHOUC.—Mr. A. Akin has discovered that caoutchouc, or Indian rubber, melted in a close vessel, when applied to the surface of iron or steel, preserves them from rust. Mr. Perkins employs it in preserving his steel blocks, plates, rolls, dies, &c. from oxidation. The caoutchouc is more easily applied if incorporated with oil of turpentine, and may, if so used, be removed when necessary by a soft brush charged with warm oil of turpentine.

MARINE SILK.—The silk of the *Pinna marina*, found on the shores of Calabria, is dressed and manufactured into various articles of dress.

GLASS FROM STRAW.—Wheat straw may be melted into a colorless glass with the blow dipe, without any addition. Barley straw melts into a glass of a topaz yellow color (*Edin. Phil. Journal*.)

Illuminating Power of Gases.—Mr. Brande some time ago discovered, that the illuminating powers of olifiant oil and coal gases are as the numbers 3, 2, and 1, and that their heating powers are nearly in the same ratio.

Coal, a valuable Pigment.—Pit coal, when ground finely, is an excellent pigment either in oil or water. The best for this purpose is that which has a shining fracture. It affords, perhaps, the most useful brown the artist can

place on his pallet ; being remarkably clear, not so warm as Vandyke brown, and serving as a shadow for blues, reds, or yellows, when glazed over them. It seems almost

certain that Titian made large use of this material. Coal when burnt to a white heat, then quenched in water and ground down, gives an excellent blue black.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

CONGRESS AT VERONA.—The latest accounts from England announce, that the Congress at Verona has broken up ; and the Imperial Sovereigns returned to their respective capitals : and this intelligence is stated to comprehend, a pretty fair, and a pretty full account of what they have done. It may be, however, that measures the most important to the liberties of Europe, and the suppression of daily increasing licentiousness may have been adopted, which yet remain to be known and developed ; and it would be as rash perhaps to pronounce that the Congress of Verona has done nothing, as it would be presumptuous to attempt guessing what it has actually accomplished. We are told, indeed, that in regard to the Greeks, their Imperial Majesties came to no decision ; and that with respect to Spain, they left France to act, as she should think proper, merely pledging themselves, that in the event of her invading Spain, they will not interpose. The notes given in, on this point of continental policy, are represented as having been couched in somewhat different tempers. That of Russia is said to have been thoroughly reprobative of the constitution established to the south of the Pyrennees ; and that of Prussia equally decided against such dangerous encroachments on " the monarchical principle ;" while those of France and Austria were in more moderate terms—that of Eng-

land being of all the most friendly to things as they are in Spain.

It is very plain, that all this must at present be mere conjecture ; and as it is essential to Congresses to act with shut doors, so it follows, that until embodied in substantial measures, it cannot be easy to discover what has been actually transacted in them. Within the last thirty years we have had about ten of these pompous and magnificent assemblages of emperors and kings and their representatives ; and a sort of triennial Congress would seem to be engrafting on what may be called the legitimate system of ruling Europe. That the supporters of this system augur some good from these Congresses, cannot admit of doubt. What that good precisely is, we confess it seems to us difficult to perceive ; but, in the present temper of the times, when a desire for representative and popular governments has undoubtedly gone abroad over Europe, we can imagine nothing more ill judged, than the frequent recurrence of such Congresses, as those of Leybach and Verona. In whatever light they may be represented by the friends of the old legitimate governments, it is impossible they can appear otherwise to the great body of the people of Europe, than as conspiracies to withstand the progress of opinions, that would lessen the distance, in point of power and privilege, which has so long subsisted between the governors and the

governed. We are far, indeed, from advocating the doctrines of *modern liberalism*, or desiring to see the realization of the wild schemes of a set of visionary reformers. But we shall hail with pleasure the day, that shall bestow on the people of the Continent, a more efficient voice in the enactment of their own laws, and the management of their own revenues. This it is clear can only be done, by bestowing on them representative governments, such as that of England. These they have been promised by their sovereigns; and we only fear that the imperial and royal confabulations at Leybach and Verona, may be regarded by their subjects as having no other object in view, than to consult how they can best get rid of these promises. We are not in possession of sufficient data, either to bring home this charge against the present potentates of Europe, or to acquit them of any such views. But looking to the question purely in itself, and in connexion with the feelings abroad among the Continental nations, we could wish much to see the Emperors Alexander and Francis staying at home. They are not wise in wandering from their capitals on errands, liable to so much misconception, on the part of their subjects: and would they confine themselves to their own dominions; and to meeting with prudence and magnanimity the desires of the times, in which they reign, the peace and tranquillity of the world would be more effectually provided for. The meeting of such Congress as Verona admits, or rather indeed, is founded on the principle, that when one state is dissatisfied with the internal arrangements of another, it has a right to interfere for their rectification. We can imagine no princi-

ple more dangerous. It may be, that a state reforming itself has adopted a form of government, which will inevitably render it wretched and miserable; but if the people composing it chuse with their eyes open to prefer misery to happiness, and anarchy to good rule, who, in the name of common justice, has a right to prevent them? If indeed the constitution which they adopt has a tendency to disturb the peace and happiness of the states around them, then have these states a title to remonstrate against its adoption; and if the danger is sufficiently distinct, a right by force to prevent, if they can, its adoption: but this case, which in fact resolves itself into the principle of self preservation—the first great law in the political, as in the animal world—is the only one, that can justify one nation interfering by force with the internal arrangements of another. This principle was brought legitimacy into action, at the period of the French revolution, and demanded and justified the war, which England then declared against France. But whatever may be the wildness of the political doctrines, carrying into effect in Spain, under her new Constitution, it cannot be pretended that England is threatened with any imminent or immediate danger from their application. France, in her present state, may naturally feel somewhat alarmed at the progress of a *Free Constitution* on the southern side of the Pyrenees. Of the exact amount of the danger, which threatens France from this quarter, it is not easy to speak; but we are decidedly of opinion, that it would be most successfully met, by transfusing into the French political system, a little more of the popular elements of

government, which in Spain are as obviously dangerously superabundant.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The following is an extract of a private letter received in the city on Saturday morning, the 7th December.

"*Paris, Wednesday Afternoon.*—You will see by the *Paris* newspapers, that dispatches were sent off to Madrid on Monday evening last, as well as on Sunday, as I mentioned; and the Ministerial Journals circulate the opinion that war will depend upon the answer received, and of course, that nothing hostile, except in the way of preparation, will be done until that answer is obtained. In the mean time, speculation has been very busy as to the nature of the requisitions on the part of France; and in the political circles here, they are said to be the following, and are spoken of with much confidence:—

"1. The restoration of the King to his personal freedom, without delay; for it is now distinctly understood, that he is in a state of confinement in his palace of the Retiro.

"2. The restoration of the King to his sovereign rights.

"3. Such a change in the Constitution of Spain as shall give to the Nobles a great share of the power they possessed under the old regime.

"4. The exclusion of the present ministers from office, or, at least, most of the Heads of the different Departments.

"5. An amnesty for all persons, of whatever rank, engaged in the cause of the Regency.

"6. A more strict regulation of the laws relating to the press.

"7. The possession of certain strong places on the frontiers of France, as a guarantee for the performance of any undertaking into which the Spanish government may enter.

"These articles have been handed about in a printed shape, together with various arguments upon them, but they have not yet found their way into any of the newspapers.

"It seems that the warlike preparations are continued on both sides. To those on the part of France I have before adverted. We have private accounts from Madrid of the 25th ult. by which we collect, that there had been some further angry discussions in the

Cortes on the state of the relations with France, and on the proceedings of the Congress. The war minister had been empowered to put Spain in an attitude of defence, and to summon to the standard of their country all the friends of liberty. The Madrid papers contain the proceedings of various public societies on the subject, all of them calling upon the government to act with energy and decision. It does not appear that the resolutions of the Cortes were carried by any great majority, and the equality of the balance produced a great degree of personal rancour. The minister at war, aided by the minister of the Interior, had adopted a course with delay, conformable to the wishes of the National Representatives.

"Our funds keep up, rather unexpectedly. It is to be attributed, in the first place, to an opinion that has become prevalent, principally in consequence of the delay in a declaration of war, which it was ridiculous to expect so soon; in the next place, the Jews are still purchasing largely, just as if they were in league with the government to keep up the price of the public securities. The fluctuation has been inconsiderable; but if, a week hence, a rejection of the terms offered be received from Spain, which is not improbable, the fall will be rapid and heavy.

"Since the closing of the dispatches to Madrid on Monday, no council of ministers was held until this day, when one took place which was fully attended, and sat till late."

CORRESPONDENCE FROM VERONA.

Private letters were on Friday received from Verona, of which the following are extracts:—

Verona, Nov. 20.—At length the three great questions have been definitively canvassed. All that the diplomatists at present are doing, relates to the Slave Trade, and some minor details respecting the payment and local distribution of the Austrian troops which are to continue in Naples and Piedmont. Such, at least, is the prevalent opinion of persons who have an opportunity of ascertaining how matters are going on. As to the Slave Trade, England has prevailed, and France, the most obstinate of all the powers in her determination not to abandon it, will at last, in good faith, pledge herself to give up the traffic. Is she in earnest? Will not her West India plan-

ters forget the treaty almost as soon as it is signed? It certainly is important to England, that no other power carries on the trade. Yesterday the Duke of Wellington dined with the Archduchess Maria Louisa, who had a small party of about sixteen persons of the highest distinction. His Grace was accompanied by Lady Burghersh.

The British minister observes the most cautious frugality; his establishment, compared with the style of the Russian mission, is extremely bald. Provisions here are abundant, and of excellent quality. An Englishman might dine at Verona as well he could in London, if his food were not rendered loathsome to his palate by the mode of cooking. The markets are reasonable, prime beef being only two-pence half-penny a pound, and the best mutton not more than three pence. At present, however, every article is enhanced in price, and the sellers are most unconscionable. In the fertile plains of Lombardy nature does almost every thing—yet, in the midst of profusion, hundreds are starving in the high roads, and you cannot enter a village without being assailed by beggars, in the most disgusting and squalid misery. No poor-rates here; they are indebted entirely to the charity of individuals. At every hotel of a higher order a poor-box is kept, and strangers are informed, by a notification placed above it, that that is the recognised depository of alms for the paupers of the town.

Nov. 21.—The ministers met yesterday at the house of Prince Metternich, and remained in conference for five hours. They were engaged in winding up the details of the Protocol preparatory to the final close of the Congress, which will certainly take place early the next month.

The Duke of Wellington dined at home yesterday, and all the official persons attached to his suite were employed in the bureau during the whole day, and a great part of the night. The Emperor of Russia, who has only once before made his appearance at the theatre, honoured it with his presence last night. The King and Queen of Sardinia have been constant in their attendance ever since their arrival.

The Archduchess Maria Louisa came in a winter dress. She looked meditative and melancholy, and did not, as on former occasions, enter into conversation with her chamberlain or her maids of honor. It is only recently that she has been released from a state of the most

painful surveillance, for during the whole time that Napoleon was dragging out his existence at St. Helena, she was watched with a degree of jealous vigilance that nothing could equal. The man who now officiates as her chamberlain, and who has contrived to ingratiate himself in her favour, was placed over by her imperial father for the express purpose of observing all her movements, and of reading over every letter she wrote before she was allowed to send it off. From the time, however, that death freed her husband from captivity, she has been comparatively freed from restraint; but she is still under strict control so far as regard her interviews with her son, which are regulated by certain understood conditions.

Manufactures at Verona there are none of any note; and trade is carried on only in two articles—raw silk and sausages. The former is said to answer better than that of any other place for embroidery work of every description; and the latter, called *per excellence* "*salami Veronese*," are celebrated among the gourmands in Europe. A salami, when cut, is enough to impregnate a whole room with the flavour of garlic. Prince Metternich entertains here in a very elegant style, and is ambitious, it is said, to imitate the late Marquis of Londonderry. He is a man of great gallantry; whereas the Marquis of Londonderry was never habituated to amours. The former can practise the most ingenious address in the cabinet of love, the latter never thought of any intrigues but such as were political.

Three o'clock P. M.—Viscount Montmorency has set out upon his return to France. Prince Metternich has written to Vienna, stating that he expects to be back about the 15th or 16th of next month, at farthest. Two things appear certain,—at least for the present—no war, and no loans. Russia, Austria, and Prussia, have determined to discontinue all political communication of a friendly nature with Spain, unless she regulates her constitutional system either upon the French or the Portuguese model. To this determination, as I mentioned in my last letter, England will not accede, though she is still resolved to go hand in hand with the other powers, if the Spaniards are mad enough to take the life of their infatuated sovereign. Shortly after Prince Metternich returns to Vienna you may look for some thing demi-official in the *Austrian Observer*, from the pen of M. Genl.

Nov. 23.—A person arrived yesterday evening with dispatches for Lord Strangford from the British Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople.

The weather, though rather severe for some days past, has become remarkably mild again, and the ladies have even resumed their summer dresses. Madame Catalani carries herself so high here, that none under the rank of Emperors or Kings can procure her attendance at private concerts. The Duke of Wellington is the only exception. *Mirror*, Dec. 8.

SPAIN.—Our next arrivals from England will in all probability place the question of peace or war between France and Spain at rest—From the extracts which we have laid before our readers, it will be seen that every thing portended the approach of war. The sovereigns at Verona had left France to pursue her own measures in regard to her neighbour; and certainly the absence of every thing like a protest against her interference, sanctions the opinion that these sovereigns regard hostilities between the two powers with no unfavorable eye. It is said, that England alone refused to commit herself so far, as to approve by her connivance of the steps meditated by France, and the Duke of Wellington did not sanction the leave given to her by Austria and Russia. If this statement is to be depended on, and taken in conjunction with another, that a Commercial Treaty between Spain and England, granting valuable privileges to our commerce, is on the tapis, it would appear, that a very good understanding subsists between the Cortes and the Cabinet of St. James. It is impossible, however, to conceive, that war can be kindled up on the western boundaries of Europe, and not spread throughout her states; and we shall look anxiously for the next accounts

from Europe. In the mean time it appears, that the Constitutional troops under Mina, have obtained a victory over the Spanish royalists under Baron D'Esbales, and that the cause of 'The Faith,' as it is termed, is at present in a disastrous state. This statement, however, rests merely on the authority of the opposition journals, and is certainly to be taken cautiously.

FRANCE.—France at this moment, on the eve of a war with Spain, must present a most interesting spectacle. We believe the war will be popular, because the French desire nothing more than to be embroiled with other states. The moderate royalists will not oppose it, as they fear the contagion of *liberalism* crossing the Pyrennees; and the ultra royalists, now at the helm of affairs, are still more eager to commence it. The body of the French people, who are peaceably inclined, have every thing to fear from a contest with Spain, and the prospect of a civil war in their country, which indeed seems imminent, whatever may be the decision of the Cabinet of St. Cloud. The exertions of Louis's ministers are still vigorously directed to put down the growing spirit of *Liberalism*; and one of the measures adopted would proclaim a very crying necessity. We allude to the shutting up of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Paris. It is well known, that a spirit hostile to the existing government, has all along existed among the Medical Students of Paris; and the very strong step of sending the Faculty, to prosecute its studies at Strasburgh—if it can be depended on as a fact—would indicate a great alarm, on the part of the ministers of Louis.

IRELAND.—We are extremely happy to observe, that the apprehended evils of still further disaffection and insurrection in this country, had not occurred. The distress of the peasantry, had indeed been but little abated ; but the wise and vigorous measures of government had restored a considerable degree of tranquillity in the disaffected districts. Amongst other steps taken for this purpose, has been the superseding of a great number of magistrates, many of them people of rank and influence in the country.

FINAL DECISION OF CONGRESS.

At length the congress at Verona has completed its important session. The *Moniteur* of Sunday last announces the return of the French Plenipotentiary, M. de Montmorency, on Saturday, when he was immediately admitted to an audience of Louis XVIII.; the Duke of Wellington was to leave Verona on the 24th of November, and the Emperors and Kings were to separate for their respective capitals about the same time.—With respect to the question of interference in the affairs of Spain, it is stated that the Congress concluded its deliberations by a decision, that France is to be left at liberty to take such measures with regard to Spain as the French government may think necessary. The Duke of Wellington declined acceding to this determination, (in which all the other Members of the Congress, however, are united,) and England is therefore no party to it.—The writers on all sides in this country, and in France, treat the license to France on the part of the Holy Alliance, as equivalent to a declaration of war against Spain.

The *Courier* observes on the subject—

We cannot but be of opinion, that war will take place. And, as far as we are able to ascertain, both parties have for some time been making preparations for such an event. We stated, some days ago, that Spain had been giving increased activity to all her military efforts; ordering fresh levies to be raised forthwith under the severest penalties; fortifying garrisons, and indeed doing every thing that announced the expectation of an immediate attack. Mina was, at the same time, directed to press the Army of the Faith as closely as possible, in order that their strength might be weakened, and their strong holds forced before the entrance of a foreign army. Nor has France been backward on her part. She has been gradually increasing her army on the Spanish frontiers; and we see, by a decree of the *Moniteur* of Sunday, that she has ordered 40,000 men of the class of 1822 to be called out. This may be styled indulging a warlike language; but what other language, what other conclusion, will the premises at present warrant?

A few words will sum up the whole. Spain in her present situation is viewed by France as dangerous. To provide against the danger, France sends her Plenipotentiaries to a Congress of European Powers to point it out, and to demand a remedy. The danger is acknowledged by the Continental Powers—the remedy she demanded is sanctioned, viz. to interfere with arms, in order to put down the danger. How then can we be expected to believe she does not mean to apply the remedy?

Nothing is at present said of the decisions of the Congress on any other point of the wide business on which the members assembled to consult. Generally, it is intimated in the foreign journals that great unanimity prevailed, but nothing seems to have transpired of the resolutions adopted with respect either to the situation of the Greeks or any other subject.

The Paris papers of Tuesday inform us, that on the previous evening a French courier was dispatched to Madrid; and it is believed that he is the bearer of the resolution of the Congress on the affairs of the Peninsula. If it be necessary to wait for the answer to the dispatch, before the French government can make known its final resolution, a fortnight, at least, must elapse. And that they are waiting for it may be expected, from an article in the *demi-offi-*

cial Journal of the French government, the *Etoile*. In reply to the opposition Journals, that paper asks—"Is it easy to conceive a political position, in which it would be impossible to affirm any thing?" In fact, if the resolution which is to be taken, depended upon the determination of a neighbouring Government, it is evident that the question must remain undecided, even supposing ministers had irrevocably wished that the dignity of France, its honour, and its interest, which is that of all Europe, should be protected against all injury. In other and plainer words—'Whatever our wish may be, we must wait till we have the decision of the Spanish government.'

PERSIA.—The mystery of the inroad of the Persians upon Turkey is in a great measure cleared up. Our government, it appears, trusting too much to the Holy Alliance, have for the last five years paid comparatively little attention to the Shah. The Russians, taking advantage of the oversight, spared no expense in making court at Teheran; and completely gained the ascendancy. With such an ally, the Persians forgot the respect due to the British Envoy, who left the capital in disgust. The immediate cause of the quarrel was the demand of a subsidy, which the government of

Persia expected from the East India Company, in return for commercial advantages. The Persian officer, sent to demand the arrears from the Envoy, Mr. Willock, threatened, if it was not paid in three days, to cut off his head. The Government attempted to apologize; and when Mr. Willock indignantly set off, they thought it prudent to dispatch an Envoy to London, with authority to restore a good understanding, and arrange with the Company on the subject of the subsidy. The latter branch of his business he has already settled to his satisfaction; and it would seem that little difficulty can exist in effecting the other object. The Persians, though they may have yielded for a moment to the blandishment of Russia, cannot but know what it means. They cannot be ignorant of her aggrandizing policy; and that the addition of their territories to the huge empire would be doubly desirable, in consequence of the way, which it would open to India. In the meantime the presence of 130,000 Russian soldiers in Georgia cannot be very agreeable to the Shah.—*Glasgow Chronicle*, 23rd Nov.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

Election of Lord Rector.—Never upon any occasion was greater anxiety in an election of a Lord Rector for this University displayed than the present. Each student seemed to vie with each other who would gain the most votes for his favourite candidate. Though the exertions used by each of the different parties had been to gain them the first honours in the State, more could not have been done by them to have obtained these than was done to carry the candidate of their side. Each held up in the most favourite light his favourite candidate, and circulated bills exhibiting their different attainments. After the stu-

dents and professors were assembled in the morning, in the Common-hall, the greatest anxiety seemed to prevail, and the greatest emulation to exist among the supporters of both candidates, each maintaining that they would carry the day, and at intervals the walls of the hall resounded with the names of Scott and Mackintosh, but even at this time it was seen Sir James Mackintosh would carry the election. So soon as the students had been divided into their different nations, their anxiety to know the termination of the poll seemed, if possible, to increase after the nations were inclosed in their different classes; and after the election had begun, the sup-

porters of Sir James Mackintosh at once saw how the election would go, and with their thundering voices seemed determined to communicate with the other nations in the other rooms how matters were going on. The poll drew to a close. Sir James Mackintosh, by outstripping majorities carried every nation. In the Glottani he had 94 of a majority; in the Loudani 60 in his favour to 18 against him, and in all other nations equal majorities. After the election was over, each nation named a reporter to communicate to the Lord Rector who was elected to be rector in the nation to which he belonged, and the reporter of the nation to which the new-elected rector belonged proceeded to the Common-hall, and to the students therein assembled announced in Latin who had been elected new Lord Rector. On the announcement of Sir James Mackintosh having been elected, to give any adequate idea of the shouts which resounded from wall to wall is impossible. The announcement of the election was in the following terms:

In Comitiiis Universitatis Glasguensis
Decimo Quinto Novembris—Auno Mil-
lesimo, Octingentesimo Vigesimo
Secundo, Quod felix faustumque sit,
Vir admodum Honorabilis

JACOBUS MACKINTOSH, Eques Horatus,
Electus est Rector Magnificus hujus Uni-
versitatis, in annum sequentem.
Plaudite.

Mr. JEFFREY then addressed the students as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—Though I believe I have no longer any right to address you in an official capacity, yet I cannot take my final farewell of you without once more returning you my thanks for the indulgence I have uniformly met with at your hands, and offering you my congratulations on the choice you have made of a Rector, who is destined, I am firmly persuaded, far and lastingly to eclipse the undeserved popularity of his predecessor. I think it right also to explain, in a few words, the grounds upon which I, along with the great majority of those who now hear me, have given him, on this occasion, the preference over his illustrious competitor. Between two such candidates it might well have been thought difficult to choose; and if the result of our decision had been supposed to depend on any comparative estimate of their *general* merits, I should certainly have felt the task of selection to be one of infinitely greater difficulty

and delicacy than that which we have actually had to discharge. Sir Walter Scott, in point of inventive genius, of discrimination of character, of reach of fancy, of mastery over the passion and feelings of his readers, is undoubtedly superior not only to his distinguished competitor in this year's election, but probably to any other name in the whole range of our recent or ancient literature; and to these great gifts and talents I know that he adds a social and generous disposition, which endears him to all who have access to his person, and has led him to make those splendid qualities subservient to the general diffusion of kind and elevated sentiments. By this happy use of these rare endowments he has deservedly attained to a height of popularity, and an extent of fame, to which there is no parallel in our remembrance, and to which, as individuals, we must each of us contribute our share of willing and grateful admiration. But what I wish to impress upon you is, that those high qualities are rather titles to general glory than to *academic* honours: and being derived far more from "the prodigality of nature" than the successful pursuits of study, have their appropriate reward rather in popular renown than in the suffrages of societies dedicated and set apart for the encouragement of learning and science. The world at large is Sir Walter Scott's University—in which he studies and in which he teaches; and every individual who reads is a concurrent suffragan for the honours he has earned from the public. We however, are not met to-day merely as a portion of that public, or to express as individuals what we owe to its benefactors. We are met as members of a *learned body*, a society consecrated to the cultivation of those severer studies in which the perseverance of the young should be stimulated by the honours which they help to confer on those who have made the greatest advances: and acting in this capacity, and with a due sense of the ends of the institution in which we are united, we ought, it rather seems to me, on an occasion like this, to take care that we are not too much dazzled with the blaze of that broader and more extended fame which fills the world beyond us. Now it appears to me that, in all the attainments which are to be honoured in a seat of learning, Sir James Mackintosh is as clearly superior to his competitor as he is inferior perhaps in the qualities that entitle

him to popular renown. In profound and exact scholarship—in learning, properly so called, in all its variety and extent—in familiarity with all the branches of philosophy—in historical research—in legislative skill, wisdom, and caution—in senatorial eloquence, and in all the amenities of private life and character, I know no man (taking all these qualifications together) not merely to be preferred, but to be compared with him whom we have this day agreed to honour and invite among us. And considering him as a great example of the utility and the beauty of these attainments which we are here incorporated to cultivate and exalt, I cannot but feel that we have done right in giving him the preference upon this occasion over that other distinguished person to whom he has this day been opposed, and who would undoubtedly have done honour to the situation for which he was proposed. The great comfort in such a competition as that in which we have been engaged, is that it cannot terminate in any choice that shall not be a subject of congratulation; and it is only in looking to him who has *not* been elected, that there can be any room for feelings of regret. I have thus endeavoured to explain the motives which have induced me to concur with the majority of my electors—less for the sake of preventing misconstructions, for which I care very little, and which I do not fear at all, than to gratify myself by expressing a little of what I feel of the merits of both the distinguished candidates, whom I have the honour of ranking almost equally in the list of my friends. The choice you have made I do conscientiously believe to be the best calculated for promoting the interests of this University, and the honour of the studies in which all its members are engaged. I have only again to congratulate you upon that choice—to thank you for the attention with which you have favoured me—and, for the last time, to bid every one of you affectionately farewell.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—As certain acts of insubordination, which occurred in September last at Hertford College, have created some sensation, not only among that part of the community connected with Indian affairs, but also the public in general, I trust to be excused for offering a few

remarks in the valuable pages of your Journal, in contradiction to the *many*, and, I may add, *gross* mis-statements which have appeared on this subject in the public prints.

That those mis-statements may have originated in error, I am willing to admit; but perhaps they may with justice be imputed to those enemies of the College, who, from interested motives, or private pique, seize every opportunity to calumniate an Institution whose direct and beneficial influence, on young men destined perhaps to hold, at a future period, the reins of the governments of India, is manifest to every impartial observer.

To refute *seriatim*, the assertions which have been made in the different prints, would be useless and idle; but it may not be amiss to show how far some of them are founded in truth. In one paper it is stated, that fourteen is the age at which young men are admitted; that in cases of expulsion, an appeal, if any, must be made by the student to the Court of Directors, who can, if they think fit, immediately restore him; and that the Directors are, in fact, the only authorities of the College, while the Professors are merely acting under their commands.

With regard to the first point, it is only necessary to observe, that since the year 1815, no young man has been admitted into the College till after he has completed the age of sixteen; and few enter till they are seventeen. The second is equally erroneous: for when the College was first* established, a code of statutes for its internal government (to be enforced by the *Council*) was framed by the Court of Directors; and among them is a clause which expressly ordains, that, in cases of expulsion, no appeal can be made but to the visitor (*the Bishop of London*), who alone has the right to order the restoration of a student, should it appear to him that the view of the case

* Here we believe our Correspondent to be in error. When the College was first established, the appeal, in cases of expulsion, was to the Court of Directors, who had then the right to restore; but soon after the passing of the Act of 1813, commonly called the Charter Act, the statutes of the College were revised, the Directors wisely relinquishing all right of interference; and the appeal in cases of expulsion can now be made only to the Bishop of London. To this salutary regulation may be attributed the improvement in the discipline of the Institution, which we have reason to believe has been progressive for nearly the last five years.—ED.

taken by the Council is erroneous. That the Directors are the real authorities of the College is to a certain extent true, inasmuch as they are the founders and patrons of the Institution ; but this does not apply in regard to the discipline of the College, because having vested certain powers in the hands of their Council, the Court have only to see that they do not mis-apply them ; so long, therefore, as the Professors confine themselves to the strict and impartial administration of the statutes, the Directors in justice cannot, and do not interfere.

I remain, Sir, &c. &c.

VERITAS.

Nov. 12, 1822. (*Asiatic Journal* for Dec.)

Laying the Foundation Stone of the National Monument of Scotland.

Tuesday being the day appointed for laying the first stone of this great national edifice, of which his Majesty had condescended to become patron, the ceremony took place about three o'clock, in presence of a commission of Peers, appointed to represent the King on the occasion, of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Sheriff, the Committee of Contributors, and a great concourse of spectators, who covered the Calton-hill and the whole line of streets through which the masonic procession passed. The day was uncommonly favourable for the display of such a spectacle.

The brethren assembled, with their respective lodges, in the Parliament Square at twelve o'clock. The Grand Lodge was opened by the Substitute Grand Master, at one o'clock, in the Signet Hall, the First Division of the Court of Session, where, it was notified, the numbers were to meet, being still occupied in consequence of the Civic Banquet. The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, G. M. of Scotland, was then introduced and sworn into office, and

the masters of lodges, and their proxies and wardens, having left the hall, the brethren were marshalled in the Parliament Square. When the proxies and lodges had taken their proper places, they were preceded by the Grand Lodge, consisting of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Grand Master ; the Duke of Argyle, grand master elect : the Earl of Rosslyn, officiating as past grand master ; William Inglis, Esq. substitute grand master. These were followed by a number of provincial grand masters, including Alexander Hamilton, Esq. of Grange, Sir Patrick Murray, Bart. John Maxwell, Esq. younger, of Pollock, Lord Archibald Hamilton, Thomas Graham Stirling, Esq. of Airth, Stirling-shire, &c.

The whole moved off from the Parliament Square exactly at two o'clock, and proceeded down the High Street, across the North Bridge, and along the Regent Bridge. At the Waterloo Hotel it was joined by the Commissioners for the King, attended by several noblemen, and a number of highly distinguished officers of the navy and army.

The procession then advanced, and proceeded round the south side of the Calton-Hill ; and when it arrived at the side of the stone, which is on the summit of the hill, and a little to the north of Lord Nelson's Monument, the Royal Commissioners, with the Magistrate and Committee of Contributors, ascended a platform erected on the west side of the site, and the Duke of Hamilton and the other office bearers, and the provincial grand masters and wardens, with the gentlemen attending in the Grand Master, entered a platform erected on the opposite side ; the proxy

masters and their wardens, and the lodges arranging themselves around the platforms and site ; the band in the mean time playing " God save the King."

The Grand Master addressed the Commissioners, stating that the Grand Lodge had attended on this occasion, at the desire of his Majesty, to lay the foundation of the National Monument.

The Duke of Hamilton then addressing himself to the brethren, said, that having received his Majesty's commands, it was their duty to proceed with the work. The band then played " Hail Masonry : " after which the Rev. Dr. Lee, the Grand Chaplain, offered up a most appropriate and impressive prayer. The Grand Master directed the Grand Treasurer and Secretary to place in the cavities of the stone, bottles hermetically sealed, containing the coins, newspapers, &c. of the present day, and a plate of gold bearing the following inscription : —

TO
THE GLORY OF GOD,
IN
HONOUR OF THE KING,
FOR
THE GOOD OF THE PEOPLE,
THIS MONUMENT,
THE TRIBUTE OF A GRATEFUL COUNTRY
TO
HER GALLANT AND ILLUSTRIOUS SONS,
AS
A MEMORIAL OF THE PAST, AND INCENTIVE
TO THE FUTURE HEROISM
OF
THE MEN OF SCOTLAND,

Was founded on the 27th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1822, and in the third year of the glorious reign of George IV., under his immediate auspices, and in commemoration of his most gracious and welcome visit to his ancient capital, and the palace of his Royal Ancestors, John Duke

of Atholl, James Duke of Monmouth, Archibald John Earl of Roseberry, John Earl of Hopetoun, Robert Viscount Melville, and Thomas Lord Lynedoch,* officiating as Commissioners in name and behalf, and by special appointment, of his august Majesty, the patron of the undertaking. The celebrated Pantheon of Athens being the model of the edifice.

The bottles and plates having been placed in their proper situations, the foundation stone was raised by a crane, and lowered down into its proper position, the band playing " Great light will shine." The other forms usual on such occasions followed.

The Duke of Hamilton, and the substitute and wardens, having resumed their places at the table on the platform, his Grace spoke as follows :

" However much I may feel gratified by the flattering situation I have the honour to hold as Grand Master Mason of Scotland, I am at a loss how to express myself in language adequate to the occasion. When I look around me, I find, in the highly distinguished individuals and numerous bodies that are now present, new reasons for congratulating my brother masons and myself, and of hailing the arrival of this day—a memorable day, in which we are engaged in laying the foundation of an edifice, similar to one raised at Athens in the pure age of Grecian refinement. Long has that Grecian edifice been the object of universal admiration, and, until now, had survived the vicissitudes of fortune, and arrested even the unhalloved hands of barbarian conquerors. Worthy is it of Scotsmen to imitate such a model. The sons of Caledonia, warlike in themselves, have ever possessed the patriotic valour of the ancient Greeks. Having rivalled them in the field, let them now emulate their actions in the senate, and let this Monument, consecrated to per-

* Thomas Earl of Elgin and Kincardine was added by his Majesty to the Commission, after the plate was engraved.

petuate the gallant deeds of their brethren who have fought and bled in their country's cause, be worthy to become the model of Scottish taste. The site selected is fortunate. We are now upon hallowed ground, already devoted to a patriotic purpose, and to patriotic recollections. There stands before us the bright but melancholy memorial of our illustrious hero of Trafalgar, who when falling in his country's cause called upon his companions in arms to do their duty; nor did he call in vain, every heart beat in unison in the common cause of that memorable day. He gave to England a novel wreath of glory, and died as he had lived, in the arms of victory.

"At this moment, and on this spot, many gallant deeds of arms could be told of our heroic countrymen—of those who have fallen in the field, and of those who stand here to grace this ceremony, competent alike to defend the honour of their country. It is highly gratifying to behold that the work we are now engaged in is countenanced by the King, through the medium of his High Commissioners, supported by many of the noblemen and most distinguished individuals of the country, upheld by the magistracy of this great city, and commenced under the auspices of my respectable brethren around me. That his Majesty, our patron, should hold forth a fostering hand to his brother Masons, and encourage them in what is beneficial to mankind, at once manifests his care for his people and his attachment to the Craft. We are most grateful to him for his royal commands, made known to us through the medium of the distinguished Commissioners who represent his royal person. I consider it as a fortunate event his coming to visit this his kingdom of Scotland. When his royal person landed upon our shores, it was an auspicious day for this country, not merely because he beheld the beauties and improvements of this great city and surrounding country—not merely because he has witnessed the exultation of a well regulated and intellectual people—not merely because he had an opportunity of showing his benignity and kindness to all his subjects—I look to objects of national importance, and even of greater weight and consequence. I consider it as an auspicious day, because it placed him, as it were in contact with the Scottish people; it enabled him to examine, by personal communication, into their cha-

acters and feelings; it enabled him to inquire into the state of this country, to inform himself of our wants and distresses, to relieve them where they exist, to maintain and preserve our eminent comforts and advantages. I say, it was an auspicious day for Sovereign and subject, in as much as it opened a new scene of glory to a constitutional King, and offered a new prospect of prosperity to an affectionate people.

"I feel rejoiced at being upon this occasion placed at the head of our ancient and venerable institution of masonry; and happy am I, however inadequate to the task, to address also the worthy Lord Provost and Magistrate of this city; no one can behold the embellishments made in it, without complimenting them upon their taste and exertions, and it must have been the result of constant attention and judicious plans to have produced changes so beneficial, convenient, and ornamented. These improvements are the source of pride to every Scotsman, the source of wonder and admiration to every stranger.

"When I perceive myself surrounded by friends and brethren whose high qualities render them dear in social life, and valuable to our august fraternity, I congratulate myself and the craft. Occasions like the present remind us of origin of our order. The mysterious ceremonies of our art teach us that we are associated for the improvement of architecture and the benefit of social man. Happy am I to co-operate in these duties with my brother masons on this solemn ceremony, so truly genial to the spirit of the craft. I am proud to see by my side (and I congratulate my brother masons upon it) the Grand Master Elect of Scotland. Brethren and Scotsmen, when such names, and others around me, present themselves to you, there is no one who does not recur to the bright pages of Scottish history, where they find them signalized by feats of renown and glory,—where they read and admire, and anticipate in their sons, the countenance of the patriotic virtues of their ancestors.

"Before I conclude, I must beg now to offer my thanks to the different Masters, Wardens, Officers, and Brethren, for their numerous attendance upon this solemn occasion. Having concluded the duty of the day, let them return home, and, animated with new zeal for the spirit of masonry, let them

encourage in their respective situations, the sacred and mysterious ceremonies of our august institution, formed in due humility, upon the basis of true and genuine philanthropy—let them promote, with industry, the practice of love and charity. As the Great Architect of our Universe is the Creator of all that is good or great, so be you the instruments and ministers of his will, continuing to teach and encourage the virtue of fraternal affection.”—(*Loud applause.*)

His Grace the Duke of Atholl, in the King's name, returned thanks to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, Grand Master, under his Majesty, of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, to his Grace the Duke of Argyle, master elect, to the grand wardens, to the provincial grand masters and worshipful brethren, for having so ably performed their masonic duties on this important and interesting occasion.

The ceremony being concluded, the procession left the ground in reverse order, the junior lodge walking first. When it arrived at the Waterloo Hotel, the whole brethren halted, and having opened right and left within the military, the Commissioners, the Committee, Lord Provost and Magistrates, Sheriff and Constables, passed between the lines, and returned to the Waterloo Hotel.

Upon the whole, this was, we will venture to say, the most splendid masonic ceremony and procession ever witnessed in this country. The Calton-hill exhibited the most interesting spectacle, from its being covered on every side with spectators, and which was most particularly owing to an expectation of his Majesty's personal presence on this solemn and imposing occasion; and we cannot conclude this article without bearing testimony to the orderly deportment of the people, so en-

tirely consistent with their general character.—*Gouv. Gazette.*

DEISTICAL SOCIETY AT EDINBURGH.

It is with deep concern that we find a regular establishment has been formed in this city for the propagation of the blasphemous tenets espoused by Richard Carlile and his followers, with which the metropolis of England has of late been so much annoyed. We had no conception that the sober thinking inhabitants of Edinburgh, whose attention to public worship has always been the theme of admiration, and whose clergy have ever been remarkable for their attention to the well-being of their flocks, could have been drawn in to espouse sentiments of this description. True it is, however, that information having been conveyed to the Sheriff, that functionary on Sunday afternoon proceeded, along with the Procurator-Fiscal, accompanied by a small body of Police, under the charge of Captain Robinson, to the Cordiners' Hall, in the Potterrow, where they surprised a full meeting of "*The Edinburgh Freethinkers' Zeletic Society.*" The president, a turner, residing in the Canon-gate, named Wilson, and the two leading members, or rather directors, named Affleck, were apprehended; the rest of the audience, consisting chiefly of youths and journeymen tradesmen, were allowed to depart, on giving their names and places of residence. Among the group were several children of both sexes. This society met every Sunday for the purpose of discussing philosophical subjects. Among other principles, they denied the Divinity of Christ—the utility of prayer—and one of their subjects of discussion was, whether or not there is a Deity. The society has a library, to which all the members pay, and have access weekly when they meet.—Among the books are.—

Paine's Age of Reason—Evan's Sketches of all Religions—The Deist, or Moral Philosopher—Carlile's Address to Reformers—Carlile's Address to Republicans—Trial of Richard Carlile—Trial of Jane Carlile—Queen Mab, a poem—Cain, a Mystery, by Lord Byron—Richman's Life of Paine—Paine's Political and Miscellaneous Works—Hume's Essays.

VERONA.—GRAND FETE IN THE AMPHITHEATRE.

November 25.—It being determined to give eclat the close of the Congress,

by some public exhibition on a grand scale, a fête in the Amphitheatre was decided upon as the most appropriate and imposing. The Sovereigns, it appears, were extremely anxious to witness the *coup d'œil* of the interior when quite full of spectators, while the Emperor of Austria had, it is supposed, an additional motive of still stronger influence, and wished to see how he should be received in the largest popular assembly that studied inducement could collect in any one place within his Italian dominions. Accordingly, several masons and carpenters were set to work in due time—the former in making a separate entrance for the Sovereigns and all persons of distinguished rank, and the latter in erecting on the arena a wooden platform, on which a performance, consisting of music and dancing, was to take place. Upon one occasion, during the period that Buonaparte swayed the destinies of Italy, he entertained the Veronese with a dog bull-fight in the same arena.—All the necessary arrangements having been completed for admitting the public, yesterday morning, by nine o'clock, the grand porch leading from the street directly to the arena was thrown open at that hour, and affixed to the wall was seen a conspicuous placard, quite unintelligible to the vulgar—nor indeed was it even intended they should comprehend it, being addressed exclusively to their masters. It was in Latin, and the arch conceit with which it concludes speaks for the taste of the man who devised it. I took it down, word for word, and send it to you verbatim et literatim, as follows:—"Quot quot Veronæ considiis imperatores, reges, principesque, viri dignitate auctoritate sapientia præstantissimi, amphitheatrum ingreditur, et amplitudini animorum par siet loci amplitudo." Nothing could equal the impatience of all classes to get within the walls, yet in general the demeanor of the assembled multitude was orderly and correct. Besides the private passage I have noticed, which was to the right of the grand porch, there was another on the left, through which the more respectable part of the inhabitants were admitted by tickets. A flight of steps winding up within the walls led almost to the summit of the venerable structure, and on gaining the interior the spectator was presented with a scene so vast and varied, so grand and glittering, so sublime and stupendous, that

he hesitated for a moment before he could believe it was not an illusion. The immense circumference of the amphitheatre bounded also the horizon, and looking down to the arena, which was crowded to excess, the eye surveyed all around one compact mass of heads descending in regular gradation from the top to the bottom. Not less than sixty thousand persons were present at eleven o'clock, the greatest number ever witnessed there upon any similar occasion. Among them were individuals from every quarter of Europe, and all appeared in the richest costume of their respective countries. On the wooden platform in the centre, the genius of the Government was personified by a colossal figure, emblematic of strength, energy, and various other attributes, which, no doubt, the Italians are prepared to acknowledge. It was clothed with white drapery, and placed in a sitting posture. Further on was an orchestra for three military bands, and a portion of the arena close to the platform was railed round as a circus for equestrians. The place appropriated to the accommodation of the Royal visitors was a splendid pavilion, erected immediately over the grand porch, and commanding a full view of the platform or stage. It was hung with rich drapery of white, pink, and blue satin, and festooned in front with variegated wreaths of artificial flowers. On the tops were helmets, shields, and other armorial insignia, bearing reference to the days of ancient Rome.—The floor was covered with an elegant carpet, and the chairs for the Royal Personages were richly gilt, and covered with scarlet leather. To the right and left of the pavilion, were two separate compartments, curved along for a considerable way, and into these none were permitted to enter but persons of high official rank, or strangers of distinction. They were also furnished with chairs, and the floor was covered with matting. Shortly after eleven o'clock the compartment to the right became occupied in every part, and chiefly by the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and the higher military officers, all arrayed either in full Court dresses or in gorgeous uniforms. The massive gold of the Neapolitans blazed forth in the brilliancy of the meridian sun, and imparted a richer tint to their garments of deep blue. A profusion of silver lace gave a milder, but no less conspi-

ous display to the Sardinians; and the dark green of the Muscovites was relieved by the unsullied white coats of their Austrian friends, with whom they stood commingled. As to the French, they showed on the occasion all the frippery of their country, and each seemed to have no other object in view than to assume as much as possible the spruce smartness of a dancing master or running footman. It were needless to say to what advantage the military costume of England appeared, when worn by the greatest Captain that England has ever produced. The Duke of Wellington was dressed in his uniform as Master-General of the Ordnance, and stood with Lord and Lady Burghersh at the end of the compartment which was farthest from the pavilion. Lord Burghersh was also in the uniform of his country, and looked remarkably well. I cannot say as much for Sir Watkin Williams Wynn; whose long red coat of ample dimensions and of ambiguous tailoring, might have better graced a Chelsea pensioner of the reign of Queen Anne, than a Welsh Field Officer of the present day. At twelve o'clock precisely the arrival of the Sovereigns was announced, and every head was uncovered, but no exclamations of *Viva!* were heard. They were preceded by some of the great officers of their respective house-holds, and the Emperor of Russia first made his appearance, conducting the Empress of Austria, who leant on his arm as he advanced to the pavilion. Then followed the King and Queen of Naples, the King and Queen of Sardinia, and the Emperor of Austria, with the Vice-Queen of Italy, the wife of his illustrious brother. Next came the Archduchess Maria Louisa, ushered in by the Viceroy and the Duke of Modena, and attended by her Chamberlain and Maids of Honour. She looked exceedingly pale, and wore a white satin hat with ostrich feathers, and had a large shawl thrown over her shoulders. As soon as they had all entered the pavilion, the Royal females took their seats to the right of the Empress, and the other Sovereigns to the left of the Emperor, according to the gradations of their precedence. The Emperor of Russia sat next to his Imperial Brother,

the King of Naples was next to him, and the King of Sardinia occupied the most distant seat in the line. The Viceroy, the Duke of Modena, and his brother, Prince Ferdinand, sat close behind the Sovereigns, and in the rear of them the Chamberlains took their stations, standing, while the Ladies of Honour were accommodated with chairs. The four sovereigns were dressed each in his national uniform: and all were struck with the venerable appearance of the King of Naples, who looked like some aged patriarch with his hoary locks flowing down about his shoulders. The presence of Majesty, with all its distinctive characteristics of "pomp and circumstance," enhanced the general effect in a peculiar degree; and the classical mind, after having glanced in retrospect over the eventful vicissitudes of ages long past, turned now to contemplate a spectacle with which the proudest pageantry of the earth was associated in the persons of the Emperors and Kings. As soon as the Royal Visitors were seated, the singers and dancers all appeared on the platform, and made a low obeisance. They were led on by a corps of aged minstrels with long white beards and harps in their hands, each appearing as a *Crinitus Iopas*; and after the figurantes had gone through various evolutions, the more scientific dancers presented themselves; and their achievements on "the light fantastic toe" secured the unqualified approbation,—yea, even of Crowned Heads. At occasional intervals during the singing and dancing, some hussars, dressed as professional equestrians, galloped round the circus, but did no more. In the mean time there was a lottery to be drawn *pro bono publico*, and the prizes, according to the regulated scheme, advanced in amount from 5 francs up to 10 ducats. A fellow who held Fortune's urn in his hand in the shape of a tin box, stood forth as the chief priest of the fickle Goddess, and rattled it at a furious rate, while another whit, withequal vehemence, called out the lucky numbers. In less than twenty minutes the whole fête was over. The Sovereigns then bowed to the multitude, and retired in the same order they had entered, followed by all the great personages in their train.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1823.

Mr. FERGUSSON reminded the Court that this was the day fixed by his Lordship for a further hearing of the objections against the Rule of the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, requiring Licenses for the Public Press.

Sir F. MACNAGHTEN said, that he had not the least objection to hear the learned Counsel or any other gentleman on the subject. He was happy to take this opportunity of observing, that some blame had been imputed to him for the resolution he had come to on a former occasion as to granting leave for a rule, but he thought the subject ought to be discussed before all the world, and that any man, whether aggrieved by it or not, so long as he thought himself aggrieved, had a right to come in the Court to do so.

Mr. FERGUSSON then said, that in furtherance of his instructions, he had to enter a protest against the Rule on the part of Mr. Scott and Mr. Read, and to present a petition on the subject from certain native inhabitants of Calcutta. This petition was then put in and read. It was signed by Ram Mohun Roy, and five or six other of the most respectable native inhabitants of Calcutta.

Mr. FERGUSSON then proceeded to argue against the Rule of the Governor General, in a speech replete with eloquence, of which we regret that our limits will only permit us to give a mere outline. The learned Counsel began by stating, that so convinced were the people of Calcutta of the injurious tendency of this Rule, that he was satisfied, had they been aware of it, they would one and all have come forward to petition against it. The learned Counsel insisted upon the right of every individual to petition against every thing affecting his rights and interests; and observed, that there could be no use in that part of the act which required that twenty days notice should be given previous to the registry of any act, if that right did not exist. He then contended, that this was the most important measure that for the last century, or ever since British law had existed here, had been brought before the Court.—It professed to be for the purpose of regulating the periodical press;

but if once a power were granted for this purpose, no one knows with what it may be followed up.—It may afterwards affect works not published periodically, and in the end entirely suppress every kind of publication that did not coincide with the precise views of the Government. The learned Counsel here referred to the Preamble of the Rule, after which he continued nearly as follows: If the liberty of freely publishing his sentiments be the right of every individual, the Government must satisfy every one of the necessity of an infringement of that liberty. But is it necessary for the Government in this case to do as it has done? It is incumbent on them to show, that the ordinary means are inefficient for the purpose of maintaining tranquillity, before they have recourse to extraordinary ones. Of this they ought to have satisfied the Court, before they required the registry of an act so seriously affecting the liberty of the subject as the present.

If a Libel were published in a Newspaper, those who brought it before a Jury deserved the public applause. It has been said, that publications have found their way into the papers tending to bring dissatisfaction among the army; but if the public prosecutor had brought this matter before a Jury, he had no doubt but that the Jury would have done their duty, according to the law established in the country. But transmission had been resolved on. Every means ought to have been tried before that dire one. Every man brought with him from England the right of trial by Jury, and a right to publish without any restraint, his sentiments upon any public question.

The learned Counsel observed, that it was not sufficient that it should be expedient to impose restrictions upon the Liberty of the Press; it was necessary also that they should be legal. In the present instance the power attempted to be exercised, was repugnant to the British Constitution, for the modesty, and the moderation of the Indian Press had been exemplary. Nothing had been done by any one connected with it to bring down upon it this visitation. It was impossible to travel through the country without seeing the native population every where satisfied with the Government of the country; and indeed they ought to be so, for no doubt could be

entertained that the Government did every thing to promote their happiness that laid in their power. It was repugnant to the law of the land, and the 13th George 3d only authorized acts according to the law of England, and the 17th only confirmed that power. The Governor General can make such laws as are not repugnant to the law of England. If this Regulation passes this Court, he could see no reason why any offence not definable should not be punished. The authority exercised by the Governor General on this occasion, is no new authority, for by the Charter of George 1st, power was granted to the Governor General to pass bye-laws and regulations for the government of the country; but it was necessary that these should not be contrary to the law of England, and those passed by the Governor General in Council were not to have effect until approved of by the Supreme Court, who were to be the judges of the legality of the Rules in question.—The Charter of George 2d gives similar powers to the Company, and authorizes them to pass laws for the good government of Fort William. Where the law has not provided, they were authorized to institute laws, but even in doing this, nothing must be contrary to the law of England. The law of England abhors the restriction of the Press. Here the Learned Counsel read an extract from Blackstone, which he observed said all that could be said on the subject. My Lord, he continued, I require no more than the words of this great author, for if the words which I have quoted be correct, I contend, that the restraint on the Press is most odious to the British law, and I have no hesitation in saying that a Censorship would be far preferable for the preservation of good government than the Rule now attempted to be established. Let us only see the extent of the power vested in the hands of the Governor General by this Rule—This was unlimited. And what does it publish to the people of Europe and of India? Why that two or three papers published here had the effect of bringing the Government into contempt.—This was not the only consequence, for it went the length of saying to every person connected with the periodical press—"You shall not write against Government without its permission." This is certainly the meaning of it, or it has no meaning at all. Let us suppose the effect of such an act at home? What

would it be entitled there? What would be the effect of it? If it were to be established there, no Morning Chronicle would have existed, and the life of Mr. Perry, one of the most useful in the world, would have gone by without any thing beneficial or interesting. But such a law could not exist at home. It was the periodical press which had made the British Constitution what it is. It was unnecessary to say any thing on the good effects of free discussion when confined within proper bounds, shewing proper respect to Government, but not going the length of servility. Nothing can be more absurd than the idea of vesting a power in one individual of saying to another, "you shall say nothing against me."

The effect of such a rule must be, that nothing will be said of Government except by one side of the question, and papers like the ministerial ones in England alone will exist. What merit can it be to a Government to be spoken well of by papers under its own lash, and with that before them which forces them to write in its favor? If this power is to be vested in the Government, we are to be favored with nothing but Shipping Intelligence, Bills of Sale, Kedgerree Reports, &c. The Government turn round and say—Take care, we do not intend to infringe upon you so far as to say that you shall not publish that the Sir David Scott is come from England, or the Anne and Mary from the Eastward—you may also publish the prices of indigo, rice, dhal, tobacco, and Kedgerree—aye, Kedgerree, my Lord, Kedgerree—but you must not publish public news. Not publish public news! Oh, then we may publish private news I suppose, tittle tattle! which must surely be very refreshing after the fatigues of the day.—You must not publish the victories of the Greeks over the Turks without licence, lest the Government should take the part of the Turks. Suppose I publish a work—if I publish the first number—well and good—I may do so, but if I publish a second, I must get a licence.—Is this the law of England? No! it is the law of Constantinople or St. Petersburg, but not even of France? What has formerly been the course of English law upon such an occasion? Every thing but the course pursued upon this occasion. When England was engaged in the revolutionary war with France, what measures were adopted? They were very salutary ones. The 38th Geo. 3d enacted that no paper

should be published without the name of the publisher and printer, and obliging securities to be given for the payment of any fines to the King in case of a prosecution. Every man who puts pen to paper is answerable for what he writes, and the public has a right to know who is the author of any thing that comes before them. No attempt has been made for a century to impose any thing like a censorship upon the British Press, or to license it. By the 39th George 3rd, it was enacted, that any one establishing a Printing Press shall give notice of his having done so to the Clerk of the Peace, and he is then obliged to grant such an individual a licence. He is only amenable to the law for what he publishes. The Court is not prepared to go beyond the law of England. No man has ever yet been found, either in the House of Commons or of Peers, who recommended to place the Press under such restrictions at home, as this Regulation, if registered, will subject it to here. Even at home, so many attempts have been made to impose restrictions upon the press, that it cannot be supposed that if this Bill were in unison with the law of England, it would not have been thought of there. Every one exclaims against the inquisitorial power of a Court, which in England would have established the licensing system, and which did so for a short time, but which was condemned by all our constitutional writers. Against this the voice of the immortal Milton was raised, who implored the Parliament not to pass that act, which would be a disgrace to the cause for which they had done so much. The Learned Counsel contended, that even this inquisitorial act did not infringe so much upon the Liberty of the Press, as the Rule which it was attempted to pass to-day. When Europe was agitated by the works of Voltaire, priests, monks, the profligate courtiers, all entered into a crusade against them; but the short way would have been, to have said that they should not have been published without the licence of the King of France: but this was never thought of. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was limited to one year, and if not then renewed, it returned to its old course again. But here was a Rule, endeavoured to be established for an indefinite time, which most materially affected the rights of the public. With the exception of the Rule which was now attempted to be registered, nothing had

ever been attempted to prevent a man from publishing what the constitution had given him a right to do, for the last century. Having examined all the acts of Parliament, which had passed for the last 120 years, connected with the Press, the Learned Counsel observed, that he had found nothing similar to the present proceeding. Something like it had been attempted in France, which was the origin of this, but that was nothing like this in severity. The Learned Counsel trusted that those who executed the law would not suffer the constitution to be thus infringed upon. But the act in France did not refer to Journals published before the 1st January 1822, the date of the act. But after this period all others were obliged to be licensed by the King. The Editors of the Journals of France, that devoted country, may be suspended or suppressed. The effects of the present rule served only to destroy the publication of any paper; for if the proprietors were to be obliged to procure a fresh Editor and a fresh Printer every day, what else could be the effect of it. What! shall the Government have in its power to say that no paper shall be circulated without its licence? But this is not the utmost extent to which this power may be stretched—they may grant a licence to one paper, and withhold it from another; and thus have it in their power to ruin the parties engaged in any periodical publication, and entirely to destroy their hopes. Mr. Buckingham had been an instance of this. When he had by the utmost perseverance, and the most splendid talents, established himself in this country, the Government exercised the power with which they were vested, and sent him away, obliging him to leave his property behind him. The Rule in question put the property of the subject too much at the mercy of the Government; and although I am convinced from my personal knowledge of the members of it, that the present Government is very unlikely to abuse the power, yet no one can answer for the acts of a future Government. By the 13th of Geo. 3d, power is given to the Company to make regulations for the administration of justice, but these are all referred to the 33d. of the same reign, which does not give power to them to make law or create misdemeanors. If this power existed, the power also exists in the hands of the Government to transfer the power of this Court to the Justices of the Peace. By

the 53d of Geo. 3rd, persons selling arrack and spirituous liquors are obliged to take out a license; and if like this, the Government has a power to license newspapers, they have also a right to license the houses of agency. A person landing in this country with permission to trade has a right to carry on a fair, free, and unincumbered trade. The Governor General has it not in his power to make that crime which is not crime, nor to change the English law in any particular. In England it is quite sufficient that an affidavit should be made as to the proprietor of a newspaper, and if such affidavit be found to be false, the person making it might be prosecuted for perjury. But here it was not so, because the Governor General in Council had no right to make such a regulation. If there be licensed journals here, there will be unlicensed ones in Serampore, and what will the Government do then? Will they establish a *cordon sanitaire* here to prevent their introduction into Calcutta, as France has done to prevent the introduction of moral poison from Spain. These papers will be purchased with more avidity on the very account of their prohibition. It was true that a power did exist, that rendered British subjects responsible to the Mofussil Courts, but there was none that could prevent them from publishing Newspapers on the other side of the Malarratta ditch. In Bobannypore, for instance, any one could publish a Newspaper, and introduce it into Calcutta in defiance of any existing law. The Learned Counsel then observed, that this rule was inexpedient because unnecessary. The only unpleasant feeling introduced into society by the Newspapers of Calcutta was not so much occasioned by the attacks they made upon Government, as by those which the Editors made upon each other: but let them tear each other to pieces, said the learned Counsel, this only has the happy effect of sending me to sleep. The loyalty of the native population was undoubted; but it could not be answered for, if regulation were to succeed regulation until every vestige of the British constitution were lost. Mr. Fergusson then concluded a most eloquent and animated speech, by observing that he could not quit the subject without expressing his gratitude to Mr. Turton, for the able assistance he had received from him. That gentleman, he observed, had been an honor to the bar since

his arrival in this country, and he trusted that he would continue to be so; and he entreated the attention of the Court to the observations which he would offer.

A burst of applause followed the speech of Mr. Fergusson, upon which Sir F. Macnaghten said, that he would commit any man to jail who should repeat it, until he knew how to behave better in a Court of Justice.

MR. FERGUSSON. My Lord, I am sure that no friend to the liberty of the press would have committed himself in that manner.

SIR F. MACNAGHTEN. Certainly not, certainly not.

MR. TURTON then commenced by observing, that he had no pretensions to be so eloquent or so entertaining as his learned friend who had just concluded; but it was his duty to enquire, as a dry matter of law, whether the Government had a right to pass such a decree, and whether such a decree were repugnant to the law of England. He was speaking in favour of a right which was the pride of a free country, and which was calculated to consolidate every class of the natives of this.

The first power granted to the Company was given to them to be exercised in the island of Bombay, according to the forms and customs established "in our realm of England." The 13th George 3rd, invests this power in the Company, and authorizes them to make such laws as are not repugnant to the law of the realm, and states that certain abuses in the administration of justice required correction. The object of this was to take care that all ranks should have the same rights, immunities and liberties as the people of England, and among others the Liberty of the Press. It may not be out of the way to advert here to the first introduction of printing into England, which took place during the wars of York and Lancaster, at the expence of the King. From that time to this no one has dared to utter a word in favor of the application of printing to the furtherance of any particular views of the sovereign. During the arbitrary reign of Henry 8th, the power was claimed of licensing the Press, which will not be wondered at, when the imperious character of that sovereign is considered. This claim was occasionally urged down to the time of the Commonwealth. In the reign of Charles 2nd, an act of Parliament first found its way into

the records for this purpose. This was not then considered as a prerogative of the King, but as an object of public care. Even when troubled with the long civil war, it appears that it was not claimed as a prerogative. The effect of this act was, that every thing was to be submitted to the licensee; but it did not prevent a printer from carrying on his business, but prevented dangerous subjects from getting abroad. In this case the punishment was not in the hands of the licensor, but in those of a Jury, and was suspension for three months; and when again convicted, then only was the full power of this act to be exercised. This act was continued by James the 2d, the veriest tyrant who ever reigned in England, and who, although beloved in private life, was expelled from the throne on account of his tyranny. Even he only continued it for four years. It was removed again in 1692, for one year, at the time when the expedition from La Hogue was preparing to invade the country. The learned Counsel here referred to the opinion of De Lolme on a free press. The power of the Chief Secretary is to control those actions which cannot be tied down by any precise rule of law. What! is there no constitutional check for the abuse of the liberty of the Press, but are the Government to say, No; I insist upon the power of crushing you and destroying your property. I believe that the Government are anxious to secure a power which they could not secure at home, and that too, from this motive, that when any thing comes home to our own bosoms, we feel ourselves very deeply interested. Sir Thomas More, in his description of Utopia, seems to have entertained a notion of the same kind with the Government of this country; for he makes it, by the laws of his imaginary country, a crime worthy of death even to speak of the Government. Every man at home has a right to present a petition to the King or Parliament, and not only that, but to bring his grievances before the public in any way he likes. I do not believe that the natives of this country have any desire to return to their old form of Government, because I believe that the interests and feelings of men always go hand in hand. Arbitrary power may keep the people quiet, but it is not the quiet of composure, but of the charnel house; and the object of stopping the pens and presses of individuals is to prevent their enquiring into

those corruptions which ought to be exposed to public scrutiny. Government may be as pure as unsullied snow, but its ministers may not be so; and it cannot be supposed that in this extensive country there is no corruption, no abuse, which ought to be laid before the public. Let every man be answerable for what he writes and publishes. I have no objection to this, but I have an objection to that being introduced here which is in utter violation of the rights of British subjects. I hope that it is not because they fear examination that the Government have enforced this regulation, and this is the very reason why they should not press the Court to register it. I believe that they have been misled, and that they have been taught to believe that a state of things exists in this country which does not exist. Is it the recommendation of the British Parliament that the natives of this country should be kept without the means of obtaining knowledge? No! that very Parliament, in the act of 53d of George 3d, says differently. Look at the conduct of the Government of any of those countries where despotic power has lately been overthrown, and there, restrictions on the Press have been done away with. Another authority I will quote, and that too, of a man whom I know, and who is not very nice in his principles of liberty any more than De Lolme, and who is indeed called in the part of the country from which I came, a rank Tory. But let us hear what a rank Tory says upon the subject. Here the Learned Counsel read a quotation from the works of Mr. Holt, connected with the liberty of the Press. If this Rule has been published for the purpose pretended, I would ask, has the Government been sleeping that it did not enact it before? I cannot think that the executive part of the Government has been so careless, and they are now anxious to bring this matter about, that they may prevent their own conduct from being brought before the public—a right which I hope will exist wherever I draw breath.—I sincerely believe that every Government which is administered properly is more likely to gain than lose by free discussion. It is a rule of the Constitution that the liberty of the subject shall not be abridged, repealed or infringed, without sufficient cause shall be shewn for it. The Inquisition has no longer the power to control the Press in Spain or Portugal, and shall it be received into a colony, or province, I think I may call

it, of the British empire, after being expelled from those countries? Is it pretended that the executive power here shall be independent of this Court? If they can do this in one case, why can they not do so in another? Why did they not institute the Acts of the 53rd George 3rd? Why not pass the acts for the better regulation of Calcutta with regard to the dealers in spirituous liquors? On the 24th December 1783, a Rule for restricting the sale of arrack and other spirituous liquors was refused to be registered. This was because it was wished to restrict the sale of those articles to a certain number of shops, who no doubt all of them supplied the Government. So it is with us, the Government do not come to our shop, but to one that is on the opposite side of the way.

The Honorable Sir F. MACNAGHTEN replied as follows:

When application had been made to him to hear Counsel against registering the Rule, Ordinance and Regulation in question, he had not hesitated for a moment in complying with the request. He allowed that it certainly was a new proceeding, but for himself he was anxious that every part of his conduct respecting the measure should be publicly known; and he would feel ashamed of having done any act, if he had not been ever desirous that all the world should know of his having listened to every thing that could be urged against it. He had nothing, he said, to conceal, and now rejoiced at having given all who thought themselves concerned, a full opportunity of coming forward, and of having every thing advanced that could be urged against the Regulation proposed.

Continued his Lordship—It was a great satisfaction to him that the question had been so fully and so ably argued—that he felt certain that every argument had been brought forward that could possibly be furnished by ingenuity or research.

He observed, that he should be acting the part of an imposter,—and he hoped inconsistently with his own character,—if he insinuated, that because the parties might still have an appeal from his decision, that they could not therefore be injured by it. He fully admitted, if the Regulation was one which ought not to pass, that the parties to be effected by it would have much to complain of by his act, inas-

much as he was to make it immediately operative—that the parties would be subject to it in the mean time, and that their chance of redress must at all events be distant.

There was no one, his Lordship declared, more desirous than he was, that every thing he had to do with the present measure should be thoroughly known and understood. Formerly the Government and the Supreme Court had been in the habit of communicating with each other on the subject of proposed Regulations. That upon this occasion he had declined holding any such communication. That he had been twice applied to, and as often declared that he would not be a party to it or even look at it, before it had passed Council. He was again asked to peruse it after it had been finally settled, but before it had actually got the signatures of the Members of Government. That reasons had been urged, which convinced him he ought not to refuse his assent. That he therefore did see the document after it had been finally settled, but before it had gone through the form of being passed by the Council. That it appeared to him as if there had been an unintentional omission, and as if it left persons open to penalties which they might not have wilfully incurred—that he had suggested this, stating at the same time that in doing so he did not conceive he was violating the resolution he had entered into—that his suggestion was adopted, and the objection removed, by an introduction of about six words—that he then declared it should have his sanction, and that he would sanction it because he did not think it repugnant to the Laws of England. At this time he of course could not foresee that any cause was to be shewn against it; and when it came to his knowledge that it was to be opposed, he held himself at perfect liberty to act according to the judgment he might form after he had heard the argument.

His Lordship here stated, that he had spoken more of himself than he wished to do, but that he had not done so with a view of getting any share of praise. He disclaimed all right to it. He had no claim to any share of the credit which perhaps some persons might think belonged to the Regulation; and those who were disposed to disapprove of it had him alone to blame. He might, if he pleased, prevent its passing into a Law, and he declared himself to be the only

person who ought to be blamed for giving it effect.

"Qui non prohibet, cum prohibere possit, jubet."

Thus upon the one hand he was not entitled to any degree of credit, and on the other he desired and deserved to have all the animadversions which the Regulation might produce, cast upon him, and upon him alone.

He said he believed (and it was a great gratification to him to believe it) that there was not upon the face of the earth a place in which there was more real and practical Liberty than was at this moment existing in the city of Calcutta. He believed there was no place in which industry was more free in its exercise, or better secured in the enjoyment of its acquisitions. That there was no place where it was likely to be so effectually aided, if it had any thing like a claim to assistance. He said it was many years since he had first come here, and not a few since he had last arrived. That he had never heard of any individual, who could justly complain of the conduct of the Government. That he believed a more mild, lenient, or indulgent one never existed; and for himself he ventured to say, if any act of tyranny or oppression was brought to his notice in any way, that he would most earnestly join in resistance to it by all the means that were not forbidden by law—that he would remonstrate and petition, and could not believe that redress would be denied, or that checks would not be applied which might effectually prevent a recurrence of the evils complained of.

He avowed his belief however, that no benefit would be derived, and thought no benefit ought to be derived, from disrespect to the Government; and as no grievance in reality existed, he thought the stability of a Government under which such advantages were enjoyed, never ought to be endangered by mere speculative discussions, which certainly very few of the community could derive any benefit from—and those few, perhaps, not the most worthy of consideration. Where, he would ask, are people more substantially independent to be found? There is no place where men can declare and assert their rights with more fearlessness and security. Every thing which it is of importance to maintain may be maintained and asserted without any fear of the consequences; and a Government under which so much is enjoyed, would not, he hoped, be endangered for the gratification of a few, who very possibly

wish to signalize themselves by the discussion of theories that no man has any real interest in, and which cannot be supported consistently with the authority we live under, and by which we are so effectually protected.

Continued his Lordship.—The fallacy consisted in affirming that this was a free country; and he wondered how men could be so deceived, or could have so deceived themselves. He had never seen or heard of either text or comment that could lead him to believe the rights of Englishmen here, were at all like the rights of Englishmen in their own country. He would, he said, speak his sentiments in defiance of any man's resentment, and he knew it was idocy to talk of men having a control over Government in a country in which they lived merely by sufferance; in which they had no right to be at all; and from which they might by law be removed at pleasure.

He declared, that friend as he was to Liberty, he like every other Briton had come here by choice, knowing, or having been supposed to know, that it is not a free country. He was happy, he said, in enjoying and in seeing every one in enjoyment of practical freedom in its fullest extent. For such benefits, he said, it was no great sacrifice to refrain from assaults upon the Government; we should make but a bad exchange if we gave up solid advantages for the indulgence of a few in their gains or caprices; and if we cannot have all, he hoped we should make a judicious selection.

He hoped that the Government would not, on account of the misconduct of a few, be compelled to adopt measures of severity by which all might be effected. We have all in possession that can be desired, and he hoped the loss of it would not be hazarded for something of which we have no distinct idea—or if we brought ourselves to have a just one, we must confess that it existed in enriching the necessitous who had nothing but their own gains in view, or in gratifying the vanity of system-mongers, or the malignancy of some even of a worse description.

He said however, that if the happy state of this country was to be altered, he hoped it would be effected by constitutional means, and that we should not be forced into a change by the efforts of the Press. Let the Legislature give us a free Press,—to that he had

no objection. He declared that he never would, because he never could, object to the extension of freedom; but that with respect to the extension of it to this country, there had been many objections, by many wise men. Sir WILLIAM JONES, who was as enthusiastic as any man ever was, in the cause of Liberty, declared that he would not preach his doctrines to the Indians; and in a letter, which appears to have been strictly confidential, talking of his own well known dialogue, he says, I perfectly agree, (and no man of sound intellect can disagree), that such a system is wholly inapplicable to this country, and if liberty could be forced upon them by Britain, it would make them, as miserable as the cruellest despotism. His Lordship declared, that he did not give those as his own sentiments, or profess to concur in them. In fact he had not formed any opinion upon the subject, and he would content himself, as every man must do, with the laws as they are. He would repeat, however, that it was no less than absurd, to talk of the existence of a Free Press, where there is no Constitution. If the Legislature pleased to extend the Constitution of England to India, it might do so. Hitherto such a measure had not been deemed expedient, and at present a Free Press was certainly out of its place. It might follow, but it could not precede, a Free Constitution. Whatever form of Government it might please the Legislature to give us, he said it was his most ardent wish, that we might be left to as much practical liberty, as we at present enjoyed.

Again—He declared himself the decided enemy of Tyranny and Oppression in all their shapes; and if any one could shew him, that he had either to complain of, he would go as far along with him as any other man would dare to go towards redress. But he would contend against the soundness of that principle, which went to the abolition of power, or denied the propriety of its existence, because it might possibly be abused. All power, he said, was liable to abuse, but every man, who possessed it was interested, even for his own sake, in using it with moderation. Besides, no man could act in disregard to the interests of others with impunity. In our Governments there was no power conferred without responsibility; and it was not too much to say, if those who possessed it did not act justly and humanely for the sake of others, that

it was their interest to do so for the sake of themselves.

His Lordship declared, that he believed there were few men that heard him, who had less intercourse with the Government or with any of its members, than himself. With most of them he had long been acquainted, and from his own knowledge, as well as the characters which they were known to bear, he believed them to be incapable of abusing any authority, with which they might be invested.

The Government, he said, had full powers not only by one act of Parliament, but that one confirmed and enlarged as to its sanctions,—to frame Rules, Ordinances, and Regulations for the good order and civil government of the town of Calcutta. That if this was not a case, in which the enactment of a Regulation was proper, he was at a loss to conceive how any Regulation could be justified by its propriety. He went farther, and declared some such one to be, in his opinion, absolutely necessary. It could not be a Law, until it should be registered in that Court, with that Court's approbation. He could not say, that this was a Regulation, of which he approved in the largest sense of the word, for it is not such a one, as he himself would have dictated. He thought it inartificially framed, and he much doubted if it would be found to answer the purpose, which its framers had in view. It might, however, if proved to be defective, be amended; but it was his wish, and he was not without hope, that the Press would be so conducted in future, as to render any thing further, unnecessary. This Regulation went merely to one point—to secure the Government against insult from the Press—to prevent those who might have the means of establishing a printing office, from bringing the Government into hatred and contempt. In such a Government he believed such a protection to be absolutely indispensable, and it was therefore that he approved of the Regulation, which purports to be calculated for the attainment of that end.

He declared, that he cared not where his conduct was to be canvassed; that he might be desirous of deprecating misrepresentation, but that he would not be deterred from speaking his mind, by any apprehension even of that. He felt that he was doing his duty to this country and to his own; and if he was to be frightened out of his course, he must be

subject to some sensations of fear, with which he had hitherto been unacquainted.

Where, he asked, is the Law of England, to which this Regulation is repugnant? He knew many to which it is conformable, but none to which it is repugnant. The very restraints upon our own countrymen here, are sufficient to prove that such a Regulation as the present, is one which might have been established by the Legislature when it empowered us to enact regulations; unless, indeed, it is to be presumed, that the Legislature, well seeing the necessity of protecting this Government with power to be exercised in the most summary manner over British subjects, was willing to lay it open to the assaults of every other description of people. To what purpose, he asked, should the Legislature have empowered this Government to send every British subject out of the country, who might be supposed to have misconducted himself, if those who were certainly not higher in the contemplation of Parliament, might resist and insult the authorities with comparative impunity? It never could have been intended to compliment men who are not British subjects, with distinctions and privileges, which are denied to those who are.

His Lordship knew many gentlemen of the description to which he alluded—that they were highly meritorious and respectable, but he thought they might be contented with standing on the footing of British subjects, and that he did not think it their interest to lay claim to superior immunities.

He had not, he said, the pleasure of being personally known to the present Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, but had heard his character from men, who knew him well, and men who were qualified to judge of his merits; and that every thing he had heard of him was in his favor; but it was his opinion, that the name of that gentleman had been used in such a manner, as a Government like this could not possibly endure. If he had been a British subject, and committed an offence against the British Government to-day, he might be ordered to depart from the country to-morrow. Yet what is the insolent boast? That he is free from all controul of the Government, and amenable to this Court alone! That is, that he may print and publish any thing, however seditious, and destructive of this Government's

authority; that he may continue such publications at pleasure; and that they cannot even be questioned until the next Sessions, which will be in June. And although a Bill of Indictment may be found against him, he may perhaps traverse over until October, giving him all the intermediate time to bring the Government into hatred and contempt, and to hold it at open defiance. There is no man (continued his Lordship) in the use of his reason, who can believe that the Legislature intended to secure the Government against assaults from British subjects, and lay it open at the same time to the outrages of men, who certainly cannot be supposed to have the interests of England so much at heart as British subjects have. What, he asked, have we witnessed? The Government had thought proper to order Mr. Buckingham (the late Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*) to be transported to his own country. He (Sir Francis) did not think himself at liberty to enter at all into the merits of that proceeding. Sitting where he sat, it would be highly improper in him to give an opinion of any sort upon the question. It may be at least assumed, that the order, in the opinion of Government, was proper. And what was the consequence? an immediate proclamation of defiance;—a declaration that the paper should be continued upon its former plan, and on its former principles, because the Editor to be appointed would not be within reach of the Government's immediate authority. Nay—they went further, and announced the folly and weakness of the Government, in having removed Mr. Buckingham from his office, and in not having so much sagacity as to discover, that another Editor might be appointed, who would be free from their controul—that they had aggravated the evil of which they complained, by subjecting themselves to a greater annoyance in this country, and by sending Mr. Buckingham to another, where he could be a more formidable opponent; and that they had thus, instead of being exposed to one battery, placed themselves between two fires. This, he believed, was the phrase which the *Calcutta Journal* was pleased to adopt, and he believed he had fairly given the sense of the Manifesto. He asked, if any Government ought to submit to such insolence and outrage, or if such a one as this could be co-existent with such a press? He declared, if the Government had been in his hands, that

he would have thought himself justified in disregarding forms, and considered it his duty to subdue such audacity, if he had power sufficient to effect it. He believed, he said, that many had thought the passiveness of Government before this occasion culpable. For his own part he could hardly bring himself to think leniency culpable; but he wondered that a single *Calcutta Journal* published, as many of them were, with a seeming desire of subverting this Government's authority, had ever been suffered to pass the precincts of Calcutta, by the Government Dawk.

He declared that he considered this insult to Government sufficient in itself to justify some Regulation, and to prove that the Law as it stood was not sufficient to protect authority from insult.

His Lordship would again ask, if any man could believe that the Legislature meant to secure the Government against any attempt, which could be made upon it by our own countrymen, and to lay it open to the assaults of every one who happened to be born in India—every one circumstanced as the present Editor of the *Calcutta Journal* is? He believed, he said, that no one who maintained such a principle, ever could have looked forward to its extent. He said, he spoke advisedly and with great deliberation, but he protested most solemnly against intending offence. He again admitted the respectability of those, who formed so large a class of this community, (the more respectable they were, they might become the more dangerous;) but he said their claim depended upon the locality of their birth under particular circumstances, and upon nothing else. This, he was confident, no man could deny; and he asserted in the most distinct terms, well knowing he could not be contradicted, that there was not a Sircar, or a Bearer, a Coolie, or Mather, in the streets of Calcutta, who might not claim similar exemptions upon the very same principle; and yet he believed, if such persons set themselves forward in hostility to Government, few would be found to say, that they ought not to be restrained by Regulation, if the laws in existence were inadequate to the purpose of restraint.

As to depriving men of their property, his Lordship declared himself unable to discover how this Regulation could have any such effect. He believed it was the intention of Government to licence every Press at present established; that he

would think it unjust and unreasonable not to do so. If this was not done, he could not but consider this as an *ex post facto* law; and upon that ground he would withhold his concurrence. That he desired to have it understood, he would sanction it, believing it was not to have a retrospective operation. That he believed the Government neither wished nor intended it to operate retrospectively; yet if any alarm was felt upon that account, he had said enough to shew that it was groundless. He desired if any persons concerned in an established Press, had any fears upon the subject, that they might apply to him, and that he would suspend the registry of this Regulation, until their licenses were granted. How long they were to continue, would depend upon their own conduct. He did not feel the declaration he had now made to be necessary, but he wished to quiet or to prevent all apprehensions on the subject.

As to the property of those, who may have speculated upon profits to be derived from an abuse of the Government, it stood upon a very different footing. The Government is no guarantee to such an adventure. It may truly say,

“Non hæc fœdera veni.”

The Government is free to act, as it may think proper; but he hoped, if there is any body concerned in such a fund, that he will not be suffered to benefit by his speculation. If like other funds, it is to rise as the state in hostility is reduced, and to advance upon every defeat of the enemy,—the Government being that enemy,—he trusted it would not be long, before we saw an end of such a stock, and of such a stock jobbing.

Is this Rule, Ordinance and Regulation, repugnant to the Laws of the Realm? He protested once more that he did not know the Law, to which it was repugnant. The Law, by which this country is governed, may be said by some to be repugnant to the Laws of the Realm. He held, that the Law, by which this country is governed, is the Law of England; and he did not very clearly see how a Regulation, absolutely necessary to the maintenance of a Government so constituted, could be said to be repugnant to the Laws of England, provided it kept within the penalties, which this Government and this Court are empowered by Act of Parliament to impose. Being authorized to make Regulations for the good order and civil government of the town of Calcutta, the authority,

he said, may well be presumed to have been given with reference to that species of government, which has been established by Law. But he did not intend to rely upon any such distinction. He would ask if it was repugnant to the Laws of England to prevent the Government from being brought into contempt and hatred! or is there any thing in a Newspaper Press which protects it against restraint? There are many Acts of Parliament tending to keep it under special controul. Indeed what is called the fettering of the English Press, is a topic of popular clamour. A few instances only out of many need be mentioned. If any man shall have a Press not registered, and not having received a certificate of registry, a Magistrate may issue his warrant, ordering the house of the suspected unregistered Printer, to be broken into in the day time, and the Constable or other person authorized by the warrant, may seize and carry away all presses, types, and printed papers found on the premises. By another act, no man shall establish a periodical publication, until he shall have given a bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, for £ 300 if within twenty miles of London, and £ 200 elsewhere in the United Kingdom, conditional for the payment of such fine as may be adjudged against him by reason of conviction. There are numberless other restrictions, which he would not say directly amounted to licensing, although, perhaps, there was no great difference in licensing terms, and excluding a great majority from a privilege. In England there is not, perhaps, one man in a thousand, who can comply with the terms prescribed—the remainder have the privilege upon compliance, and certainly without the form of a licence. In answer to what has been said relating to the Magistrate's jurisdiction, it may be observed that the penalties imposed by the English acts are recoverable by the authority of Magistrates.

But is there any Law of England to which the Regulation is repugnant? There is not any (Sir Francis said), that he knew of, exempting the trade of Printers from such enactments as many other trades and professions are subject to. He said, he thought Barristers were licensed—that they were at least admitted by authority to practise at the Bar, although their admission might be refused. The Clergy were licensed,—Attornies were licensed,—and he might mention

many other cases of those, who cannot practise without license; whose stations in life and rank in society are at least on a footing with Printers. How many trades are there, which cannot be carried on without a license, and a revocable license? Ale-house keepers, Tavern keepers, Post Horse keepers, Hackney Coach keepers, venders of various articles*, which it would be tiresome, and to no purpose to mention. If it appeared, indeed, that Newspaper Printers were declared to be exempted from license under every circumstance, it might then become a question (if such exemption was not declared to be operative in this country) how far the nature of this government, and an emergent case, might justify it here. If this Regulation is not justified, none ever was, or ever can be; justified, by the act of Parliament.

He again declared his belief and his perfect assurance, that the authority given to the Government by this Regulation, would not be abused, and he considered it to be absolutely necessary. He should be sorry, indeed, if authority could be abused with impunity. It behoves those who are entrusted with it to act circumspectly, and with moderation. He would, he said, order this Regulation to be registered, with the reservation he had already particularly mentioned.

He said, he had perhaps better be silent, than mention what he was about to state. He trusted there would be no occasion for a further Regulation, but he thought nobody could complain of the severity of this. He did not give an opinion; but from the spirit in which penal enactments are construed in Courts of Justice, he conceived it might be a matter of doubt, whether or not more than one penalty could be recovered, although there were repeated offences under this Regulation. With that, however, he had no concern at present. He then desired that the Regulation might be registered in due time, unless he gave future directions to the contrary.

* *NOTE.*—The Grand Jury at the last Sessions recommended, that 'all persons desirous of opening Shops or setting up Trades, should be required to qualify themselves for so doing by obtaining a Licence to that effect from a Magistrate.'

James Silk Buckingham, v. J. P. Larkin, John Trotter and others.

Mr. Turton stated, that this case arose out of certain libels, published in the John Bull under various signatures on the following dates, namely, on the

30th Nov. 1822, in a letter signed Nigel, on the 2nd Dec. with the same signature, on the 13th Dec. in a letter signed Sempronius; on the 29th Nov. signed Civilis; and on the 1st of Jan. in a pamphlet from a Friend to Mr. Banks; and on the 4th Jan. a Catechism.—There were ten counts, six of which were for the libels in question, and the other four variations in the wording and setting forth of the matter, contained in them—to all of which the defendants had pleaded—*Not Guilty*.

Mr. Fergusson on rising to address the Court said, that from the crowded state of it on this occasion, he saw that the case was one, which excited a great share of public interest, and he begged the indulgence of his Lordship, if he should not, in consequence of an indisposition which troubled him, address his Lordship in such a manner, as he was accustomed to do. He had the greater cause to regret this indisposition on account of his client, but he assured the Court that he only mentioned it, that he might not be thought to hang back from duty.

He had very little occasion to trouble the Court with what he had just said, because he knew very well that the plain unvarnished tale, which he had to deliver required scarcely any exertion. The character of his client, Mr. Buckingham, had been before the public for five years, and was well known to that public, amongst whom, no doubt, various opinions prevailed on the subject. For the defendants he could only say, that they were persons of the greatest respectability, and that no one could be more respected, or beloved than they were in private life. He had the pleasure of knowing them, and this was the opinion he individually entertained of them. The situation however, in which they now stood, was one of their own choosing. Previous to this action being brought, a letter had been addressed to the Editor of the Bull, requesting him to give up the names of the writers in question, at his (the learned Counsel's) recommendation, with an assurance, that no step should then be taken against the parties connected with the John Bull. This the Editor had refused to do. The learned Counsel did not blame him, for perhaps he was in honor engaged not to do so, but if this were the case they must be contented to pay the damages. Persons connected with newspapers were liable to pay the utmost farthing of damages in a civil action.

It was true, that this principle had been carried much further than was approved of by him. He should cite one case from many which existed, and which had before been quoted by Lord Erskine. A person had been convicted of publishing a certain work, and after his conviction he had offered the certificate of a physician, to prove that on the day, on which the publication took place, the individual was in a state of delirium; notwithstanding which, he was condemned to the pillory. But they were liable criminally as well as civilly, if they admitted improper articles. That the Editor was liable to a prosecution there could be no doubt, when a thing was done coolly and deliberately. That the first letter signed Nigel was published in this manner was certain, for it is dated the 26th November, and did not appear until the 30th; and in this interval, the Editor on the 28th and 29th published a notice to correspondents, in which Nigel was deferred for a day or two. Now if gentlemen choose to indulge in the strange taste of embarking their property in Newspapers, they are bound to see that private character, the laws, and the government are not libelled in them. But this letter must have been considered most exceptionable, when it required the censorship of John Bull! The second libel complained of was published in the John Bull on the 2nd of December. It was clear that the first letter was the production of the Editor. The Editor in this was accused of emasculating the first production of Nigel, but whether he had done so or no, he had left the venom. The first letter was nothing in comparison to the second, which the Editor of the John Bull had the audacity to publish.

If the first Letter of Nigel contained libels, the Owners and Editor were without excuse, and could have nothing to plead in mitigation of damages. It was their duty, if they received communications containing libellous matter, to see that they were not published in that state. It was not for the owners to say, they had no concern with the publication of the articles in question, that they left it entirely to the Editor; for if they did so, they were as entirely liable, as if they did it themselves. If it were not possible for them, to prevent the publication of the libel, this may make some difference in the extent of damages. But, said the learned Counsel, we will now see what the libels

are, and I trust the remarks I shall make on the subject of them, will not be so long as to tire your Lordship's patience. In the first letter of Nigel, the learned Counsel said, that his client was held up as a man unfit to mix with society, deserving of being kicked out of it; and a recommendation to this effect was given to the public, with a threat of proscription to every one, who should associate with him after this notice of Nigel. The learned Counsel would not have recommended this libel to have been filed, had it not been for the threat made use of towards every one, who should differ from the author of it. This was most infamous. In this libel great pains had been taken to fix it upon an individual, and for this purpose it was noticed that Mr. Buckingham had been employed by Mr. Briggs, and all the tales told about falsifying letters, breach of trust, &c. Can there be a grosser libel than to accuse a man of falsifying letters or of breach of trust?

The first letter was sufficient to make the owners enquire, whether it was fit for them to trust their property and character into the hands of the Editor, and to see that no individual was slandered in their property.

But in the second letter the quotation from Juvenal itself;

"Quid scitire putas omnes, Calvine re. centi,

De scelere et fidei violatam crimine—

deserved to be put upon the record. The object of the letter, of which these lines were the motto, was to prove, that his client was the most nefarious villain in existence. Nigel talks about forcible reasonings. Whether he means his own forcible reasoning I do not know. I have not found it in any thing he has written. Here an anonymous writer acts in the following manner: he points out an individual, and says, That man is a villain, take care, I denounce him—you are not to enquire whether my denunciation be true or not, if you associate with him, you are a sharer in his infamy.

But the most reprehensible part of this letter was the call made upon the officers of the King and the Company, to reject him from their society—I would ask your Lordship, continued the learned Counsel, whether the writer of such an article can be actuated by public and honest feeling, or by personal and black malignity, towards one who may have offended him. In the worst productions of the worst English journals, nothing

like this has ever appeared. It was not even enough to call upon the army to expel him from society, the writer was not content to call upon them in an anonymous name to do so, but he calls upon the collective body of society to do the same.

Never did a more mischievous, palpable, or damnable libel appear against any individual, than against my client. A list of the proscribed was published, and all those who dared to associate with Mr. Buckingham were included in it. It was a libel on the Government to publish these things in the manner they had been published—it seemed to say, that they had nothing but tittle tattle to hearken to, and speaking of one illustrious individual, he knew that he detested such a thing. This libel included every thing that constituted a libel, and the Government, the Governor General, and every one were attacked by it.

Mr. Fergusson did not intend to enter into the dispute relative to Messrs. Bankes, Burckhardt, &c. This was quite a distinct matter, of which the public had a right to form their own opinions. If this opinion were warmly expressed, he should not mind it; no one had a right to say to another, You shall discard an individual from society whom you believe to be innocent, and if you do not do so, you shall be discarded yourself, although you see nothing to justify your withdrawing your friendship from that individual. As far as relates to his client, persons who protected him from his first arrival in the country, thought him worthy of a continuance of their friendship, and this too was called perverseness, because it did not agree with the opinions of Nigel, the person who had called upon the collective society, to expel Mr. Buckingham from amongst them. Is it possible that such language as that of Nigel can be endured? If his client were the worst of human beings,—if he had loitered in his way with the treaty, of which he was the bearer from Egypt to Bombay—if he had borrowed money from every body, his client was untouched by law, and ought to have its full protection.

These letters, said the learned Counsel, under the signature of Nigel were followed by others nearly as bad from day to day; and as these have been brought forward up to this very time, I must have left my brief open until this moment, if I had wished to have included all the libellous matter, of which the Bull has been the organ.

There is another letter, signed *Civilis*, and dated 29th November, which is of the same stamp; the same spirit of a demon pervades it, and I sincerely believe the same person is the writer; but not to press these observations any further, I shall only observe that every man knows the risk he incurs when he writes a libel.

Mr. FERGUSSON briefly noticed the letter of *Sempronius*, and then spoke of that of "A Friend to Banks." In this letter the writer shewed considerable ability. The discussion of the subject of these letters was begun by the *Quarterly Review*, in a critique on Mr. Buckingham's *Travels in Syria*, upon which Mr. Buckingham published what he called his defence.—To this the friend to Banks replied with much flippancy, in what he termed a *New Year's Gift* for Mr. Buckingham and his friends. This was certainly a very ungracious new year's gift to Mr. B. as well as to the public, for it called upon the "stewards of assemblies" to expel Mr. Buckingham from society. But he did not find people so zealous in the prosecution of Mr. Buckingham, as he expected. If Mr. Buckingham appealed to the army to interfere in his behalf, this was downright sedition; and the public prosecutor did not do his duty, if he did not bring it forward. But he thought that Mr. Buckingham was now punished sufficiently, and he hoped the friend to Mr. Banks, was satisfied. The friend to Mr. Banks, the learned Counsel said, was unknown to him, but he certainly was a man of talent, and as he has avowed, that whether he belonged to the pulpit or the bar, he did not think the part he had taken at all disgraceful, so neither should he stop to enquire who he was. He had the same advantage as the man who fights in a mask, who entrenched behind this cover could shoot his poisoned arrows any where. The Friend to Banks has had advantages of which he has not availed himself more, than a less genius would do.

The learned Counsel said, it would be an excellent regulation to make people sign their names to whatever they wrote for the public, but at present libels were scattered about, without name or without responsibility. Is there any man, who would like to have his every action from his childhood up brought before the public, and yet all this had been the case of his client, who has had the most private actions of his life published, by

which there was no doubt he had very materially suffered. It had been said that the *John Bull* was favored by Government, but the Learned Counsel totally disbelieved it, and repeated his conviction, that such an idea might have a bad effect upon the public mind. He knew instances in which individuals had been deterred from being seen with his client, though he knew some few public spirited men, who had not given way to this feeling. In his public capacity the Learned Gentleman would never defend a public libeller, but still he would maintain the rights of individuals to comment upon the conduct of men in authority; but it is their duty to do so correctly, and not mislead or misrepresent. The Government exercised justice in all its acts towards every class of the people, and the same power which defended that Government from attack also defended individuals.

The person who suffers such libels to be published is supposed to approve of them, and it is utterly impossible for any character, to stand against such repeated attacks.

The learned Counsel then proceeded to point out the manner, in which the defendants had behaved since this plaint was filed.—They had applied for twenty days more, not to seek for evidence, but to plead. The libeller ought to be provided with proof, and has no right, when called upon to defend himself, to expect time to send to distant parts of the world for that purpose. It is the custom to examine witnesses by interrogatories from this Court, and until these had arrived, the case might have been put off for ever. Many people, who have been libelled without the least truth, have found some difficulty in disproving the accusations brought against them.—Mr. Fergusson hoped, that nothing in these papers had any influence in sending Mr. Buckingham out of the country.—He was not inclined to impute any thing of this kind to the Government. These libels had been made public in Europe as well as in India, and he begged His Lordship to shew his opinion of the injury done to his client by the extent of damages. Mr. Fergusson then sat down after a most able speech, to which we regret time and our limits prevent our doing full justice.

Mr. Turton then proceeded to call witnesses for the Plaintiff, the first of whom was Mr. Abbott. Witness was attorney to the defendants in this case,

had received notice to produce a letter this morning, which he had not produced. Knows Mr. Larkins's hand writing, which he proved. Has seen Mr. Plowden's, but could not speak to it positively, had not seen him write; has received one or two letters from him, which he has acted upon. Upon some writing being shewn him, witness said, he could form no opinion whether it was his or not. Would act upon a letter thus written, if brought as from Mr. Plowden. Knows Mr. Trotter's hand writing (proved it,) knew Mr. Greenlaw before he was retained in this cause, and knew all the other defendants personally before retained. Witness knew, professionally only, who were the proprietors. He speaks of the proprietors, and not of the defendants. Witness knew who were proprietors before he was retained. All the defendants, except Mr. Greenlaw, were proprietors, but subsequent to the action some of them have ceased to be proprietors. Witness was retained some time in December, but cannot speak to the day. Does not know who was Editor on the 30th November. Witness has received notice to produce a letter from Mr. Comberbach, which he produced, as well as the answer written by desire of his clients, of whom Mr. Greenlaw was one, but does not know when this last gentleman became Editor, nor does he know who preceded him, or whether he was Editor in the beginning of December.

Cross examined by Mr. Clarke.—Witness would act upon a letter purporting to come from any gentleman in Calcutta, if not acquainted with his hand writing. Witness drew up the deed vesting the present proprietors of the John Bull.

Mr. Fergusson here remarked, that the letter to Mr. Greenlaw referred to the John Bull of the 21st, 22d and 25th of November, and in it he was called the Editor.

The next evidence was Mr. W. Thacker.—Witness is a bookseller, received Mr. Buckingham's Travels in Palestine from Messrs. Black and Co. in London.

Cross examined by Mr. Clarke.—Witness has lived in India four years.—The Journal was established when witness arrived, has transacted business with Mr. Buckingham, and subscribed for two or three copies of the Journal. Witness believes that Mr. Buckingham was Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Peter Paul is a Clerk of Mr. Comberbach, purchased at the office of the

John Bull the Papers of the 2d, 28th, also of the 23d and 30th November, the 2d and 13th of December 1822, and the 1st and 4th January 1823.—All these were purchased at the office of John Bull, the usual place of their publication.—The New Year's Gift was sold there, and witness purchased and paid for the Gift.—The papers purchased by him he marked, and it is by his mark he recognizes them, altho' they have been out of his possession.

George Chinnery, Esq. was then called, who remembers some letters in the John Bull signed Nigel, another signed Civilis, and another signed Sempronius. He saw also the paper entitled the New Year's Gift. He particularly remembered that which appeared on the 30th November. He was fully of opinion that the whole of these were directed against Mr. Buckingham, although he had no direct proof of it. Witness also saw the Catechism on the 4th January, and imagined that the object of this was the same. Witness knew Mr. Buckingham very intimately, and he was Editor of the Calcutta Journal. Remembers the time when the Journal was first established, but not the date, and was always a subscriber to the Calcutta Journal. Saw an extract from the Quarterly Review before the publication of these libels. Never heard before this, that Mr. Buckingham had been guilty of fraud or breach of trust. Was a member of the Meeting where certain documents were produced, tending to prove Mr. Buckingham's title to the Papers he had made use of in his book of Travels. Notarial copies of these documents were taken by a notary public, the originals of which appeared to Mr. Palmer and all present at the meeting to be perfectly satisfactory. However this meeting was occasioned by a friend of Mr. Bankes, accusing him of making an ill use of certain documents connected with their Travels. The affair made some noise here at the time, but much more in England. Mr. Bankes charged Mr. Buckingham with taking his notes and using them. The first that witness ever heard upon the subject was from Mr. Buckingham, when he requested him to attend the meeting already spoken of, at which every person present expressed his perfect satisfaction with Mr. Buckingham's documents, and an account of the meeting was published some time after. Every one present at the meeting sign-

ed document in favour of the authenticity of Mr. Buckingham's documents "willingly and heartily." Witness was satisfied that all the charges against Mr. Buckingham were false, from the examination of his documents, to which every one has assented. The parties present besides himself, were Mr. Palmer, Mr. James Young, Mr. John Melville, Mr. Calder, Mr. John Young, Mr. Chastenay and Mr. Winch. Except what caused this meeting, never heard any thing prejudicial to Mr. Buckingham, until he saw it in the *John Bull*. As far as possible, the above gentlemen and himself were all agreed, and were decidedly of opinion from the answers given to their questions, that nothing improper attached to Mr. Buckingham's character.

Peter Stone DeRozario.—Twenty-six papers were produced, which witness proved were printed at the Calcutta Journal Office. Witness has been employed in the office of the Journal since the first publication of that paper.

Here the Plaintiff's case ended.

Mr. Clarke now rose to enter upon his defence. He contended that nothing had been made out against Mr. Greenlaw, except the letter of Mr. Comberbach, which amounted to nothing at all. This objection was overruled.

Mr. Clarke then entered on the defence, but it is impossible for us, to follow the Learned Gentleman through the whole of his eloquent speech. He had the honor, he said, in this case to be Counsel for the defendants. If his Learned Friend had claimed the indulgence of the Court on account of indisposition, it was far more necessary for him to do so, as there was scarcely one individual in the country, who did not know more of these affairs than he did, and consequently who was not better fitted for this defence than himself. Fearful, said the learned gentleman, lest I may have erred in judgment, and at the same time finding myself pitted against the strength and talent of the Indian bar,—and opposed to two gentlemen of experience—I feel that if this does not entitle me to claim the indulgence of the Court, a claim which was never made in vain—nothing will entitle me to it. Fearful lest my inability should prejudice my client's case, I rely on the goodness of the Court, a claim which I again repeat, was never made in vain.

In beginning this defence I cannot do better than call your Lordship's atten-

tion to a passage of Scripture, "I will liken him unto a wise man, who built his house upon a rock, and the rains descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house, and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock." Anxious to act upon this principle, the simple statement, which I am about to make, will help me to do so most efficiently. On this occasion, who am I defending? Gentlemen of the civil service—men of respectability, who have passed the ordeal of public opinion with credit, and against whom nothing could ever be insinuated.—Two of them are officers of your Lordship's Court.—Can these be the men, who would wish to vilify the plaintiff? It seems that some cause must exist for their doing so. I own that my clients are legally liable to the consequences of such an action, but whether they are morally so, is what will not here be discussed. Is it not possible, that they may have given up the management of the paper to the Editor? But if they have done so, they are still liable, because they could have prevented the publication, and if they did not do so, they are still liable in the eye of the law. But now let us see who is the plaintiff? The Editor of the Calcutta Journal, who in Egypt was a suspicious man. He published a letter in the Journal from Mr. Bankes, an excellent man, whom I know, in which he acknowledges that Mr. Burckhardt stamped him a villain. Briggs and Co. at Alexandria threatened him with a prosecution, if he did not restore their money, which he had taken from them. As in Egypt so he was in Bombay. At length he comes to Calcutta—he enters here into the speculation of the Journal, and at last is sent home, as a disturber of the public peace. Mr. Clarke contended, that the plaintiff in this case having of his own accord been the cause of the discussion, the Court could not interfere. If a man holds an estate and gives people leave to enter the grounds of it, and damages are committed on the estate, he cannot bring his action for damages, because it was by his permission, that people came upon it. Mr. Buckingham invited the public to come forward to the discussion, for long before these libels had appeared, he boasted, that he feared nothing from the Public Press; and asserted, that if he could not disprove all the charges, brought against him, he must be both a block-head and a rogue. The Learned Coun-

sel now adverted to an article in the Journal in which it was stated, that "Mr. Bankes's respectability was to be proved."—This he denied, for it had been proved long ago. Mr. Clarke again contended, that the Plaintiff had no right to come forward in this Court after he had been found guilty by the Court, by whom he insisted upon being tried.

Sir F. Macnaghten.—Have you the record of his conviction?

Mr. Clarke.—Yes, my Lord, before the tribunal of the public, to which he submitted himself,—and I contend again, that he had no right to come here after that. The charge of breach of trust relates to the Journey from Alexandria to Bombay, when he was charged with the transmission of a commercial treaty, and during which Journey he collected the materials for his work. By the loss of time thus occasioned, he performed the Journey in such a manner, as to be guilty of a breach of trust with his employers.

Mr. Fergusson was sorry to interrupt Mr. Clarke, but the nature of the pleadings had precluded him from proving the truth of Mr. Buckingham's case, and surely Mr. Clarke ought not, to indulge in invective against his client, for the purpose of proving that he was guilty of a breach of faith.

Sir F. Macnaghten made some observation which we did not hear distinctly, but which we understood to imply, that Mr. Clarke was at liberty to read any thing, to disprove the malicious intent.

Mr. Clarke said that what he had read was the truth, or it was not the truth. It appears from the letter of Mr. Barker, that although Mr. Buckingham was at Soor in January, he did not arrive at Aleppo until May, and that in consequence of this delay, Mr. Barker thought him a mere adventurer, and did not honor his draft. This quarrel was however eventually made up. When he arrived at Bombay, Messrs. Briggs and Co. charged him with a breach of faith, and obliged him to pay back 200*l.* out of the 400*l.* to which he was entitled for carrying the letter from Alexandria to Bombay.

Mr. Clarke now proceeded to read a paper entitled "On Buckingham, by Sheik Ibrahim," when Mr. Fergusson again rose, and observed, that this was going further, than he ever heard any Counsel go before.

Sir F. Macnaghten.—It is going further than I was prepared for.

Mr. Clarke continued, that if a man submits his cause to the public, and they pronounce a decided opinion upon it, he has no right afterwards to come into Court to seek damages for the opinion thus expressed.

The learned Counsel then spoke of the obligations under which Mr. Buckingham was placed to Mr. Buckhardt—and of Mr. Buckingham's character of that individual, through the whole of which we much regret that neither our time nor our limits will permit us to follow him.

He then said that the Catechism was no more than an answer to one published by Mr. Buckingham, and afterwards read an article from the Journal of the 27th of March, reflecting upon the John Bull.

The learned Counsel then observed, that ever since the plaintiff had been in Calcutta, his paper had teemed with libels. The Church, the Government, the Governor General, the officers of Government—all had been attacked by him, and on this ground he contended the plaintiff had no right to come into Court. The learned Counsel contended, that his clients had done a public service, by exposing the character of Mr. Buckingham, and that the private injury was swallowed up in the public benefit, and he again contended on this ground, that the plaintiff was entitled to no damages whatever. He then referred to some remarks on a Visitation Sermon which appeared in the Journal on the 19th October 1819, and which he characterized as infamous.

The learned Counsel then adverted to the fact of the letters of Nigel, being republished in the Journal. He observed that the circulation of the John Bull was small, but that of the Journal widely extended. The injury would not have been extensive if confined to the Bull, but if any was received, it would be vastly increased by the wide spread of the Journal, and the Plaintiff must abide by the consequences of his own deed.

With reference to the Friend to Bankes, the Learned Counsel observed, that he did not know who he was, but said he, if I had been in India, and had seen the attacks made upon Mr. Bankes, intimately connected as I am with him, I could not have been silent. Captain

Bogue, the friend of Mr. Burckhardt, had come forward, and had published letters, of which he was the avowed author, but yet Mr. Buckingham did not dare to bring an action against him.

The question then is, can the Plaintiff maintain his action. The Learned Counsel imagined not, for the reasons he had stated, but if he could, the question would be, as to the amount of damages, to which he would be entitled. This certainly ought to be trifling, particularly after his own acknowledgment, that no injury had been suffered by him, as to the circulation of his paper. The Learned Counsel would put down libels in every country, for he knew well that the public encouraged libellers—Englishmen were accustomed to look at the conduct of their superiors with distrust, and they are more apt to read a paper like the *Journal*, than one conducted on more moderate principles. But the only alternative that could be applied to a man of the character of the Plaintiff was ridicule, and this had been applied and succeeded; and now he came pointing into Court for damages, in a case, which if it did exist at all, was brought about by himself. The Court must know the circumstances of this affair, the learned Counsel remarked, better than he possibly could. In the defence he had just made, he labored under every disadvantage. His ignorance of the affair; his want of ability, had rendered him very unequal to the task. But he had waded through all the papers, and made all the selections, which he had this day produced. The Court had seen, that Mr. Buckingham was a pestilent fellow, not only interrupting society, but endeavouring to alienate the minds of the people, and he therefore contended that the *John Bull* was more entitled to thanks than to blame, for the part which its conductors had taken. If a verdict were given against them, it would be unfortunate for individuals and the state, and like the execution of Lord Stafford, would be an intimidation to virtue and an encouragement to those, who did not care for violating the laws. This would be the effect of a verdict against his clients. Mr. Buckingham had courted scrutiny, and had produced documents, which had ended in the confusion, with which his clients had overwhelmed him.

Mr. Fergusson briefly replied.—If he were to address himself to nothing but

what he had said before, he should do wrong, and the conclusion of Mr. Clarke's address had prevented him from waiving his right to reply. When his client was sent away, it was for Government to say, whether it had done right or wrong, but there could be no excuse for Mr. Clarke calling Mr. Buckingham a pestilent fellow, and a mere adventurer. The libel was contained in the proposal to hunt down, and to drive him from society, and to proscribe those, who should receive him into their society. The Learned Counsel was surprized at the line of reply pursued by Mr. Clarke. Instead of a speech in mitigation of damages, the whole tissue of libels, on which this proceeding was founded, had been defended. The Court had been told that all this was right—an assertion, which he should have thought no counsel of discretion would have made. He praises his clients—makes it their deliberate act,—and says, that it was right, that this man should be exterminated and hunted down to very destruction.—I will not follow my learned friend through the long journey at Mr. Brigg's expence, but I will engage to say, it is such a one as he would be sorry to perform for £400, for according to all accounts it was one of the most dangerous and perilous, that ever was performed by man. The despatches with which Mr. Buckingham was entrusted reached Bombay sooner, than he could have taken them, and when he arrived there, Briggs and Co. were not dissatisfied with him. But the facts were these, the *Paicha* of Egypt had charged too heavy duties, and these gentlemen sought to recover part of it back from Mr. Buckingham. With regard to Mr. Bankes's statement, it was elicited by Mr. Clarke from Mr. Chinnery, that this statement was false, and that nine most respectable gentlemen, after due deliberation, were satisfied that Mr. Buckingham's was correct.—With regard to Mr. Burckhardt, if ever there was a calumniator in the world, he was so to Mr. Buckingham, by whom he was used too well; but there was one most infamous thing in Burckhardt's statement relative to Mr. Buckingham's having left his wife and family to subsist upon charity, to whom he was most fondly attached.

With regard to the extracts from the twenty-six papers which his learned friend had read, he was satisfied that if he could have found more libellous mat-

ter he would have done it, but as he had not, he had no hesitation in saying that nothing could be found more pure than the Calcutta Journal. If he came to libels between the editors, only one is to be found in all these papers, and that is it, which accuses the Editor of the Bull of *subserviency*. But for this was Mr. Buckingham to be hunted from society. Nothing could be more hateful in the eye of the English law than to see two or three individuals unite to drive a man from society. As to damages, a man may be better liked by his friends for being falsely libelled, and this the learned Counsel had often known to be the case. But Mr. Fergusson was surprized to hear what Mr. Clarke had said relative to Nigel being republished in the Journal. It was done to expose his malice : but if the other side were to be believed, it was done for the purpose of proving the truth of his assertions.

Sir F. Macnaghten would not go far into the subject, and although he believed that the proprietors were not actuated by malice, yet they were still responsible for what was published. He wished to say as little as possible on the subject, but it was evident that the plaintiff came with a just claim to damages. Special damages he was not entitled to, indeed he did not claim them, but he was certainly entitled to damages. If he had come into Court injured in character, in circumstances, or even materially hurt in his mind, he would have had a claim to exemplary damages, but this was not the case, and he thought he was entitled to damages to the amount of 1,000 Rs.

The judgement included Costs.

FORT WILLIAM,

THE 5TH APRIL, 1823.

The Governor General in Council, with reference to the Bye-Law passed on the 14th ultimo, and registered in the Supreme Court on the 4th Instant, deems it proper to notify to the Proprietors and Editors of Newspapers and other Periodical Works, as specified in the aforesaid Bye-Law, that the publication in any such Paper or Periodical Work of matter coming

under any of the following heads, will subject them to be deprived of the License, under which such Paper or other Periodical Work may be conducted.

1st.—Defamatory or contumelious reflections against the King or any of the Members of the Royal Family.

2nd.—Observations or Statements touching the character, constitution, measures or orders of the Court of Directors, or other public Authorities in England, connected with the Government of India, or the character, constitution, measures or orders of the Indian Governments, impugning the motives and designs of such Authorities or Governments, or in any way tending to bring them into hatred or contempt ; to excite resistance to their orders, or to weaken their authority.

3rd.—Observations or Statements of the above description, relative to allied or friendly Native Powers, their Ministers or Representatives.

4th.—Defamatory or contumelious remarks or offensive insinuations levelled against the Governor General, the Governors or Commanders in Chief, the Members of Council, or the Judges of His Majesty's Courts at any of the Presidencies, or the Bishop of Calcutta, and publications of any description, tending to expose them to hatred, obloquy or contempt ; also libellous or abusive reflections and insinuations against the Public Officers of Government.

5th.—Discussions having a tendency to create alarm or suspicion among the Native population of any intended official interference with their religious opinions and observances, and irritating and insulting remarks on their peculiar usages and modes of thinking on religious subjects.

6th.—The re-publication from English or other papers of passages coming under the foregoing heads.

7th.—Defamatory publications tending to disturb the peace, harmony and good order of society.

8th.—Anonymous appeals to the public relative to grievances of a professional or official nature, alleged to have been sustained by public officers in the service of His Majesty or the Honorable Company.

The foregoing rules impose no irksome restraints on the publication and discussion of any matters of general interest, re-

lating to European or Indian affairs, provided they are conducted with the temper and decorum, which the Government has a right to expect from those living under its protection; neither do they preclude individuals from offering in a temperate and decorous manner, through the channel of the public Newspapers or other periodical works, their own views and sentiments relative to matters affecting the interests of the community.

It will be the duty of the Chief Secretary to the Government, and that Officer is hereby enjoined to bring to the notice of Government without delay, any infringement of the foregoing rules by the conductors of Newspapers or other Periodical Works published in the English language; and the same duty is assigned to the Persian Secretary to the Government with relation to Newspapers and other periodical publications in the languages of the country.

The Editors of the Newspapers or other periodical works in the English language are required to lodge one copy of every Newspaper, regular or extra, and of every other periodical work published by them respectively in the office of the Chief Secretary to the Government, and the Editors of Newspapers or other periodical works in the languages of the country are in like manner required to lodge one copy of every Newspaper or other Periodical Work published by them in the Office of the Persian Secretary to the Government. For these copies they will receive payment at the usual rate paid by regular Subscribers to such publications respectively.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Governor General in Council,

W. B. BAYLEY,

Chief Sec. to the Govt.

It is hereby notified, that Individuals wishing to apply for Licenses under the provisions of the Bye-Law, will be furnished with the forms of the necessary Affidavits, on application to the Magistrates of the Police Office.

The following Regulation, passed by the Governor General in Council on the present date, is published for general information.

A. D. 1823. REGULATION III.

A REGULATION for preventing the establishment of Printing

Press without License, and for restraining, under certain circumstances, the circulation of printed Books and Papers: Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 5th April 1823, corresponding with the 24th Chyite 1229, Bengal era; the 10th Chyite 1230, Fussly; the 25th Chyite 1230 Willaity; the 9th Chyite 1880 Sumbut; and the 22d Rujub 1238 Higeree.

Preamble.—WHEREAS it is deemed expedient, to prohibit within the territories immediately subordinate to the Presidency of Fort William, the future establishment of printing presses, and the use of any such presses, or of types or other materials for printing, except with the previous sanction and licence of Government, under suitable provisions, to guard against abuse; and whereas it may be judged proper to prohibit the circulation, within the territories aforesaid, of particular newspapers, printed books, or papers of any description, whether the same may be printed in the town of Calcutta or elsewhere;—the following rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation within the territories immediately subordinate to the presidency of Fort William.

II.—*The printing of books and papers and the use of printing presses prohibited, except with the License of Government. Violation of this rule how punishable.*—No person shall print any book or paper, or shall keep or use any printing press, or types, or other materials, or articles for printing, without having obtained the previous sanction and license of the Governor General in Council for that purpose; and any person who shall print any book or paper, or shall keep or use any printing press or types, or other materials, or articles for printing, without having obtained such license, shall be liable, on conviction before the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate of the Jurisdiction, in which such offence may be committed, to a pecuniary fine not exceeding one thousand rupees; commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment without labor, for a period not exceeding six months.

III.—*Unlicensed printing presses to be attached by the Magistrates, and to be disposed of as the Government may direct. Under what circumstances Magistrates may issue warrants for the search of houses.*—The Magistrates and Joint Magistrates are further authorized and directed to seize and attach all printing presses and types, and other materials or articles for printing, which may be kept or used within their respective jurisdiction without the permission and license of Government, and to retain the same (together with any printed books or papers found on the premises,) under attachment, to be confiscated or otherwise disposed of, as the Governor General in Council (to whom an immediate report shall be made in all such cases) may direct; and if any Magistrate or Joint Magistrate, shall on credible evidence or circumstances of strong presumption, have reason to believe, that such unlicensed printing presses, or types or other materials or articles for printing, are kept or used in any house, building or other place, he is authorized to issue his warrant to the Police Officers to search for the same, in the mode prescribed in the rules for the entry and search of dwelling houses, contained in Clauses fifth, sixth and seventh, Section XVI. Regulation XX. 1817.

IV.—*Persons desirous of keeping or using printing presses, how to apply for a license. Circumstances to be specified in the application. And how to be verified.*—Whenever any person or persons shall be desirous of keeping or using any printing press or types, or other materials or articles for printing, he or they shall state the same by a written application to the Magistrate, or Joint Magistrate of the Jurisdiction, in which it may be proposed to establish such printing press. The application shall specify the real and true name and profession, cast or religion, age and place of abode of every person or persons, who are, (or are intended to be) the printers and publishers, and the proprietors of such printing press or types or other materials or articles for printing, and the place where such printing press is to be established; and the facts so stated in the application, shall be verified on oath, or on solemn obligation, by the persons therein named as the printers, publishers or proprietors, or by such of them as the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate may think it expedient to select for that purpose.

V.—*Application to be forwarded to Government, who will grant or withhold the license.*—The Magistrate or Joint Magistrate shall then forward a copy of such application (with a translation, if it be not in the English language) to the Governor General in Council, who after calling for any further information which may be deemed necessary, will grant, or withhold the license, at his discretion.

VI.—*The conditions which may be annexed to such license to be communicated, both verbally and in writing, to the parties concerned.*—If the license shall be granted, the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate will deliver the same to the parties concerned, and will apprise them, both verbally and in writing, of the conditions which Government may in each instance think proper, to attach to such license.

VII.—*Power of recalling such licenses, reserved to Government. Notice of recall how to be served.*—The Governor General in Council reserves to himself, the full power of recalling and resuming any such license, whenever he may see fit to do so. Such recall will be communicated by the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate, by a written notice to be delivered at the house, office, or place named in the application, as that, at which the printing press was to be established, or at any other house, office, or place, to which such printing press may, with the previous knowledge and written sanction of the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate, have been intermediately removed.

VIII.—*Penalties attaching to persons who may use such printing presses after notice of recall.*—Any person or persons, who, after such notice being duly served, shall use, or cause, or allow to be used, such printing presses or types, or other materials or articles for printing, shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in Section II. of this Regulation; and the printing presses, types and other materials or articles for printing (together with all printed books and papers found on the premises) shall be seized, attached and disposed of, in the manner prescribed in Section III. of this Regulation.

IX.—*The first and last pages of books and papers printed at a licensed press to contain certain specifications. A copy of every book and paper printed at a licensed press, to be forwarded to the Magistrate, and by him to Government.*—All books and papers which may be printed at a

press duly licensed by Government, shall contain on the first and the last pages, in legible characters, in the same language and character as that in which such book or paper is printed, the name of the printer, and of the city, town or place, at which the book or paper may be printed; and of every book and paper printed at such licensed press, one copy shall be immediately forwarded to the local Magistrate or Joint Magistrate, who will pay for such books or papers the same prices as are paid by other purchasers; all such books and papers, if printed in the English, or other European language, shall be forwarded by the Magistrate or joint Magistrate to the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, and if printed in any Asiatic language, to the office of the Secretary to Government in the Persian Department.

X.—*Notice how to be given, if the circulation of any newspaper or printed book shall be prohibited by Government.*—If the Governor General in Council shall at any time deem it expedient to prohibit the circulation, within the territories immediately subordinate to the Presidency of Fort William, of any particular newspaper, or printed book, or paper of any description (whether the same may be printed in the town of Calcutta or elsewhere) immediate notice of such prohibition will be given in the Government Gazette, in the English, Persian and Bengalee languages. The Officers of Government, both Civil and Military, will also be officially apprised of such prohibition, and will be directed to give due publicity to the same, within the range of their official influence and authority.

XI.—*The wilful circulation of such prohibited papers, how punishable, if the offence be committed by persons subject to the authority of the Zillah and City Courts.*—Any persons subject to the authority of the Zillah and City Courts, who after notice of such prohibition, shall knowingly and wilfully circulate, or cause to be circulated, sell, or cause to be sold, or deliver out and distribute, or in any manner cause to be distributed, at any place within the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Fort William, any newspaper, or any printed book, or paper, of any description so prohibited, shall on conviction before the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate of the Jurisdiction in which the offence may be committed,

be subject for the first offence, to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees; commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment without labour, for a period not exceeding two months; and for the second, and each and every subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, commutable to imprisonment without hard labour, for a period not exceeding four months.

XII.—*The offence how punishable, if committed by a person not subject to those Courts.*—If the person who may commit the offence described in the preceding Section, shall not be amenable to the authority of the local Magistrate, or Joint Magistrate, the Governor General in Council will adopt such measures for enforcing the prohibition notified in pursuance of Section X. as may appear just and necessary.

XIII.—*Judgments passed by Magistrates under this Regulation to be reported to Government.*—All judgments for fines given by the Magistrate and Joint Magistrate under this Regulation, shall be immediately reported, (with a copy and abstract translation of the proceedings held in each case) for the information and orders of the Governor General in Council, who reserves to himself a discretion, of remitting or reducing the fine in any instance, in which he may judge it proper to do so.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor General in Council,
W. B. BAYLEY, *Chief Sec. to the Govt.*
Fort William; 5th April, 1823.

—
Asiatic Society.—On Wednesday evening, the 8th of March, a Meeting of the members of the Asiatic Society was held at their Apartments in Chouringhee, W. B. BAYLEY, Esq. Vice-President in the Chair.

The Honorable J. H. HARRINGTON was elected a Vice-President, and Dr. A. R. JACKSON, J. WHEATLEY, and R. B. FRANCIS, Esqs. proposed at the last meeting, were elected members of the Society.

A letter was read from Mr. A. W. SCHLEGEL of Bonn in Prussia, acknowledging his election as an Honorary Member.

A letter from the Aulic Counsellor, VON HAMMER, was read, stating that some new Mithriac monuments, still more remarkable than those hitherto known, had been discovered in Transsylvania, of which he proposes to offer a description. He also acknowledged the receipt of the 13th volume of the Asiatic Researches.

Mr. MACK communicated his thanks, by letter, to the members of the Society, for the accommodation which they had liberally afforded him for his Course of Lectures on Chemistry.

A letter was read from Dr. CAREY, inclosing one from H. NISBET, Esq. of the Civil Service, giving an account of the Aerolite which lately fell in the Zillah of Allahabad. Mr NISBET promises to send a specimen of the meteoric stone to the Society, to be deposited in the Museum. Six fragments in his possession weigh upwards of twenty-one pounds.

A communication was read from Mr. MOORCROFT, on deputation to Chinese and Oosbek Toorkistan, dated Leh, the capital of Ladakh, May 7th, 1821, forwarding various articles for the Museum, which have been received. 1.—The skin of the Lynx. 2.—The skin of the Leopard, both male and female, the latter the largest. 3.—The skin of the Bear. 4.—The skin of the Fox.—5. The skin of a variety of the Flying Squirrel. These skins are said to differ considerably in color from the skins of the same kind of animals in other parts of Asia, to which Europeans have had access.

A Letter was read from Dr. ADAM, Secretary to the Calcutta Medical and Physical Society, requesting, by the direction of the President and Managing Commit-

tee, the members of the Asiatic Society to grant their Apartments for the use of the Medical Society, till such time as permanent accommodation can be procured elsewhere. Permission was granted as far as it may not interfere with the convenience of the Asiatic Society.

W. B. BAYLEY, Esq. presented to the Society for the Museum, in the name of B. H. HONGSON, Esq. some specimens of Woollen Cloth, of Crystals, of Metallic Ores, of Salagram Stones, of Siva Lingas, and a Prayer-cylinder, from Nepal.

The Woollen Cloth is the manufacture of the women of Bhote. Bhote, according to the natives of Katmandoo, is that vast mountainous tract, bounded on the East by the Indus, on the West by the Burhampooter (within the hills), and on the North by the Himalaya, or eternal snows. On the South there seems to be no natural boundary, Bhote being said to begin where those petty hill principalities, upon the ruins of which the Goorkha dynasty rose, terminates towards the north;—so that the northern frontier of those petty states is the southern boundary of Bhote. The Sheep, whose fleece affords the material for the woollen manufacture here noticed, is a native of Bhote. It is a large, strong, and stately animal, resembling in size and figure the Leicestershire breed. It is the only beast of burden that can traverse those frightful regions, and carries commonly about fifteen seers, and is worth, in the valley of Nepal, about 2 Rupees eight annas. The fleece differs greatly in quality, changing with every difference of climate that is experienced throughout the extensive tract in question.

It is coarsest in the most southern parts, and gradually improves in softness as the cold increases towards the north, becoming in the immediate neighbourhood of the snows, little inferior in fineness to the fleece of the Shawl Goat.

A beautiful model of a native carriage was presented to the Society, by the relatives of the late Miss TYLER, a lady who has enriched the Museum with a great variety of curious models, and whose highly meritorious acquirements in science and literature deserve a lasting record.

The two first numbers of the *Journal Asiatique*, published by the *Société Asiatique*, of Paris, were received at the meeting from the Secretary REMUSAT. Their contents we shall take a further opportunity of noticing.

An Account geographical, statistical, political, historical, and archaeological of Orissa Proper, or Cuttack, by ANDREW STIRLING, Esq. was laid before the meeting by the Secretary. It consists of three parts. The first contains a general description of the province, its boundaries ancient and modern, soil, productions, geology, rivers, towns, commerce, population, revenues, political institutions, and land revenue; the second part, its chronology and history; and the third part, its religion, antiquities, temples, and civil architecture. In the district of Cuttack the finest salt of all India is manufactured, and the annual net revenue of it is said to fall little short of sixteen lacks of rupees. It is remarkable for its whiteness and purity even before it has passed into the hands of the merchants, and is of the species called *pangak*, procured by boiling. The process, which is rude and simple, is thus described.

The sea water, brought up by various small channels to the neighbourhood of the manufacturing stations, or Khalaries, is first mixed up and saturated with a quantity of the salt earth, or efflorescence which forms on the surface of the low ground all around, after it has been overflowed by the high tides, and which, being scraped off by the Molunghees, or manufacturers, is thrown into cylindrical receptacles of earth having a vent underneath, and a false bottom made of twigs and straw. The strongly impregnated brine filtering through the grass, &c. is carried by a channel dug in the ground to a spot at hand surrounded with an inclosure of mats, in the center of which a number of oblong earthen pots, generally about two hundred, are cemented together by mud into the form of a dome, under which is a fire place or oven. The brine is poured into these pots, or choolahs, and boiled until a sufficient degree of evaporation has taken place, when the salt is taken out as it forms with iron ladles, and collected in heaps in the open air. The heaps are afterwards thatched with reeds, chiefly the *Nul* (*Arundo karka*), and remain exposed to all the inclemency of the weather, until sold or removed by the officers of the agency.

Cuttack owes much of its celebrity to the temple of Juggernaut. The town of that name is calculated to contain 5741 houses. Every span of it is holy ground, and the whole of the land is held free of rent, on the tenure of performing certain services in and about the temple. The principal street is composed almost entirely of *Muts*, or religious establishments, built of masonry, with low pillared verandahs, interspersed with trees.

The climate of Juggernaut is said to be the most agreeable and salubrious in India during the hot months, the south west monsoon blowing from the sea at that season in a steady and refreshing breeze, which seldom fails till the approach of the rains.

The edifices, which compose the great temple of Bhobunsir, stand within a square area inclosed by a stout wall of stone measuring 600 feet on each side, which has its principal gateway guarded by two monstrous griffins, or winged lions, in a sitting posture on the eastern face. About the centre the great middle tower, Burra Dowal, or sanctuary in which the images are always kept, rises majestically to a height of 180 feet. Standing near the great pagoda, forty or fifty temples or towers may be seen in every direction. All the sacred buildings are constructed either of reddish granite, resembling sand stone, or of the free stone yielded plentifully by the neighbouring hills. The elevation of the loftiest is from 150 to 180 feet. The stones are held together by iron clamps, and the architects have trusted for the support of their roofs to the method of placing horizontal layers of stone, projecting one beyond the other, until the sides approach sufficiently near at the tops to admit of the block being laid across.

The famous temple of Juggernaut, in its form and distribution, resembles closely the great pagoda of Bhobunsir, and is nearly of similar dimensions. It is said to have cost from 40 to 50 lacks of rupees. The dreadful fanaticism which formerly prompted pilgrims to sacrifice themselves under the wheels of the Juggernaut rut'h, has happily ceased. During four

years that Mr. STIRLING witnessed the ceremony three cases of self-immolation only occurred, one of which was doubtful and might have been accidental, and the other two victims had long been suffering from excruciating complaints, and chose that method of ridding themselves of the burden of life, in preference to the other modes of suicide so prevalent among the lower orders.

The self-immolation of widows is said to be less frequent in the vicinity of Juggernaut than might have been expected, the average of Suttees not exceeding ten per annum. There is this peculiarity, as performed there, instead of ascending a pile the infatuated widow lets herself down into a pit, at the bottom of which the dead body of the husband has been previously placed, with lighted faggots above and beneath. In 1819 a most heart-rending spectacle was exhibited. The wood collected for the fire being quite green, could not be made to burn briskly, and only scorched the poor sufferer, who must have endured the greatest agony,—but without uttering a shriek or complaint. The attendants then threw into the pit a quantity of rosin, covering the living body with a coating of this inflammable substance, which attracting the fire, the skin was thus gradually peeled off, and the miserable victim at length expired, still without a groan.

The Black Pagoda on the sea shore, though in a ruinous state, is still about 120 feet high, and well known to mariners. There is a fabulous tradition among the natives of the neighbouring villages, which is said to account for its desertion and dilapidation. They relate that a *koomba put'hur*, or

loadstone of immense size was formerly lodged on the summit of the great tower, which had the effect of drawing ashore all the vessels passing near the coast; the inconvenience of this was so much felt, that about two centuries since, in the Moghul time, the crew of a ship landed at a distance, and

stealing down the coast, attacked the temple, scaled the tower, and carried off the loadstone! The priests, alarmed at this violation of the sanctity of the place, removed the image of the god, Surya, to Pooree, and from that time the temple became deserted, and went rapidly to ruin.

POETRY.

Lines written after attending the Funeral of Mrs. ———, who died in her 18th year.

She came among us :—'twas a thing of light,
We gazed and it was gone!—a meteor gleam,
Like the faint shadow of a lovely dream;
Or the pale evening Star-beam, pure as bright,
That lingers not, and leaves a deepening night!

And yet—oh yet—so bright that dream,
'Twere bliss to dream it o'er again,
And gaze upon its phantom beam :—
But—that the waking is such pain,
Such fearful harrowing of the heart,
Such wrenching ere the bliss could part ;—
Oh,—no—no—not for years of heaven,
Again such awful dream be given!—

'Twas not the withering of a flower,
That lived to bloom its summer hour,
Then sink in slow, unseen decay ;—
But—crush'd as yet it sprang from earth,
Fair in its first young spring of worth,
It gave one infant blossom forth,

And passed away!

Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, 1822.

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of 24th April, 1823.

	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Cotton, Bandah,	15	0	a	15 8
Jaloon,	14	0	a	14 8
Cutchoura,	11	8	a	12 8
Grain, Rice, Patna, . .	2	2	a	2 4
Patchery, 1st,	2	4	a	2 8
Ditto, 2d,	1	12	a	1 14
Moongy, 1st,	1	8	a	1 9
Ditto, 2d,	1	6	a	1 7
Ballam, 1st,	1	7	a	1 8
Rauree,	1	4	a	1 5
Wheat, Dooda,	1	2	a	1 5
Gungajalla,	1	1	a	1 2
Gram, Patna,	1	4	a	1 6
Dhall, Urruhr, good,	1	14	a	2 4
Indigo, Fine purple and violet,	290	0	a	300 0
Ordinary ditto,	280	0	a	285 0
Dull blue,	260	0	a	270 0
Inferior purple and violet,	240	0	a	250 0
Strong copper,	275	0	a	285 0
Ordinary ditto,	230	0	a	240 0
Oude, fine,	180	0	a	210 0
Ditto, ordinary,	200	0	a	220 0
Saltetre, Culmee, 1st sort,	5	0	a	5 2
2d sort,	4	6	a	4 12
3d sort,	3	12	a	4 0

Indigo.—This continues firm, and the better qualities going off fast at cans quotations.—The Arabs and Ameri our are still in the market.

Cotton.—The market still continues dull, and the few sales effected confined to country consumers—at Mirzapore 15th April, new Bandah was quoted at 19-2, and Cutchoura at 15-5 per local maund—at Jeagunge 20th April, new Bandah was stated at 15-12, and Cutchoura at 12-12 to 13 per maund—stock 7800 maunds.

Opium.—We have heard of no transactions in this since our last, except the Honorable Company's re-sale of 21st instant, stated below, which can hardly be considered a guide to the market, we consequently have not altered our quotations.

Particulars of 17 chests of Behar Opium, re-sold by the Honorable Company on the 21st April 1823—viz. 5 chests at 2655, 12 chests at 2010, average 2199-11-4.

Grain.—The demand for this during the week has been limited—Dooda and Gungajalla Wheat and Patna Gram have

fallen, about one anna per maund since our last.

Piece Goods.—Very dull, and looking down.

Saltetre.—In fair demand, at our quotations.

Sugar.—Dull, but we have no alteration to state in prices.

Freight to London.—Still rates at £ 4-10 to £ 7-10 per Ton.

ARRIVALS.

March 23. Ship Perseverance, Thos. Fenn, from Liverpool 14th October, and Madeira 14th November.

26. Ship David Clark, P. Falconer, from the Cape of Good Hope 23d December, Madras 1st March, and Bimlipatam 21st do.—Ship Portaea, E. Worthington, from Bombay, Tellicherry 16th February, Calicut 19th do. and Madras 16th March.—Brig Guide, H. Geneve, from Bourbon 22d October, and Coringa 19th March.

28. Ship Morning Star, F. Mount, from Manilla 24th January, Madras 13th March, and Vizagapatam 24th do.

30. Ship Ceres, H. B. Pridham, from Madras 23d January, and Penang 5th March.

31. Ship Oracabessa, John Carmichael, from the Isle of France 12th January, and Armegore 22d March.—Ship Argyle, S. R. Harding, from China, Madras 14th March, and Kismopatam.

April 1. Bark Scotia, A. Agnew, from the Cape of Good Hope 10th December, and Madras, 16th March.

5. Ship Marquis of Hastings, Jas. Barclay, from Portsmouth 23d October, and Madras 27th March. Brig Ceylon, Joseph Franzy, from Columbo 26th February, and Trincomale 12th March.—Do. Helen, J. Rowson, from Bourbon 6th February.

7. Ship Circassian, L. Wasse, from London 15th October, and Tenerife 15th Nov.

10. Ship Hashmy, J. J. Denham, from Singapore 13th February, Malacca, and Penang 4th March.—French ship Amphitrite, L. Boreau, from Bourbon 25th February.

12. H. C. Ship Royal George, C. Bidden, from England 11th Dec.

DEPARTURES.

March 19. Brig Sarah, M. F. Crisp, for the Coast of Coromandel.

20. French ship Arthur, J. Michel, for the Mauritius.

21. Ship *Mangles*, John Cogill, to complete her cargo for London. Ship John Munro, J. H. Green, for Bombay.

25. Ship *Fazel Kurrim*, D. Kitchner, for Rangoon.

26. Ship *Alfred*, W. Dolge, for Rangoon.

27. Bark *Dolphin*, G. East, for Ben-coolen.

April 2. Dutch brig *Favorite*, Davies, for Madras and West Coast.

6. Ship *Edward Strettell*, R. Allport, for Batavia.

8. Portuguese ship *Confianca*, J. Periera, for Macao.—Do. brig *Esperanca*, A. J. Ferrao, for do.—French ship *Zelie*, Travers, for the Mauritius.

10. Ship *Resource*, B. Fenn, for London.—Ship *Hero* of Malown, J. Neish, for Penang, Sincapore and Batavia.—Ship *Virginia*, P. Butter, for Ceylon.—Brig *Ceneus*, R. Towle, for Madras.—Spanish Ship *Flor del Mar*, M. Hanerden, for Manilla.—Georgiana, J. Rogers, for the Isle of France.—Brig *Guide*, W. Holloway, for Madras and Ceylon.

13. Portuguese brig *Eliza*, J. L. de Almeida, for Macao.

15. Ship *Francis Warden*, W. Webster, for Rangoon.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Perseverance*, from Liverpool: Mrs. Skipton; Mr. George Skipton, Surgeon; Mr. S. Forbes; Mr. John Park, merchant, from Madeira.

Per *Morning Star*, from Madras: Mrs. Mouat and two Children, Lieut. and Mrs. Courtaigne, and Child, H. M. 69th Regt. and Mr. R. Tovy, merchant.

Per *Argyle*, from China: C. R. Cartwright, Esq. Mr. G. Hardie and Mr. G. Morreaw. From Madras: Rev. Mr. W. Parish, Capt. Garrick, country service, Lieut. Dufton, Madras N. I.

Per *Ceres*, from Madras: Lieut. Read, H. M. 41st Regt.

Per *Oracabessa*, from Isle of France: Mr. David Wemyss, Free Mariner.

Per *Scotia*, from Madras: Mrs. Bredwell, Rev. J. Wilson, Captain Glass, Captain Wools, Mrs. Hickman, from Vizagapatam.

Per *Marquis of Hastings*: From London: Mrs. Parish, wife of Rev. Mr. Parish; Rev. Mr. Shepherd; Rev. Mr. Brown; Mr. Smith, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Farie, Cadet; Mr. H. Jop, Free Mariner; Mr. Colman; Mr. Bennett.

Per *Circassian*, from London: Mr. Julius Tippens, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. George Brodie; Mr. Bond, Pilot Service.

Per *Hashmy*, from Sincapore: Captain Thomas MacDonnel; Mr. H. E. Watts. From Penang: Mr. C. Kartensen, country service. From Madras: Mr. C. Deller, country service.

Per *Royal George*, from London: Mrs. Harriot Sandys; Mrs. Mary Hughes; Mrs. Isabella Walters; Misses E. Helen Spottiswood; Cecilia Spottiswood; Catherine Bagshaw; Ellen Gregory; Captain Henry Capel Sandys; Lieut. James Hawkes; Lieut. Richard R. Hughes; Messrs. Arthur Capel Spottiswood; Arthur Wyatt; James Walters; George Walters; Thomas Barlow; Neil B. E. Baillie; Mirza Shah Meer Khan, (one of his wives died on board on the 17th January,) and 400 Honorable Company's Troops.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th March, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. J. Bryce, A. Thomson, Esq. to Mrs. St. Legar.

On the 20th March, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. T. T. Thomason, Captain George Hutchinson of the Engineers, Superintendent and Director of the Foundry of Fort William, to Martha, second daughter of James Williams, Esq. of Walthamstow, Essex.

At Poonah, on the 17th February, by the Reverend T. Robinson, Mr. Rouget, to Miss Catherine Byrn.

At Madras, on the 3d March, at St. George's Church, S. Nicholls, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Minchin.

On the 27th March, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, J. B. Gardner, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Wright.

At Bombay, on the 10th March, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Reverend T. Carr, Captain Spiller, Poonah Auxiliary Horse, to Hannah Amelia, second daughter of Thomas Morris, Esq. Surveyor General of His Majesty's Customs.

On the 5th April, at the Cathedral, F. P. Strong, Esq. to Miss O'Brien.

On the 8th April, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Henry Philip Lovelace, Esq. H. M. 16th Regt. Dragoons, (Lancers,) to Louisa Cleveland, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Garnett, M. D. of Great Marlborough-street.

At Madras, on the 15th March, at St. George's Church, Captain Bayley, Assistant to the Resident of Nagpore, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Gilbert Ricketts, Esq.

At Bombay, on the 1st March, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Reverend H.

Davies, Captain J. Crockett, of the Country Service, to Miss Caroline Longdon.

At St. John's Cathedral, on the 10th April, by the Rev. J. Parson, Welby Brown Jackson, Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service, to Miss Catherine Hungerford.

On the 12th April, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Hawtayne, Simon Fraser, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Isabella Sarah, eldest daughter; and on the same day, Joseph Alexander Dorin, Esq. of the same Service, to Anna, youngest daughter of the late James Patou, Esq. Senior Merchant on this Establishment.

At Dum-Dum, on the 10th April, by the Rev. R. Arnold, Mr. P. Lancaster, Head Teacher in the Artillery School, to Mrs. Newton.

At Madras, on the 22d March, at St. Thomas's Mount, by the Reverend P. Stewart, A. B., A. E. Blest, Esq. M. D. Assistant Surgeon, to Miss Maggs.

BIRTHS.

At Futtchghur, on the 4th March, the lady of W. Morton, Esq. of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 3d March, the lady of W. Bannister, Esq. of that Presidency, of a son.

At Coimbatore, on the 11th February, the lady of John Sullivan, Esq. of a son.

At Cottagum, on the 18th February, Ann Amelia, the wife of Mr. Henry Hamilton, of the Travancore Mission, of a son.

At Bombay, on the 23d of February, Mrs. Trotter, of a son.

On the 25th March, the lady of Captain E. Wilkinson, of a daughter.

On the 27th March, Mrs. C. Doucett, of a son.

On the 28th March, Mrs. A. Heberlet, of a son.

On the 29th March, the lady of E. S. Ellis, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 16th of March, on board her Budgerow near Dinapore, the lady of Dr. Campbell, H. M. 87th Regiment, of a daughter.

At Bankipore Patna, on the 21st March, Mrs. Jessy Gray, wife of Mr. William James Gray, of a son and heir.

At Muttra, on the 12th March, the wife of Qr. Master Serjt. Phillby, of the 5th Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

At Mhow in Malwa, on the 15th March, the lady of Captain G. Casement, of a son.

At Bombay, on the 7th March, at the house of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, in the Fort, the lady of Major Onslow, of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, of a daughter.

On the 31st March, the lady of W. J. Turquand, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.

On the 31st March, Mrs. G. H. Poole, of a son.

On the 1st April, at the house of the Honorable Mr. Fendall, the wife of Captain Fendall, of a son.

On the 2d April, the wife of Mr. John Rebeiro, of a son.

At Cawnpore, on the 21st of March, the lady of H. G. Christian, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.

At Gazeepore, on the 28th March, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Shawe, C. B. 87th Regiment, of a son.

At Aurungabad, on the 1st March, the lady of Captain Frederick Patterson, of the Aurungabad Division, of a daughter.

At Colabah, on the 10th March, the lady of Captain Goldfrap, of His Majesty's 20th Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 6th April, the lady of Lieutenant H. B. Henderson, of a daughter.

On the 6th April, Mrs. Gilbert Scott, of a daughter.

On the 8th April, Mrs. T. Rutledge, of a daughter.

On the 9th April, Mrs. R. Sansum, of a daughter.

On the 10th April, the lady of J. W. Carrol, Esq. M. D. of a daughter.

On the 11th April, Mrs. Dow, of a son.

On Friday, the 11th April, Mrs. J. Vallente, of a son.

At Serampore, on the 12th April, Mrs. Lawrence D'Souza, of a son.

On the 13th April, the lady of Hugh Fergusson, Esq. of a daughter.

At Mymnasing, on the 28th March, the lady of C. Smith, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Quilon, on the 11th March, the lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Locke, 2d Battalion 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Cannanore, on the 14th March, the lady of W. P. Birmingham, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of his Majesty's 69th Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 19th March, Master Silvester Rebello, aged 7 years, 2 months and 19 days.

Departed this life on the 21st March, Mr. Joseph Wells, Branch Pilot in the H. C. Marine, after lingering under a painful attack of the Liver Complaint for these last 8 months, which he bore with Christian fortitude, leaving a disconsolate widow and seven orphan children, besides a numerous circle of friends, to mourn his irreparable loss, aged 42 years and 3 months.

On the 23d March, John Gilmore, Esq. aged 62 years, sincerely regretted.

On the 1st March, at Chittagong, whither he had proceeded on account of his health, Andrew Reid, Esq. of St. Andrews, N. B. and late of the Calcutta Commercial Bank, aged 24 years.

At Chinsurah, on the 14th March, Mrs. A. Muller, the lady of J. Muller, Esq. late Secretary of the Dutch Court of that Settlement, of a short but severe attack of the Cholera Morbus, aged 48 years.

At Chinsurah, on the 18th March, Mrs. Henry Batjer, sincerely regretted by all her relations and friends.

At Berhampore, on the 20th March, Mr. J. P. Bellow, after a severe bilious attack.

At Madras, on the 29th of January, of a fever, at the Presidency Cantonment, Catherine, daughter of Serjeant Cook, of the Ordnance Department, aged 8 years, 4 months and 10 days.

At Nundilroog, on the 20th February, of a fever, Lieutenant Francis Seal, 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, aged 22 years. An Officer beloved, and deservedly regretted by his brother Officers.

On the 27th February, the wife of Mr. E. D'Arachy, aged 20 years.

At Secunderabad, on the 18th February, Mrs. Elizabeth Wolfe, wife of Serjeant Benjamin Wolfe, 2d Battalion Artillery, aged 19 years, 11 months and 2 days; leaving a disconsolate husband and 3 young children to lament their irreparable and untimely loss.

At Fort Marlboro, on the 15th November last, Conductor Joseph Boardman, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department.

On the 24th March, Mrs. Anne Waller, the lady of Captain Joseph Conway Waller, formerly of the Country Service, and sixth daughter of the late Gabriel Vignon, Esq.

On the 25th March, Mrs. Elizabeth Black, wife of Mr. James Black, jun. of the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 24 years, 5 months and 22 days.

On the 29th March, of the Cholera Morbus, Mrs. Maria Race, the widow of Mr. Race, aged 60 years.

On the 27th March, Eliza, the infant daughter of Lieutenant Penrose, 27th Native Infantry.

At Muttra, on the 9th March, Thomas Charles, youngest son of Captain Robert A. Thomas, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Sholapore, on the 4th March, after a short illness, Lieutenant B. J. C. Muirson, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment of Foot.

At Madras, on the 2d March, Lieutenant Alexander Major, of His Majesty's 41st Regiment, greatly regretted by his brother Officers.

On the 27th of March, on the River, Mrs. M. A. Hodgkinson, deeply and sincerely lamented.

On the 3d April, at his late residence in Entally, William Eaton, Esq. Barrister at law, aged 42 years.

At Barrackpore, on Thursday, the 3d April, Henry, the infant Son of William Thomas, Esq. Surgeon, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 6 weeks.

On the 5th April, at Dum-Dum, Serjeant Major O'Neil, of the 2d Battalion Artillery.

ADMINISTRATION TO ESTATES.

Lieut. William Hales, late of the H. C. Bengal Military Establishment—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Captain Henry Parker, late of H. M's. 53rd Regt. of Foot—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Mr. R. S. Douglas, late of Java—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Mr. John Rostan, late of Pertaubpore, in the district of Zillah Houghley—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Lieut. J. H. Toone, late of the 6th Light Cavalry—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Mrs. Eliza Howe, late of Kidderpore—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Lieutenant Thomas Gray, late of Horse Brigade—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Captain John Seppings, late of the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Mr. James Baxter, late of Calcutta, Hair-dresser—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Reverend William Ward, late of Serampore—Reverend Joshua Marshman, D. D. of the same place, Executor.

Register of Barometrical Observations at the Surveyor General's Office, Chouringhee, for March, 1823.

Date Mar. 1823.	10 A. M.			11 A. M.			Noon.			1 P. M.			2 P. M.			3 P. M.			4 P. M.		
	Ba- rome- ter.	Therm. Att. Det.	In.	Ba- rome- ter.	Therm. Att. Det.	In.	Ba- rome- ter.	Therm. Att. Det.	In.	Ba- rome- ter.	Therm. Att. Det.	In.	Ba- rome- ter.	Therm. Att. Det.	In.	Ba- rome- ter.	Therm. Att. Det.	In.	Ba- rome- ter.	Therm. Att. Det.	
1	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
2	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
3	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
4	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
5	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
6	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
7	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
8	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
9	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
10	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
11	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
12	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
13	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
14	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
15	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
16	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
17	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
18	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
19	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
20	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
21	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
22	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
23	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
24	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
25	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
26	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
27	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
28	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
29	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
30	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5
31	30.040	75.5	76	30.046	76	76.7	30.036	77.5	77.7	30.024	77.7	78.5	29.942	77.5	78	29.942	78	79	29.936	78	79.5

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 29TH MARCH, 1823.

Mr. H. Newnham, Collector of Furruckabad.

Mr. H. J. Middleton, Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces.

Mr. S. M. Boulderson, Collector of Bareilly.

Mr. J. Fraser, ditto ditto of Agra.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 29, 1823.

Mr. John Hayes, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Tipperah.

Mr. E. C. Lawrence, Fourth Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Dacca.

Mr. S. Bird, Fourth Judge of do. do. of Moorshedabad.

Mr. C. Dawes, Judge and Magistrate of the City of Dacca.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 10TH APRIL, 1823.

Mr. J. F. Ellerton, Register of the Civil Court of the Suburbs of Calcutta.

Mr. A. C. Floyer, Register of the Zillah Court at Burdwan.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER
IN CHIEF.*Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 8th March, 1823.*

Assistant Surgeon Morgan Powell is directed to proceed to Cuttack by water, and place himself at the disposal of Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, Commanding in that Province, in the room of Assistant Surgeon Saunders, recently posted to the Civil Station of Ramghur.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 11th March, 1823.

The appointment by Brevet-captain Horsburgh, on the 22d ultimo, of Ensign Jones to act as Adjutant to the Right Wing of the 2d Battalion 23d Native Infantry under his command, in the room of Lieutenant Fenton absent on sick leave, is confirmed.

Battalion Orders by Major Richards, under date the 2d Instant, for Lieutenant Richardson to act as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 23d Native Infantry,

during the absence of Brevet-captain and Adjutant Stirling, are confirmed.

Lieutenant Campbell, 3d Light Cavalry, is permitted to join and do duty with the 1st Regiment of Cavalry at Sultanpore until further orders.

Garrison Orders by Lieutenant-General B. Marley, under date Allahabad the 4th ultimo, for Acting Assistant Apothecary Thomas to accompany the Artillery Drafts proceeding to Saugor and Nagpore under charge of Lieutenant Mowatt, are confirmed.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 14th March, 1823.

Ensign A. Arabin is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry; and Ensign R. Chitty from the latter to the former Corps.

JAS. NICOL,

*Adj. Gen. of the Army.*GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.
FORT WILLIAM; 18TH MARCH, 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign William Beveridge to be Lieutenant from the 4th February 1823, in succession to Macgregor, cashiered.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant William Louis Trueman to be Captain of a Company, from the 13th March 1823, in succession to Seppings deceased.

Ensign James Hay to be Lieutenant, from the 13th March 1823, in succession to Seppings deceased.

Rank is assigned to the undermentioned Officers from the dates expressed opposite to their names:

Artillery.

2nd Lieutenant Robert Guthrie McGregor, 10th May, 1822.

Ditto Edward Francis O'Hanlon, ditto.

Ditto John Edwards, ditto.

Ditto John Hotham, ditto.

Ditto William Charles James Lewin, ditto.

Ditto Henry Montgomery Lawrence, ditto.

Ditto James Horsburgh McDonald, ditto.

Ditto Samuel Watson Fenning, ditto.

Ditto John Fordyce, ditto.

Ditto George James Cookson, ditto.

Infantry.

Ensign John Bracken, 2nd January, 1823.

Ditto Robert McMurdo, 6th ditto.

Ditto Cortland Skinner Barberie, 13th ditto.

Ditto Samuel Robinson Bagshawe, 18th ditto.

Ditto William Mitchell, 30th ditto.

Ditto Thomas Seaton, 4th February, 1823.

Ditto Peregrine Powel Turner, 7th ditto.

Ditto Henry William James Wilkin-son, 11th February, ditto.

FORT WILLIAM; 21ST MARCH, 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promo-tions.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant John Barclay to be Captain of a Troop, from the 6th March 1823, in succession to Nield deceased.

Cornet Henry Clayton to be Lieute-nant ditto ditto.

FORT WILLIAM; 21ST MARCH, 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary Appointments.

Captain Robert Rich, of the 3d Regi-ment Native Infantry, to officiate as First Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, in succession to Captain Maddock, from the 1st ultimo.

Captain Harrie Nicholson, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Second Assistant Secretary and First Assistant in the Department of Accounts to the Military Board, vice Rich.

FORT WILLIAM; 24TH MARCH, 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appoint-ments and Promotion in the Medical Department.

Mr. James Meik, 3d }
Member, to be 2d Mem- }
ber of the Medical }
Board, }

Superintending Sur- }
geon Alexander Russel to }
be 3d Member of the }
Medical Board, . . . }

Deputy Superintend- }
ing Surgeon Charles }
Hunter to be Superin- }
tending Surgeon, . . }

Surgeon John Brown }
to be Deputy Superin- }
tending Surgeon, . . }

From the }
17th March }
1823, vice Gil- }
man, proceed- }
ed to Europe }
on Furlough.

Assistant Surgeon George Baillie to be Surgeon, vice Brown appointed a Deputy Superintending Surgeon.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 17th March, 1823.

Lieutenant R. H. Phillips is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment Native Infantry, in the room of Smith promoted, subject to the provisions of the General Order dated the 17th ultimo.

Battalion Orders by Major Short, appointing Lieutenant R. Beatson to act as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 11th Native Infantry during the absence of Lieuten-ant and Adjutant Sim, on Medical certificate, are confirmed.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 18th March, 1823.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Noton to be Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 23d Native Infantry, vice Wade.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 19th March, 1823.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) James Stuart is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry; and Lieutenant William Beveridge is posted to the former Batta-lion.

Captain W. Nott is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 20th Regi-ment.

Captain W. L. Trueman and Lieute-nant James Hay of the 20th Native In-fantry, are posted to the 2d Battalion of the Regiment.

Colonel Adams's Division Order of the 4th of March, appointing Lieutenant Weston, Deputy Judge Advocate Gen-eral, to act as his Secretary and Persian Interpreter during the absence of Cap-tain Beckett, is confirmed.

2nd Lieutenant Wiggins is removed from the 6th Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, to the 2d Company 1st Battali-on of Artillery, and ordered to proceed to Agra without delay.

Lieutenant Abbott, of the 2d Compa-ny 1st Battalion, is directed to proceed to Almorah, and receive charge of the Artillery stationed at that post.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 22d March, 1823.

The appointment in District Orders by Brigadier Carpenter, Commanding in Cuttack, under date the 17th Instant, of Lieutenant T. Roberts, of the 2d Battalion 26th Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to five Companies of that Battalion stationed at Khoordah, is confirmed.

23 Lieutenant Burlton is attached to the Flotilla on the Burrumpootra, and directed to proceed by water without delay, and join at Jogigopah.

The appointment by Captain MacLeod, under date Chilmary the 2d Instant, of Brevet Captain Wallace to act as Adjutant to the Corps under his Command during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Wake on general leave, is confirmed.

Captain Salmon, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the Dinagepoor Local Battalion, which he will join at Tytalia as soon after the 1st proximo as may be conveniently practicable.

JAS. NICOL,
Adj. Genl. of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL. FORT WILLIAM; 29TH MARCH, 1823.

The Governor General in Council was pleased in the Political Department, under date the 21st Instant, to nominate Surgeon John Crawford to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar as Resident at Singapore.

The following Appointment is made by Government :

Surgeon George Proctor to be Secretary to the Medical Board, vice Crawford.—This Appointment to have effect from the date of departure of the Ship on which Mr. Crawford may embark for Singapore.

Surgeon George Skipton has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival in Fort William 25th March 1823.

Lieut. M. Ramsay, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, was appointed in the Territorial Department, under date the 13th Instant, to be Assistant to Capt. Colvin, Superintendent of Feroze Shaw's Canal in the Delhi Territory, with a Salary of Sonat Rupees (250) Two hundred and Fifty per mensem, in addition to his

present Military Pay and Allowances.—Lieut. Ramsay is accordingly directed to place himself under the orders of Capt. Colvin.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lt. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 25th March, 1823.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Steuart, doing duty with the 4th Troop of Horse Artillery at Neemuch, is directed to relieve Assistant Surgeon Paterson from the Medical charge of the Dinagepoor Local Battalion, preparatory to his obtaining leave of absence.

Major-General Reynell's Division Order of the 21st of February, directing Assistant Surgeon Dalrymple to afford Medical aid to the Wing of the 2d Battalion 6th Native Infantry stationed at Dehly, is confirmed.

Brigadier Knox's Division Order of the 7th Instant, appointing Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Pringle of the Pioneer Corps to act as Field Engineer to a Detachment of the Rajpootana Field Force proceeding on Service; and of Gunners Shannon and Cooper of the 1st Company 1st Battalion of Artillery to act as Laboratory Men with the Train of Artillery proceeding on the same Service, is confirmed.

Assistant Apothecary Chamberlain, on being relieved by Apothecary Ryper, will proceed to Dinapore and join the Artillery Hospital at that Station, to which he is attached.

The following Officers, 10th Ensigns in their present Corps, are removed to be 8th Ensigns in the Regiments specified opposite to their names.

Ensign W. J. B. Knyvett from the 5th to the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion.

Ensign O. B. Thomas, from the 12th to the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion.

Ensign W. Hunter, from the 2d to the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion.

The undermentioned Cornet and Ensigns are permanently posted to Regiments and Battalions as follows, and directed to join by water.

Cornet G. J. Fraser to the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, Neemuch.

Ensign William Mitchell to the European Regiment.

Ensign F. Bennett, to the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion, at Lucnow.

Ensign J. Stephen, ditto 3d ditto, and 2nd ditto, at Agra.

Ensign A. Jackson, ditto 3d ditto, and 1st ditto, Assergurh.

Ensign H. W. J. Wilkinson, ditto 4th ditto, and 1st ditto, at Jubbulpore.

Ensign Wm. Souter, ditto 5th ditto, and 1st ditto, at Agra.

Ensign H. Beaty, ditto 8th ditto, and 2d ditto, at Hansi.

Ensign W. S. Menteath, ditto 9th ditto, and 2d ditto, at Lucnow.

Ensign Wm. Biddulph, ditto 12th ditto, and 2d ditto, at Etawah.

Ensign S. R. Bagshawe, ditto 14th ditto, and 1st ditto, at Pertaub Gurh, Onde.

Ensign K. B. Hamilton, ditto 17th ditto, and 1st ditto, at Loodiana.

Ensign Robert McMurdo, ditto 19th ditto, and 2d ditto, at Juanpore.

Ensign M. W. Gilmore, ditto 20th ditto, and 1st ditto, at Barrackpore.

Ensign P. P. Turner, ditto 20th ditto, and 2d ditto, at ditto.

Ensign G. D. Cullen, ditto 21st ditto, and 1st ditto, at Nagpore.

Ensign J. Ross, ditto 21st ditto, and 2d ditto, at Saugor.

Ensign John Bracken, ditto 22d ditto, and 2d ditto, at Nagpore.

Ensign J. H. Craigie, ditto 24th ditto, and 1st ditto, at Muttra.

Ensign F. W. Anson, ditto 24th ditto, and 2d ditto, at Almorah.

Ensign T. Seaton, ditto 25th ditto, and 1st ditto, at Nusseerabad.

Ensign C. S. Barberie, ditto 28th ditto, and 1st ditto, at Mhow.

Ensign George Cox, ditto 30th ditto, and 1st ditto, at Baitool.

Ensign F. W. Hardwick, ditto 30th ditto, and 2d ditto, at Bhopalpoore.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 27th March, 1823.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hetzler's Artillery Battalion Order of the 1st of March, appointing 1st Lieutenant Sanders to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion of Artillery, vice Wood proceeded on general leave, is confirmed.

Ensign Henry Beaty, posted to the 8th Regiment Native Infantry and 2d Battalion in General Orders of the 25th Instant, will continue to do duty with the 1st Battalion of the Regiment until further orders.

Captain B. Roope is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion 23d Native Infantry, and Captain Gough from the latter to the former Battalion.

Ensign H. W. J. Williamson, of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, will continue to do duty with the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry at Barrackpore until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 29th March, 1823.

Major-General Reynell's Division Order of the 14th March, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. C. Patterson, of the 1st Battalion 17th Native Infantry, to assume Medical charge of the 2d Battalion 28th Native Infantry at Dehly, on the departure of Surgeon J. Paterson on sick certificate, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon John Allan is posted to the 2d Battalion 28th Native Infantry, and will join it on being relieved from his present duty by the arrival of Assistant Surgeon Royle at Seharunpore.

Ensign S. R. Bagshawe, of the 1st Battalion 14th Native Infantry, is permitted to continue doing duty with the 2d Battalion 11th Native Infantry, at Barrackpore, until the first of July next.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 31st March, 1823.

Deputy Superintending Surgeon J. Brown is with reference to General Orders of the 30th January 1821, posted to the Cawnpore Division of the Army, and directed to join.

The Superintending Surgeon stationed at Neemuch is henceforward to inspect and report upon the whole of the Hospitals within the limits of the Western Division of the Army.

Surgeon George Baillie is posted to the 2d Battalion of the Artillery Regiment.

The appointment in Detachment Orders under date the 12th Instant, of Ensign W. A. Ludlow to act as Adjutant to the Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies of the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment Native Infantry and 2d Battalion 29th Regiment Native Infantry detached on Service under command of Captain Skene of the latter Corps, is confirmed.

Ensign F. W. Anson, of the 2d Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to do duty with the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry at Benares until further orders.

Ensign W. S. Menteach, of the 2d Batt. 9th Regiment Native Infantry, is directed to continue with Lieut. Col. Boyd's Detachment of the European Regiment until its arrival at Jubbulpoor, when he will proceed and join the 1st Battalion of his Regiment, with which he will do duty until further orders.

The appointment in Division Orders under date Meerut 14th Instant, by Major General Reynell, of Lieut. C. Whinfield, Horse Brigade, to act as Brigade Major to the Meerut Division, during the absence of Brigade Major Showers on leave, is confirmed.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 1st April, 1823.

Lieutenant Wintle, of the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to do duty with the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment Native Infantry until further orders.

Lieutenant Ponsonby is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, in the room of Lieutenant Hay, Extra Aid-de-Camp to the Commander in Chief, subject to the provisions of General Orders under date the 17th February last.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 2d April, 1823.

Ensign M. T. West, of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment at Berhampore, until the 1st of July next, and directed to join without delay.

The undermentioned Officers, who were permanently posted to Corps in General Orders of the 25th ultimo, are permitted to remain and do duty with the Battalions specified opposite to their names until the 1st of July next, when they are to be directed to proceed and join their proper Corps.

Ensign G. D. Cullen,	} with the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry.
Ensign K. B. Hamilton,	
Ensign A. Jackson,	
Ensign T. Seaton,	
Ensign J. H. Craigie,	} with the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry.
Ensign J. Stephen,	
Ensign Wm. Souther,	

Ensign F. W. Hardwick, with the Left Wing 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign George Cox, { with the 1st Bt.
Ensign Robt McMurdo, { 23d Rgt. Nat.
 } Inft.

JAS. NICOL,
Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 4th April, 1823.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Removals in the Regiment of Artillery.

2d Lieut. T. Ackers from the 7th Company 3d Battalion, to the 1st Company 2d Battalion.

2d Lieutenant E. Blake from the 8th Company 3d Battalion to the 1st Company 2d Battalion.

2d Lieutenant P. Burlton, from the 1st Company 2d Battalion, to the 2d Company 2d Battalion.

2d Lieut. E. Hughes from the 1st Company 2d Battalion, to the 3d Company 2d Battalion.

2d Lieutenant H. N. Pepper, from the 2d Company 2d Battalion, to the 7th Company 3d Battalion.

2d Lieutenant E. Madden, from the 3d Company 2d Battalion, to the 8th Company 3d Battalion.

W. G. PATRICKSON,
Deputy Adj. Genl. of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

PORT WILLIAM; 11TH APRIL, 1823.

No. 81. The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:—

Surgeon Robert Tytler, M. D. to perform the Medical duties of the Settlement of Port Marlborough and its Dependencies, vice Lumsdaine proceeded to Europe on furlough.—This Appointment to have effect from the 19th February last, the date of dispatch of the Ship on which Dr. Lumsdaine embarked.

Surgeon George King to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Patna, vice Surgeon Proctor appointed Secretary to the Medical Board.

The following Appointment was made in the Territorial Department, under date the 20th ultimo.

Lieutenant J. A. Schalch, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Superintendent of Canals in Bengal and Agent for the preparation of Suspension Bridges, with a Salary of Sicca Rupees (1,000) One Thousand per mensem, in addition to the Regimental Pay and Allowances.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service on this Esta-

blishment, in conformity with their Appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors :

Infantry.

Mr. Allen Scott Farie, Cadet, date of arrival in Fort William, 5th April 1823.

Medical Department.

Mr. George Smith, Assistant Surgeon, date of arrival in Fort William, 5th April 1823.

Mr. Julius Jeffreys, Assistant Surgeon, date of arrival in Fort William 8th April 1823.

Mr. Farie is promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

FORT WILLIAM ; 12TH APRIL, 1823.

No. 99. The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following lists of rank of Cadets of Artillery and Infantry, and of Assistant Surgeons, appointed for this Presidency, be published in General Orders :

No. 6.—1821.

List of Rank of Cadets appointed for the Bengal Artillery and Infantry, and proceeding by the following Ships, viz.

For the Artillery.

Charles Windham Humphreys, to rank between Samuel Watson Fenning and Mr. John Fordyce in List No. 5—1821, dated—September 1822.

For the Infantry.

Charles Brackley Kennet, Resource, sailed 20th September 1822.

John Tierney, abroad.—Of age to rank in this list.

Thomas Hare Scott, Woodford.—Of age to rank, 6th October 1822.

Allen Scott Farie, Marquis of Hastings, —Of age to rank, 11th October 1822.

Archibald Bogle, Ogle Castle.—Of age to rank, 14th November 1822.

(Signed) WM. ABINGTON.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, }
2d December, 1822.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) J. DART, Sec.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, }
London, 5th Dec. 1822.

No. 2—1821.

List of Rank of Assistant Surgeons appointed for Bengal, and proceeding by the following Ships :

James McGregor, M. D. Ann and Amelia, sailed 1st August 1822.

Julius Jeffreys, Circassian, sailed 28th September ditto.

George Smith, Marquis of Hastings, sailed 11th October ditto.

James Frederick Steward, M. D. Eliza, sailed 1st November ditto.

Alexander McKenzie Clark, ditto.

(Signed) WM. ABINGTON.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, }
2d December, 1822.

(A true Copy),

(Signed) J. DART, Sec.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, }
London, the 5th Dec. 1822.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col.

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta ; 8th April, 1823.

Brevet-Captain J. Wilson, of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the Hill Bildars during the absence on medical certificate of Captain Lomas, or until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta ; 10th April, 1823.

Station Orders by Brigadier Knox, under date Nusseersabad 7th March 1823, for Brevet-Captain Smith, Quarter Master 2d Battalion 25th Native Infantry, to perform the duties of Station Staff during the absence of Brigade Major Taylor proceeding with a Detachment on Field Service, are confirmed.

Lieutenant Osborn, who, in General Orders of the 27th of February last was directed to join his Corps, upon being relieved from the charge of the 8th Company of Pioneers, is permitted, under the circumstances of his case, to continue to do duty with the 1st Nusseeree Battalion until the 1st October next, when he will proceed and join the 1st Battalion 27th Native Infantry, the Corps to which he is attached, without delay.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta ; 12th April, 1823.

Ensign J. Bracken, of the 2d Battalion 22d Regiment, is permitted to do duty with the 1st Battalion 19th Native Infantry till the 15th of October next, when he is to be struck off and directed to join his Corps at Nagpore.

Lieutenant A. Hodges is posted to the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment, in the room of Lieutenant J. Steel removed to the 1st Battalion.

Brevet-Captain Munro, of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment, is directed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 23d Native Inf. at Barrackpore until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 14th April, 1823.

Assistant Surgeon George Smith is appointed to do duty in the Artillery Hospital at Dum-Dum, and directed to join.

Assistant Surgeon Julius Jeffreys is attached to the General Hospital at the Presidency.

Apothecary Redmond, of the Bombay Establishment, who has arrived at Cawnpore with the Detachment of Volunteers from his Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons for the 16th Light Dragoons (Lancers), is directed to proceed without delay on his return to Kaira.

Major-General Thomas's Division Order of the 29th ultimo, directing Apothecary Redmond to do duty under the Surgeon of His Majesty's 16th Lancers at Cawnpore, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

JAS. NICOL,

Adj. General of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL. FORT WILLIAM; 18TH APRIL, 1823.

No. 141. The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Assistant Surgeon John Row to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Nuddeah, vice Assistant Surgeon E. T. Harpur permitted to return to the Military branch of the Service.

Mr. Harpur is accordingly placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

— FORT WILLIAM; 18TH APRIL, 1823.

No. 197. The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alterations of Rank.

Infantry.

Brevet Col. and Lieut.-Colonel Jacob Vanrenen to be Colonel of a Regiment, from the 7th November 1822, in succession to White deceased.

Major Edmund Cartwright to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Vanrenen promoted, with rank from the 18th January 1823, in succession to Hunter invalidated.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain William Clinton Baddely to be Major, from the 19th January 1823, in succession to Cartwright promoted.

Brevet-Captain and Lieut. Robert Arding Thomas to be Captain of a Com-

pany, from the 18th January 1823, in succession to Cartwright promoted.

Ensign Philip Deare to be Lieutenant, from the 18th January 1823, in succession to Cartwright promoted.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Infantry.

Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Byres, to rank from the 7th November 1822, vice Vanrenen promoted.

Lieut.-Colonel William Burgh, to rank from the 13th January 1823, vice Griffiths invalidated.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major William Short, to rank from the 7th November 1822, in succession to Byres promoted.

Captain John Oliver to rank from the 7th November 1822, in succession to Byres promoted.

Lieut. George Edwin Cary to rank from the 7th November 1822, in succession to Byres promoted.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major Henry Edward Gilbert Cooper, to rank from the 13th January 1823, in succession to Burgh promoted.

Captain Arthur Shulldham, to rank from the 13th January 1823, in succession to Burgh promoted.

Lieutenant Edward Nelson Townsend, to rank from the 13th January 1823, in succession to Burgh promoted.

The undermentioned Officers, Cadets of the 2nd Class of the Season 1807, who, on the 9th Instant, were Subalterns of fifteen years standing, are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet from that date, agreeably to the rule prescribed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:

Lieutenant Samuel Lewis Thornton, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. Hope Dick, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. David Hepburn, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. William Simonds, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. John Thornton Lewis, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. William John Gairdner, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. Adam White, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. Francis Smalpage, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieut. Francis Palmer, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS
ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN
INDIA.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 14th March,
1823.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

4th Light Dragoons.

Pay Master R. Monk, from the 53d Foot, to be Pay Master, vice Robert Kerr, who exchanges, 25th February, 1823.

1st Foot.

Ensign J. C. Cowell, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice E. Mainwaring deceased, 11th February, 1823.

41st Foot.

Captain William Booth, from the 53d Foot, to be Captain, vice Harris Hailes, who exchanges, 25th February, 1823.

46th Foot.

Lieutenant Alexander Campbell, to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Hemsworth deceased, 6th June, 1822.

Ensign John Stewart, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Alexander Campbell, promoted, ditto.

53d Foot.

Captain H. Hailes, from the 41st Foot to be Captain, vice W. Booth, who exchanges, 25th February, 1823.

Pay Master Robert Kerr, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Pay Master, vice R. Monk who exchanges, ditto.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 22d March,
1823.*

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

20th Foot.

Ensign Giles Eyre to be Lieutenant, vice Robinson, deceased, 25th January, 1823.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 24th March,
1823.*

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

20th Foot.

Captain R. E. Burrows from the 65th Regiment to be Captain, vice James Goldfrap who exchanges, 1st March, 1823.

65th Foot.

Captain James Goldfrap from the 20th Regiment to be Captain, vice R. E. Burrows who exchanges, 1st March, 1823.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 31st March,
1823.*

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

67th Foot.

Ensign Thomas Byrne, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Muirson, deceased, 5th March, 1823.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 1st April,
1823.*

The General Order by His Excellency Lieut. General The Hon'ble Sir Chas. Colville, under date the 5th ultimo, appointing "Lieutenant Towers Smith of "H. M. 24th Regiment to act as Aide-de-Camp to Major General Smith" is confirmed.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 4th April,
1823.*

The Division Order by Major General Thomas, directing Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon B. Campbell to do duty with Captain Cortlandt's detachment of Volunteers, is confirmed; and the Assistant Surgeon will be considered as having Medical charge of the same from the 26th ultimo, the date of the Order above adverted to.

Upon the arrival of the 16th Lancers at Cawnpore, Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon Campbell will join and do duty with the 59th Regiment until further orders.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 8th April,
1823.*

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

30th Regiment.

Ensign H. H. Lewis, to be Lieutenant, vice Kennedy deceased 19th March, 1823.

41st Regiment.

Ensign William Gossip, to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Major deceased, 3d March 1823.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

CALCUTTA:—Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, 11, Circular-Road.

THE
ORIENTAL MAGAZINE,
 AND
CALCUTTA REVIEW.

JUNE 1823.

CONTENTS.

<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
	ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.	ORIENTAL.
	GENERAL HISTORY—Synoptical View of (<i>Continued</i>)..	Indo-European Selections,
695		No. VII..... 753
	REVIEW.	Memoranda of a Voyage on
	Tytler's Life of James Crichton,	the Ganges, (<i>Continued</i>).. 763
712		Journal of a Native Traveller, 769
Fifteen Years in India,		EUROPEAN POLITICS,..... 775
720		MISCELLANEOUS, 778
Life of Ali Pacha, 733		ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.
	MEDICAL.	Agricultural and Horticultural
	Ainslie's <i>Materia Medica</i> of	Society, 780
	Hindoostan, 741	Serampore College,..... 781
A Treatise on Indigestion,		COMMERCIAL NOTICES,..... 783
by Dr. Philip, 744		SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, .. 783
Letter on Vaccination, by D. 751		MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND
		DEATHS,..... 784
		ADMINISTRATION TO ESTATES, 785
		GENERAL ORDERS,..... 787

CALCUTTA:

PUBLISHED BY W. THACKER, ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

1823.

THE ORIENTAL MAGAZINE.

JUNE 1823.

ORIGINAL—General History—GREECE—Athenian and Spartan Wars—Banishment of the Pisistratidæ—Persian War—Battle of MARATHON—Death of Miltiades—Xerxes invades Greece—Aristides—Themistocles—Battle of Thermopylæ—LEONIDAS, and the Three Hundred—Retreat of Xerxes—Battle of Platea.

[Continued from our last.]

Meanwhile, the Alcmaeonidæ, who had been banished by Pisistratus, were no idle spectators of passing events, and eagerly cherished the hopes of regaining their influence. The temple of Apollo at Delphi having been consumed by fire, they rebuilt it in a style of expense, which procured them not only popularity, but favourable answers from the Oracle. As often as the Lacedemonians consulted the priestess, she intimated, that they would never succeed in their enterprizes, until they delivered Athens from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ. Though bound to that family by the sacred ties of hospitality, they determined to listen to the repeated injunctions of the Oracle, and to invade Attica. Their first attempt was unsuccessful; but, returning with a large army, under their king, Cleomenes, and joined by the Alcmaeonid party, as well as by many, whom the severities of Hippias had irritated, they laid siege to Athens. Hippias, apprehensive of the consequences for his children, sent them clandestinely out of the city; but they fell into the enemy's hands; and the father purchased their lives, by renouncing the sovereignty, and retiring into exile at Lampsacus.

The Athenians, having thus recovered their liberty, decreed extraordinary honours to the memory of the regicides. The commemoration of their exploits by songs, was added to the religious ceremonies of the Panathenæa; their praises were

sung even at private entertainments, the statues of Harmodius and Aristogiton, executed by the first artists, and at the public expense, were erected in different places of public resort; particular privileges and emoluments were granted to their families; and funeral obsequies were periodically performed to their memory.

But the calm which Athens enjoyed was of short duration. Clisthenes, the son of Megacles, and the leader of the Alcmaeonidæ, had secured by his wealth, the support of the poor classes of the citizens. Availing himself of this influence, he effected some changes in the constitution, that were favourable to his own views, and particularly encreased the number of tribes to ten. The principal inhabitants, however, had attached themselves to Isagoras, the head of a new faction, who applied to Sparta for aid. Clisthenes prudently retired, and Cleomenes, king of Sparta, arriving at the head of his army, sent into banishment seven hundred families, who had adhered to the interests of Clisthenes. He even attempted to abolish the senate of five hundred, and to transfer the government to the partisans of Isagoras, when the people ran to arms, besieged Cleomenes and Isagoras in the citadel, and allowed them to depart in safety, on condition of surrendering. Isagoras retired with the Lacedemonians, but many Athenians, of his party, were put to death. Clisthenes and the exiled families immediately returned; and the former, alarmed at the danger to which he had been exposed, renounced his original projects, and restored the democracy. So rapid, at that period, were the revolutions of Athens.

The Lacedemonians, proud of their liberty, were apparently jealous of the Athenians, who aspired to the same political dignity with themselves. Indignant, too, at having been the dupes of a mercenary Oracle, they deeply regretted, that they had been instrumental in the expulsion of the Pisistratidæ, and meditated plans for their re-establishment. Too feeble, of themselves, to accomplish their design, they applied to their allies; but all of them, following the example of the Corinthians, refused to co-operate in such unworthy warfare. Corinth, then free, had experienced the controul of tyrants. In the flourishing state of her commerce, she was unrivalled; and her true interest was to preserve that advantage, which no

city disputed with her. Besides, she justly appreciated her own freedom, and might secretly desire the prosperity of Athens, to balance the growing power of Sparta. The Athenians, meanwhile, alarmed for their own safety, had sent a deputation to Sardis, to solicit the protection of Artaphernes, Satrap, or governor, of that place, an event which formed the first official intercourse (305 B. C.) between the empire of Persia, and the European Greeks. Having ascertained who they were, and the object of their mission, the Satrap haughtily replied, that, if they would acknowledge subjection to the Persians, by giving earth and water to king Darius, they might be admitted to his alliance; but that, otherwise, they must depart: and the ambassadors submitted with a sigh. Hippias, who solicited aid from the same quarter, experienced a more favourable reception; and, when the Athenians remonstrated against this partiality to their banished prince, Artaphernes, who had taken his measures, returned, for a final answer to the ambassadors, that if they consulted their safety, and would avoid the resentment of Persia, they must receive Hippias into their city. The Athenians, indignant at this reply, and consulting their feelings, more than their resources, joined issue with the revolted Ionians, and voted them twenty ships, to assist in the reduction of Sardis. The Athenian vessels, with five added by the Eretrians, arrived at Miletus. The combined fleets sailed to Ephesus; and the land forces debarking, marched directly to Sardis. In the first tumult, an Ionian soldier having set fire to a house, the flames rapidly extended among the buildings, most of which were walled, or covered with reed; and the city was speedily laid in ashes, 504 B. C.

On their return to their ships, the confederates were pursued, with great slaughter, by the Persians; nor were they more fortunate in a naval engagement, from which the Athenians, as if already repenting of their rashness, withdrew their contingent. The victorious Persians took Miletus, which they reduced to ruins, conveying the inhabitants to Susa, whence Darius sent them to the confines of the Red Sea. The revolted districts, whether on the continent, or islands, then submitted; and a Phœnician fleet, which directed its course to the Hellespont, landed some troops in Europe, who burned the cities of the people, who had entered into the confederacy.

But the hostility of Athens was not speedily to be forgotten, or forgiven by the mighty Emperor of Persia. When apprised of the burning of Sardis, and of the activity, with which the Athenians had participated in the rebellion, Darius shot an arrow into the air, imploring heaven to assist him in chastising the insolence of that republic, and commanded one of his attendants to repeat, in his hearing, every day, when he sat down to table, *Remember the Athenians*. Ambition and revenge alike prompted him to carry his arms into Greece. Having sent heralds through the different states of that country, to demand earth and water, the symbols of submission, several of the towns on the continent, and most of the islands complied with the humiliating requisition. The Athenians and Spartans, however, rejected it with scorn; and, in violation of all national law, threw one of the heralds into a well, and another into a deep ditch, adding the taunting and coarse exhortation, to take as much earth and water, as they pleased. Such insulting conduct could only accelerate the hostile movements of the irritated monarch; but, while he set his immense armies in array against a petty corner of Europe, he probably overlooked the important consideration, that his bands, composed of the natives of different countries, and corrupted in their habits, were no longer the Persians, who fought under the banners of Cyrus, but mercenaries, who had no glory to gain, and no character to lose. The feebleness of the Greek states, however, and their want of combination and concert, exposed them to suffer, especially in the commencement of the war, from the numbers and united arms of their assailants.

In the year 496, B. C. Mardonius, son-in-law of Darius, and a youthful Persian nobleman, of the first rank, having been entrusted with the command of a powerful fleet, and a numerous army, over-ran Ionia, where he deposed the tyrants, and established the democratical form of government in all the cities. Augmenting his forces by considerable additions of Ionians and Æolians, he passed into Europe, and compelled even Macedonia to pay tribute. But the armament having steered southward from Phasus, was overtaken by a violent storm, at the promontory of Mount Athos, when three hundred vessels were dashed against the rocks, and twenty thousand men perished in the waves. His army, too, in passing through

Thrace, had sustained a nightly attack in the camp, in which he himself had been wounded. These disasters completely frustrated the grand object of the expedition ; and Mardonius, having collected the shattered remains of his fleet and army, returned to Persia. Two generals were appointed in his stead, namely, Artaphernes, son of the late Satrap of Persia, and nephew of Darius, and Datis, a Median nobleman, of more mature age and experience. These commanders, having conducted an army from the interior provinces, joined the fleet on the coast of Cilicia. Their instructions were, to extend their conquests on the side of Europe, and, especially, to take vengeance on the Eretrians and Athenians. Having subdued Noxas, and the neighbouring islands in the Egean Sea, they laid siege to Eretria, which, on the seventh day, was betrayed by two of the principal citizens. The temples were plundered and burnt, and the inhabitants condemned to slavery. The Persian army now crossed into Attica, with Hippias for their guide. Having encamped, (490, B. C.) at Marathon, they sent to inform the Athenians of the punishment which they had inflicted on the Eretrians, and advanced with confidence of success. The states of Greece, overawed by the name and arms of Persia, failed, almost universally, in furnishing succours to menaced Athens. The Lacedemonians, indeed, had granted two thousand men ; but, according to an old superstitious notion, they could not begin their march, till after the full moon ; and, consequently, reached their destination four days after the battle of Marathon. Platea alone sent a thousand men. In this emergency, the Athenians assembled all their forces, and even armed their slaves. Aristides, one of thirteen generals, resigned his day of command to Miltiades, who was distinguished, not more by his heroic conduct, than by his genius and sagacity, and by his familiar acquaintance with the Persian mode of warfare. The other generals followed the praise-worthy example of Aristides.

Miltiades then posted his troops on the declivity of the hill, above the narrow plain of Marathon, having his rear defended by the mountain, which, in its circuitous outline, likewise covered his right, while his left was flanked by the marsh of Marathon. The Persian army amounted to a hundred thousand foot, and ten thousand horse, whereas that of Athens is sup-

posed not to have exceeded twenty thousand citizens, and as many armed slaves : but the narrow plain was favourable to that sort of engagement, in which the Greeks excelled, and Miltiades extended his front by weakening his centre. Having resolved on an immediate attack, he gave the signal ; and his men rushed furiously down the hill, running all the way. The Persians, who derided this apparent ignorance of military discipline, soon experienced the impetuosity of the shock. The bravest of their troops, indeed, withstood the onset, broke the weak part of the Athenian line, and pursued it to a distance ; but their cavalry, being encumbered, in the confined plain, by their infantry, was precluded from engaging. After a fierce encounter, the Athenians put to flight both wings of the Persian army ; and then combining their forces, completely routed the centre, which was exhausted with the fatigue of pursuit. The Persians precipitated their retreat to their ships ; and seven of their galleys were taken. In the battle, they lost six thousand of the bravest of their troops, including Hippias, the exiled king of Athens. Five Athenian generals, and about two hundred citizens were killed. The soldier, who was sent from the field, to announce the glorious tidings at Athens, exhausted with fatigue, and bleeding from his wounds, had only time to exclaim—*Rejoice—we are conquerors !* and immediately expired.

After this signal defeat, the Persian commander doubled Cape Sunium, with the intention of surprising the harbour of Athens, and taking the city by assault. Miltiades, however, aware of his design, made a rapid march, and deterred him from the attempt. The Persian fleet then steered their course to the coast of Asia, having on board the captive Eretrians. To the latter Darius assigned a fertile district in the province of Cissia, where they long retained their Grecian language and manners.

Monuments were raised to the memory of those Athenians, who had fallen in the battle of Marathon ; and their names, with those of the tribes to which they belonged, were inscribed on marble. In a painting of the battle, executed at the public expense, the person of Miltiades, at the head of the Athenian army, was the most conspicuous figure ; and this was deemed an honourable, and flattering reward for his brilliant services.

The event of this memorable battle inspired the Greeks with confidence in their own strength and courage, and the Athenians, in particular, with views of conquest. Miltiades was sent with seventy ships to those islands in the Egean Sea, which had submitted to Darius, with orders to exact fines for their delinquency, and to reduce them under the authority of the Athenian government. As Paros resisted, the principal town was besieged; but, on a false rumour of the appearance of a Persian fleet, Miltiades raised the siege, in the course of which he had been wounded, and returned to Athens. There the Alcmaeonid party still bore sway, and viewed, no doubt, with jealousy, the rising influence of the great commander. Xantippus, son-in-law of Megacles, seizing what he conceived to be a favourable opportunity, accused him of having raised the siege of Paros, in consequence of having accepted a bribe. The prevailing faction procured his condemnation; and he was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty talents—a sum which greatly exceeded his means. His wounds, too, began to fester; and the hero of Marathon, and the deliverer of Athens, languishing in pain and degradation, died in a prison. Cimon, his son, was not even permitted to pay the last tribute of respect to his remains, till he had procured, by means of his friends, the discharge of the fine.

The defeat of the Persians at Marathon had only irritated Darius: but the repose of that monarch was, moreover, invaded, and his schemes of retaliation suspended, by a revolt in Egypt, and a competition for the succession between his sons. By his first marriage with the daughter of Gobrias, he had three sons, before he ascended the throne, and four, by Atassa, the daughter of Cyrus, after his accession. The eldest son of the king was, however, preferred to the eldest son of Darius: and Xerxes, consequently, succeeded his father, soon after the question of right had been decided, 485 B. C.

In the second year of his reign, Xerxes marched with an army into Egypt, which he restored to submission. But the great object of his ambition was the humiliation of Greece. Three years were consumed in making preparations throughout his wide extended empire, and an immense armament of men and ships was finally equipped. In a treaty of alliance which he concluded with Carthage, it was stipulated, that, while

he invaded Greece, in person, at the head of his overwhelming numbers, three hundred thousand men, under the command of Hamilcar, the Carthaginian general, should attack the colonies of Greek extraction in Italy and Sicily. Herodotus, who was contemporary with these mighty movements, swells the army of Xerxes, his seamen, and followers of all descriptions, to five million, and two hundred thousand individuals; but the mere subsistence of such an enormous mass of human beings, in their passage from one country to another, can scarcely be imagined, to be within the range of physical possibility. Diodorus, accordingly, and others, reduce the number to seven, or eight hundred thousand.

From Sardis, where he had passed the winter, the great king of Persia conducted his army to the Hellespont, now known by the name of the *Dardanelles*. Here he ordered a double bridge of boats to be constructed, for the expeditious transport of his forces, from Asia into Europe. Herodotus adds, that the first bridge which he attempted to erect at this strait, having been broken down by the tempest, he ordered the sea to receive three hundred lashes, and chains to be thrown into it, while some modern critics treat this anecdote as a fable, and inconsistent with the character of a monarch, who could weep over his multitudes, when he reflected, that none of them would be in existence, when a single century had elapsed. But we look not for consistency of conduct, in the lord of his own passions and caprice. Besides, this affected castigation and confinement of the watery element, may have been designed for stage effect, and to impress his crouching and ignorant subjects, with still more exalted ideas of his power. In the space of seven days and nights, all his troops were conveyed from Abydos to Sestos, names that have been associated with a more tender enterprize. Then directing his march across the Thracian Chersonesus, he encamped at Doriscus, situated at the mouth of the Hebrus; and, giving orders to his fleet to follow him along the shore, he paused, to make a general review of his forces. He had previously dispatched messengers to all the states of Greece, excepting Athens and Sparta, to demand the tribute of earth and water, and had obtained acknowledgements of submission, from many of the inferior commonwealths. Athens could look for no mercy; and was, besides, too much elated with former success, to to-

lerate the idea of a foreign yoke. Having roused to a sense of their danger all the states, that were yet undecided in the cause, it prepared to encounter with fortitude the gathering storm.

Two distinguished individuals, of very opposite characters and dispositions, then shared the chief influence at Athens. ARISTIDES, who from his inherent and undeviating love of rectitude, was surnamed *The Just*, descended of an illustrious family, and an admirer of the laws of Lycurgus, manifested a bias to Aristocracy. Contented with a small fortune, he rejected the offers of friends, to avoid the sense of obligation, or the imputation of partiality. He was more solicitous, in short, to be virtuous than to be *thought* so: and when a sentence to this effect happened to be repeated in the theatre, from the play of Æschylus, the audience spontaneously turned their eyes on Aristides. THEMISTOCLES, on the other hand, by birth a plebian, but possessing great talents, various elegant accomplishments, and the most affable manners, was more indifferent to the substance of moral worth, than to its appearance; and, provided he could attain his ends, was little scrupulous about the means, to which he had recourse. Aware that he could rise only by the popular favour, he courted the affections of the multitude; nay, he so artfully insinuated suspicions of the ascendancy and views of his disinterested rival, that he procured a sentence of *Ostracism*, or banishment, to be passed against him. The mode of conducting the Ostracism was somewhat singular. Every citizen wrote on a shell the name of the person whom he wished to banish; these shells were deposited in an appropriate receptacle; and, if the magistrates who numbered them, declared, that they amounted to six thousand, the accused was banished for ten years, but allowed to sell his property, and might even be recalled, before the expiration of the term. On the present occasion, a peasant who could not write, and had never seen Aristides, accidentally encountering him, requested that he would write the name on the shell. "What injury has he done to you?" replied the virtuous citizen. "None at all," rejoined the rustic, "only I am weary of hearing him every where called the *Just*." Aristides then calmly complied with his request. When his sentence was announced, he received it with that magnanimity, which conscious integrity alone can inspire, and,

bidding adieu to the city, implored the gods, that the Athenians might never have cause to remember him.

After some fruitless attempts, to form a vigorous confederacy against the power of Persia, the response of the Oracle had enjoined the Athenians, to betake themselves to their *wooden walls*, which Themistocles, who is supposed to have prompted the priestess, interpreted to mean their *Ships*. Their gallies, when joined with those of Corinth, Eubœa, Ægina, and the maritime states of Peloponnesus, composed a fleet of three hundred sail, which took their station at the Promontory of Artemisium, and awaited the arrival of the Persian fleet. Meanwhile, Leonidas was despatched, at the head of ten thousand men, to the defile of Thermopylæ, a narrow pass, and the only one, by which the Persians could penetrate into Achaia. Of the four thousand, who were more immediately destined to defend the pass, every man had determined to conquer, or die. The Persian monarch, habituated to submission, could not at first conceive, that a handful of Greeks would seriously oppose his entrance into their country; but, apprized by Demoratus, who had been banished from Sparta, that an inconsiderable number of men might, at this pass, suspend the motion of his army, he sent messengers to Leonidas, and the Grecian chiefs, with a summons to deliver up their arms. *Come and take them*—was the *Laconic* answer. Proffered bribes of ample possessions in land were rejected with disdain. During four days he had expected to see them retreat before his formidable array. On the fifth, his patience being exhausted, he ordered the Medes and Cessians, to attack the Greeks under Leonidas, and bring them alive into his presence. These troops advanced with spirit, but were soon driven back with great slaughter. The hatchet armed Saed next charged, but were alike repulsed. The *immortal band* of guards maintained a most tedious and obstinate conflict, during part of two days; but their short weapons made no impression on the close battalions of the Greeks, who fought with spears; and Xerxes, apprehensive of losing the flower of his army, recalled the combatants. In the midst of his perplexity, he received information, that Epialtes, an inhabitant of the country, induced by the hope of reward, had indicated a neglected path

over the mountains, which led to another, but almost unknown pass, and by which the Greeks might be attacked in the rear. Twenty thousand men were, accordingly, dispatched under the guidance of this traitor, during the night, and without seeking to engage with a thousand Phocians, whom the caution of Leonidas had stationed at the entrance of this more obscure defile, but who had retired to the heights, took immediate possession of the pass. The heroes of Thermopylæ, now aware of their critical situation, formally deliberated in council, whether they should abandon their untenable station to the enemy, or still cling to their desperate fortunes. Most of them resolved to betake themselves, with all expedition, to their respective cities : but the Lacedemonians, inflexible to their laws, and determined to exhibit a memorable example of devotion to the cause of their country, disdained to shrink from the post of honour. The Thespians, who were closely allied with the Spartans, alone expressed their willingness to abide by them in this glorious emergency ; and Leonidas had expressly desired the Beotians to remain, rather as hostages than auxiliaries. “ Prepare your last meal,” said the Spartan king, to his now reduced band, “ and dine like men, who, at night, shall sup with their fathers,” and the sublime order was received with a general shout of acclamation.

As the Persians began to press on their front and rear, the Spartans no longer studied, how they could best guard the pass, but in what position each man could dispose of his life at the dearest rate. Advancing to the widest part of the valley, they attacked the enemy with the most impetuous valour, and spread around them confusion and slaughter. In the desperate conflict, many of the undisciplined barbarians were driven into the sea, while numbers were trodden to death by their fellow soldiers. Leonidas fell early in the battle. The Lacedemonians and Thespians, concentrated in their strength, took post behind the wall of Thermopylæ. The Thebans, in expressing their desire to surrender, were all killed, or taken prisoners. But the devoted heroes continued to fight till the wall was broken down, when they expired, at length, rather oppressed by the numbers, than conquered by the arms of their adversaries. A single individual survived to carry the tidings.

to Sparta ; but he was regarded as infamous, till he retrieved his honour on another memorable occasion.

The battle of Thermopylæ, which animated Greece with the ardor of patriotism, and which has been the theme of admiration and applause in all succeeding ages, was fought in the year 480, B. C. A public monument was, afterwards, erected on the spot, bearing two inscriptions, namely, one importing, that a handful of Greeks had resisted the progress of a host of Persians ; and the other, in the simple and affecting language of the poet, Simonides—" Tell stranger, at Sparta, that you wept over the ashes of the three hundred, who devoted themselves to death, in obedience to the laws of their country."

In forcing this celebrated defile, Xerxes lost two of his brothers, and twenty thousand men. Four hundred of his galleys, and a great number of his transports, had been sunk or destroyed, in a storm which overtook them, on the coast of Thessaly ; but still eight hundred ships of war, besides transports, took their station in the road of Aphdæ, opposite to the harbour of Artemisium. With this force they prepared to attack the Grecian fleet, which consisted only of three hundred and seventy-one galleys, besides smaller vessels, under the orders of Themistocles. The crews, however, refusing to act under any but a Spartan commander, Eurybiades was nominally invested with that honour, and induced, by the prudent management of Themistocles, to retain his present position, for the defence of Eubœa. Confiding in the number of their vessels, the Persians had determined to send two hundred galleys round that island, in the night, to prevent the Greeks from escaping through the narrow seas. The Greeks, on the other hand, apprized of their design, by a deserter, resolved to attack this detached squadron ; but, receiving no tidings of it, they advanced, in order of battle, against the Persian fleet. After a fierce encounter, the Greeks retired, with thirty of the enemy's ships, which they had captured, while the Persian fleet, in the midst of the darkness, and a violent thunder storm, was driven on the coast of Thessaly, where most of the vessels, by singular good fortune, escaped into the Pegasean Bay. A more disastrous fate awaited the squadron, which had proceeded on its destination round the

island, for it was completely destroyed on the rocks of Eubœa. The Greeks having, next day, received a reinforcement of fifty three Athenian ships, made a second attack on the enemy, in the dusk of the evening, cut off the Cilician squadron, which they consigned to destruction, and, in the night, resumed their station at Artemisium. At noon, of the following day, the main Persian fleet, appeared drawn up in a semicircular line, and prepared to commence a grand attack. The combat was bloody, and obstinate; and, though the Greeks claimed the victory, their vessels were so disabled, that they retired, along the coast of Attica, and anchored at Salamis.

Xerxes, meanwhile, who visited the districts of the confederates through which he passed, with rapine and desolation, had given orders that his fleet, after ravaging the coast of Eubœa, should proceed to the harbour of Athens, while he himself, at the head of his army, would enter the territories of Attica. On his approach, Themistocles, who had despaired of defending the city by land, had, by much persuasion, and by practising on the superstitious prejudices of the people, prevailed with all the citizens, who were capable of bearing arms, to betake themselves to their ships. The old men, women, and children, being previously removed to the islands of Salamis, Ægina, and the Troezen, this memorable and mournful embarkation took place. The Persians entered the deserted city. A feeble garrison of old men and priests, who had remained in the citadel, under the impression, that it was the *wooden walls* denoted by the Oracle, was speedily reduced, and put to the sword. Themistocles successfully employed his entreaties and address, in preventing the removal of the fleet to some more remote station. Xerxes, notwithstanding the prudent representations of Artemisia, queen of Halicarnassus, resolved on an immediate attack: and his operations were accelerated by the false intelligence, purposely conveyed to him by Themistocles, that his countrymen had resolved to retire under the darkness of the night.

Aristides, forgetful of every feeling but those which were associated with the salvation of his country, first communicated to Themistocles, that the Persian fleet was already drawn up in the night, so as to intercept every vessel that might attempt to escape. It consisted of twelve hundred galleys, of three tiers

of oars, whereas the Greek fleet, consisted only of three hundred and eighty of the same description, though of somewhat larger dimensions. At the dawn of day, the hostile squadrons appeared arranged in the order of battle; but Themistocles delayed giving the signal for action, till the regular breeze began to blow which was adverse to the enemy: but the moment it sprung up, he commenced a vigorous attack. The combat was, for sometime, sustained, on both sides, with determined valour. Forty Grecian galleys are said to have been destroyed; but their crews were either taken on board other friendly vessels, or saved themselves by swimming to the neighbouring shore of Salamis. The narrow sea, the unskilfulness of many of the commanders, and the very number of their ships, were unfavourable to the Persians. The Athenians and Æginetans broke through their line, and a scene of dreadful havoc and confusion ensued. On the left wing, the Lacedæmonians and Peloponnesians completed the victory. Aristides, at the head of a detachment of Athenians, landed on an island where a chosen body of Persian troops had been posted, in the confident expectation of intercepting the scattered remnants of the Grecian armament. Elated with their glorious success, the Greeks rushed on to the attack; and the Persian monarch beheld the flower of his infantry cut off, when surrounded by an immense army, that could afford no relief. In the midst of his perplexity and dismay, he ordered the remains of his fleet, on the night after the engagement, to sail for the Hellespont, while his army which was menaced with famine, retreated to the plentiful province of Bæotia, and thence into Thessaly. Three hundred thousand men were selected, and entrusted to the command of Mardonius, for effecting the permanent conquest of Greece. Of these, however, sixty thousand were appointed to guard the royal person, as far as the Hellespont. During a march of forty-five days, the heterogeneous multitude who followed in the retreat, endured the severest sufferings, from disease, and the privation of food; dysentery, and pestilence daily thinned their ranks. Xerxes recrossed the Hellespont, in a Phœnician galley, attended by a small retinue, and sought to drown his cares and regrets in the sensual pleasures of Sardis. His Grecian expedition is a topic rich in moral and

political reflections : but many of these will obviously suggest themselves to minds of the most ordinary capacity ; and now, that we have entered on the threshold of authentic history, the limitation of our plan will seldom permit us, to suspend the narrative of important events.

In place of following up the decisive victory of Salamis, by pursuing the Persian fleet to the Hellespont, it was proposed, and, ultimately resolved, to compel such of the islanders as had taken part with the Persians, to pay heavy contributions, which might, in part, defray the expences of the war. This measure was ignorantly prosecuted by Themistocles, whose more noble qualities were debased by avarice. The Andrians alone refused to comply with his exorbitant exactions ; but, after their capital had been ineffectually besieged, the fleet returned to Salamis. The peaceful winter was consumed in offering thanks to the gods for the success of her arms, and the deliverance of Greece, in the partition of the spoil taken from the enemy, and in adjusting the gradations of honours and rewards, due to the most distinguished commanders. Though the Lacedemonian admiral nominally appeared in the first rank, the most marked attentions and respect were bestowed on Themistocles, who was presented with a magnificent chariot, and, on leaving Lacedemon, was escorted to the frontier by three hundred Spartans of the first families — an unprecedented tribute of honour to a stranger.

In the spring, Mardonius made preparations for acting on the offensive ; but, anxious to detach the Athenians from the confederacy, he offered, through the mediation of the king of Macedonia, to give them the command of all Greece, if they would secede from the common alliance. The proposal was rejected with disdain : Aristides, then chief Archon, declared to the Macedonian ambassadors, that all the power and wealth in the world would not corrupt his countrymen : and Lycidas, who alone expressed a willingness to entertain the offers of the ambassadors, was, with his wife and children, stoned to death, by the popular fury. Mardonius wreaked his vengeance on Attica and Athens, and completed the devastation which his royal master had begun, the inhabitants of the city retiring, as formerly, to Salamis. He then marched into Bæotia, that he might the more easily subsist his men, and,

especially, that his cavalry might have scope for action in the champaign country. He was followed by the army of the confederates, amounting to a hundred and ten thousand freemen and slaves, under the joint command of Pausanias, regent of Sparta, and Aristides. The two armies took up positions on the opposite banks of the *Æsopus*. In some severe skirmishing, the Greeks, though much harassed, especially by the cavalry, maintained the superiority, and killed *Mæsisstius*, one of the bravest of the Persian nobles. The difficulty of procuring fresh water, however, compelled them to file off towards *Plataea*, whither *Mardonius* followed them with his army. During ten days, neither party ventured to pass the *Æsopus*, while diviners in each camp predicted defeat to the army, which should make the first attack. The impatience of *Mardonius*, however, and his apprehensions of a failure of provisions, at length determined him to give battle. *Alexander*, king of Macedonia, though tributary to the Persians, was still friendly to the Greeks, and rode over in the night, to apprise *Aristides*, of the preparations for the engagement. Some counter-movements and misunderstandings among the Greeks, however, had perplexed the arrangements of *Mardonius*, and, finally, induced him to believe, that they were in full retreat. He gave his orders, and made his dispositions, accordingly. The bulk of his army, indeed, proceeded in hurry and confusion, as if only to reap the spoils of certain victory. The obstinate resistance of the Greeks soon convinced them of their mistake. Their cavalry could not freely act on the uneven and rugged ground to which the movements of the Greeks had brought them, and, though their infantry performed prodigie of valour, they were finally discomfited and overthrown. In a last heroic effort, to rally his broken forces, and redeem the fortune of the day, *Mardonius* himself was slain, when the remain of his army fled for refuge to their fortified camp. In an attempt to carry the latter by assault, the *Lacedemonians*, unaccustomed to attack fortifications, were foiled, with considerable loss. The *Athenians*, however, after completing the defeat of the Grecian auxiliaries, forced their way into the camp of the Persians, who, panic struck, could no longer fight, while the wall prevented their escape. As no quarter was given, of two hundred thousand men, not three thousand

escaped the vengeance of the Greeks. So decisive was the battle of Platea, [479 B. C.] that the Persians never after crossed into Europe.

Of the immense and costly booty found in the Persian camp, one tenth, according to custom, was consecrated to the Gods; another tenth was assigned to the commander in chief; and the remainder was distributed among the conquerors. The possession of so many articles of luxury, as fell to the share of Pausanias, had a visible effect, it is alleged, on the simplicity and purity of his manners. Yet too notable proofs are recorded of his Spartan virtue. When one of the *Æginetæ* proposed to him to retaliate the insult, which had been offered to the body of Leonidas, on that of Mardonius, "They are little acquainted," said he, "with true glory, who would imitate barbarians. Sparta glories in moderation, not in mean revenge; besides, she is sufficiently avenged, by the death of so many thousand Persians." A few days after the battle, to inculcate a grand moral lesson on his officers, he ordered a banquet to be prepared in the sumptuous style of Asiatic luxury, and, at the same time, a frugal Spartan repast. When the striking contrast was exhibited, "What egregious folly," he exclaimed, "in Mardonius, who was accustomed to fare so deliciously to come and attack men, who can forego every superfluity."

The Greeks who had fallen in the battle of Platea, were interred with much funeral pomp: monuments were erected on the scene of action, and public games were instituted, to commemorate the glorious event.

On the evening of the day of Platea, the confederates obtained another signal triumph, by taking possession of the Persian camp at Mycali, burning their fleet, destroying many thousands of their troops, and returning to Samos, loaded with booty and glory. A wretched remnant of the army carried confusion and despair to Sardis; and Xerxes, agitated by disappointment, grief, and alarm, precipitately fled to Susa.

A fate, no less rapid and disastrous, overtook the grand expedition under Hamilcar, who had disembarked, and fortified his men and ships, on the coast of Sicily. Owing to the prudent and spirited conduct of Gelon, the virtuous King of Syracuse, this formidable armament of a thousand ships, and three hundred thousand men, was annihilated at one blow. Hamilcar

and many thousands, were slain ; multitudes of prisoners were dispersed over the country to till the fields, and Gelon granted peace to the Carthaginians, on condition, that they should pay two thousand talents of silver, to defray the expences of the war, that they should erect two temples, one in Carthage, the other in Syracuse, in which the treaty should be deposited, and that, in future, they should abstain from the detestable practice of polluting their altars with human sacrifices. The last stipulation alone would suffice to endear to us the memory of Gelon, although history had not informed us, that he was a perfect model of a prince, and that his short reign recalled the virtues, and the happiness of the golden age. Contrasted with so much moral excellence, how the great King of the East shrinks into littleness, and how his eventful and disgraceful tale should awfully admonish every powerful tyrant, that the liberties of the smallest estate are not to be trampled on with impunity !

[To be Continued.]

REVIEW.

Life of JAMES CRICHTON, of Cluny, commonly called the "Admirable Crichton," with an appendix of original papers.
By PATRICK FRASER TYTLER, Esq. F. R. S. E. Advocate.
8vo. p. 285. Edinburgh.

Jack the Giant-killer is scarcely a greater, or more mysterious personage, in the eye of the little school-boy, than the subject of this book has been, in the estimation of studious and accomplished youth—while the history, at least, if not the existence, of both has been viewed with something of a similar degree of incredulity, by the sober-minded and judicious. In fact the pride of the stripling, at being the countryman of such a phenomenon, as the Admirable Crichton, has generally yielded, in more advanced life, to the prevailing idea, that much romance is mixed up with the histories handed down respecting so extraordinary a character ; and in course of time one ceases to take interest in the story, and probably forgets the hero altoget-

ther. Mr. Tytler, as he informs us in the preface, has made it his business

“ To present an authentic narrative of his (Crichton's) adventures, separating the fictitious additions of later biographers, from the details of contemporary authors ; and to form a true estimate of the evidence, upon which this narrative rests, and of the real character and talents of the remarkable person, to whom it relates.”

We think it will be more acceptable to our readers, to give such an abstract of the narrative, as our limits will allow, rather than enter upon critical disquisitions, which certainly would not set the matter in a clearer or fairer light, than the author himself has already done.

James Crichton, was born in the year 1561, either at Cluny, according to the traditionary history of that parish, or at Eliock, after evidence of the same nature furnished there—the family having had possessions at both these places. His father was Robert Crichton, of Eliock, Lord Advocate in the reigns of Mary and James VI., and his mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Stewart, of Reath, from whom the present Earl of Murray is lineally descended. George, the brother of the Lord Advocate succeeded Gavin Douglas, as Bishop of Dunkeld, and made it matter of thankfulness to God that “ he knew neither the New nor the Old Testament, and yet had prospered well enough all his days.” The ancestry of James Crichton is traced both on the father and mother's side up to royalty. Some pains are here taken by our author, to vindicate the claims that Crichton had made on the score of descent and relationship, and for which he had been severely handled, as having made false assertions.

Mr. Tytler quotes two authorities on the early education of his hero. According to the *Biographia Britannica* he received the rudiments thereof at Perth—but the *MSS. Life*, by David Buchanan refers this part of his history to Edinburgh. At all events he afterwards repaired to the University of St. Andrew's, where he received the best instruction, that the times afforded.

“ In the year 1573, when he had hardly passed his 12th year, he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts* ; and in two years afterwards, such appear to have been his high attainments in the different branches of

* Why has this degree disappeared from the Scotch Universities ?

scholastic knowledge, that he received his degree as A. M. at the very early age of fourteen."

At this time also he was the third Scholar in the University ; and, going on ardently in the pursuit of knowledge, he had acquired the use of ten different languages, before the age of sixteen or seventeen, when he was sent to the Continent on his travels, according to the existing custom among the gentry.

Here he not only excelled as a scholar, but became accomplished in every manly exercise. He set off a person, highly beautiful and symmetrical, by the graces of horsemanship, fencing and dancing ; and added to more solid attainments, the accomplishments of music both vocal and instrumental. With all this he was a consummate disputator—it being at that time the custom in the Continental Schools, to hold public disputations on the learning of the times—disputations, by the by, that had no effect, but that of displaying the studiousness and ingenuity of the performer, having been hostile rather than favourable to the advancement of science. At Paris he engaged,

" That at the expiration of six weeks, from the date of the notice, he should present himself at the College of Navarre, to answer upon whatever subject should be there proposed to him, *in any science, liberal art, discipline or faculty, whether practical or theoretic*, and this in any one twelve specified languages!"

He redeemed his pledge with great credit to himself, and to the admiration of the audience ; and the day after bore away the ring from every competitor, at a tilting match in the Louvre. He now obtained the name of the *Admirable Crichton*.

Having served in the civil wars of France for two years, he prosecuted his travels into Italy. At Rome he published a challenge similar to that at Paris, and astonished the Pope, many Cardinals and celebrated men of the time " by the display of the most universal talents." From Rome he journeyed to Venice, distressed in his mind, as there is reason to think, on account of the too constant companion of superior attainments, poverty—but found a friend in Aldus Manutius, the most celebrated Printer of his time, through whom he obtained the acquaintance of other men of learning and dignity. He astonished the Doge and Senate here, as he had done the Pope and Cardinals at Rome, and kept the good people of Venice

very busily employed reading his verses and writing his life. He seems to have attracted to himself the attention of all the fair sex; and at the end of four months, he left this place and repaired to Padua, in a state of slow convalescence from sickness. At Padua, he *held a meeting*, in which he exposed the errors of the Aristotelian philosophy, with much effect—of exciting admiration. At a second and tremendous dispute, which lasted several days, he seems to have argued all the argumentators out of the field, and obtained such clamorous applause, as never man had done before.

From Padua the Admirable Crichton proceeded to Mantua where he challenged, not indeed a giant, but one of whom the world stood in awe as a Swordsman, an Italian who “had chosen for himself a very singular profession—that of a travelling gladiator, or bravo.” He used to fight however in a very *sporting way*, laying down his bet, and insisting in the adversary doing the same. His custom was, like that of Crichton, so far to challenge, a whole town on his arrival, and he had already dispatched three gentlemen of Mantua, when Crichton arrived to chastise, and destroy him before the assembled court. The victory is stated to have been easy—a matter of course.

“In consequence of this achievement, and the high reputation which he had acquired in Italy, the Duke of Mantua engaged him in his service, as the companion and preceptor to his son, Vincenzo di Gonzaga, a young man who had evinced a strong passion for literature, but who was otherwise of a passionate temper, and dissolute manners.”

He now turned his attention to dramatic employment, in which he eminently succeeded, not merely as a writer, but as an actor, having “composed a comedy, a species of dramatic satire, in which he exposed the vices and ridiculed the weakness of the different occupations in life.” In the performance of this piece he himself sustained the principal characters, so admirably as to call from Mr. Tytler the highest degree of praise, which such splendour of talent could receive—for he considers him worthy of comparison even with—“Matthews!” This was the last exploit of an agreeable nature, in which he was concerned. Shortly afterwards, while playing his guitar along the streets of Mantua, one night on his way home from the house of his Mistress, he was attacked by a party in masks, the leader of whom he disarmed and seized, having put the rest to flight. This

worthy personage, turning out to be the prince his master, he dropped on his knee and presented his sword to Vincenzo, who instantly ran him through the heart—an event which happened when Crichton was but in his twenty-second year.

Such is an outline of the narrative, contained in the first section of the book ; to substantiate the facts of which is the purpose of Mr. Tytler in the second. He adduces several contemporary authorities on behalf of Crichton's polemical and chivalrous excellencies ; and, with considerable plausibility, we think, rescues the fame of his hero from the slights that have been cast upon it by modern writers.

In the third part of the work, our author replies successfully to certain objections, that have been urged to the truth of the history of Crichton's attainments, on the pretext, that the powers ascribed to him were "supernatural and therefore incredible." This he does upon two grounds—first that the powers of mind fitted

"To excel in the knowledge of languages, in the attainment of eminence in the elegant pursuits of literature, in the lower walks of science, or the comparatively easier studies of the Platonic or Aristotelian philosophy—amount to a more common species of intellect, than that required for attaining

"To uncommon eminence, or to make important discoveries in the higher sciences."

He refers to memory, as the principal faculty, necessary for such excellence as that in question—"a faculty," he says very truly, "of every other, the most under the management, and subjected to the improvements of man." Now, upon this principle, (and we agree with our author in his estimation of it, and its application to the case before us,) Crichton becomes divested of that mystery, which has falsely been ascribed to him, and has raised incredulity about his extraordinary character, and though there remains ample subject for admiration, there is nothing left to wonder at.

Secondly.—The credibility of the story is supported by numerous instances, of similar precocity and superiority of talent. To go into particulars is neither necessary nor possible for us here—suffice it to remark that although, upon the whole, the title of *Admirable*, seems, "par excellence," to have been merited by Crichton, there have not been wanting competitors in

the lists of fame, whose qualifications and claims in *general* pretty nearly equalled his own, while in *particular* points some of them surpassed him. We are not altogether without "Admirables" of this kind, among the modern countrymen of Crichton, who sojourn in this land of the Sun.

We shall not enter upon the consideration of the last objection, Mr. Tytler combats on the part of Crichton, viz. the inferiority of the poetry, that he has left behind him. As this is more a matter of individual taste on the one hand, and on the other, a question of subordinate importance, we leave it, with the statement, that a specimen or two of his Latin poetry is given in the appendix, of a very superior cast.

We shall take a passage or two from the work, not as specimens of its own stile and character, but as likely to afford a moment's entertainment to the reader, who may compare with such distinguished instances of versatility of talent, as chance to fall under his observation among ourselves.

We have already recorded the success of his dramatic performance. An account of it is given from Sir Thomas Urquhart, one of Crichton's biographers. The play lasted five hours, in the course of which the author performed fourteen different characters, returning to change his dress, while the audience was convulsed with laughter, lasting long enough to give him time, to prepare for appearing in a new character.

"First," says Sir Thomas, "he did present himself with a crown upon his head, a sceptre in his hand, being clothed with a purple robe, furred with ermine; after that with a mitre on his head, a crosier in his hand, and accoutred with a pair of lawn sleeves; and thereafter with a helmet on his head, the visor up, a commanding stick in his hand, and arrayed in a buff suit, with a scarf about his middle. Then, in a rich apparel, after the newest fashion, he did shew himself like another Sejanus, with a periwig daubed with cypress powder; in sequel of that he came out with a three cornered cap on his head, some parchments in his hand, and writings hanging at his girdle, like chancery bills; and next to that with a furred gown about him, an ingot of gold in his hand, and a bag full of money at his side; after all this he appears again clad in a country jacket, with a prong in his hand, and a Monmouth-like cap on his head; then, very shortly after, with a Palmer's coat on him, a bourdon in his hand, and some few cockle shells stuck to his hat, he looked as

if he had come in pilgrimage from St. Michael ; immediately after that he domineers it in a bare unlined gown, with a pair of whips in the one hand, and Corderius in the other ; and in suite thereof he *honderrpondered* it with a pair of pannier-like breeches, a Montera cap on his head, and a knife in a wooden sheath, dagger-ways by his side : about the latter end he comes forth again, with a square in one hand, a rule in the other, and a leathern apron before him ; then very quickly after, with a scrip by his side, a sheep-book in his hand, and a basket-full of flowers to make nose-gays for his mistress : and now, drawing to a closure, he routs it, first *in xerpo*, and, vapouring it with jingling spurs, and his arms a-kembo, like a Don Diego, he struts it, and, by the loftiness of his gait, plays the Capitan Spavent ; then, in the very twinkling of an eye, you would have seen him again issue forth with a cloak upon his arm, in a livery garment, thereby representing the sewing man : and lastly, at one time, amongst those other, he came out with a long grey beard and pucked ruff, crouching on a staff tipped with the head of a barber's cithern, and his gloves hanging by a button at his girdle."

With all these varieties of dress and external character there were suitable parts, which the hero spoke with due alteration of voice and manner. This is one point in which he was "ADMIRABLE," that the present generation will readily allow to have been possible ; and which we certainly cannot with a good grace controvert, under whose eyes, scenes not very dissimilar are becoming of every day occurrence.

In the following quotation, also from Sir Thomas Urquhart's account, the reader has a curious specimen of the analogical mystery, that many writers of that age affected, and which is accounted for from the nature of the philosophy, that pervaded the schools and superseded the acquisition of useful knowledge. It is the conclusion of the fight between Crichton and the Gladiator at Mantua, in the beginning of which our youthful champion had kept entirely on the defensive, until he had exhausted the superior strength of his antagonist in unavailing attacks.

"Matchless Crichton, seeing it now high time to put a gallant catastrophe to that so-long-dubious combat, animated with a divinely inspired fervence, to fulfil the expectation of the ladies, and crown the Duke's illustrious hopes, changeth his garb, falls to act another part, and, from defender, turns assailant : never did act so grace nature, nor nature second the precepts of act, with so much liveliness, and such observance of time, as when, after he had struck fire out of the steel of

his enemy's sword, and gained the fable thereof, with the fort of his own, by angles of the strongest position, he did, by geometrical flourishes of straight and oblique lines, so practically execute the speculative part, that, as if there had been secret charms in the variety of his motion, the fierceness of his foe was in a trice tranquilized into the nurseness of a pageant. Then it was that, to vindicate the reputation of the Duke's family, and expiate the blood of the three vanquished gentlemen, he alonged a stoccade *de pied ferme*; then, recoyling, he advanced another thrust, and lodged it home; after which, retiring again, his right foot did beat the cadence of the blow, that pierced the belly of this Italian; whose heart and throat being hit with the two former stroaks, these three frauch bouts given in upon the back of the other: besides that, if lines were imagined drawn from the hand that livered them, to the places which were marked by them, they would represent a perfect Isosceles triangle, with a perpendicular from the top angle, cutting the basis in the middle; they likewise give us to understand, that by them he was to be made a sacrifice of atonement, for the slaughter of the three aforesaid gentlemen, who were wounded in the very same parts of their bodies, by other three such veines as these, each whereof being mortal, and his vital spirits exhaling as his blood gushed out, all he spoke was this—'That seeing he could not live, his comfort in dying was, that he could not die by the hands of a braver man:' after the uttering of which words he expiring, with the shrill clareens of trumpets, bouncing thunder of artillery, bethwacked beating of drums, universal clapping of hands, and loud acclamations of joy for so glorious a victory, the air above them was so rarified, by the extremity of the noise and vehement sound, dispelling the thickest and most condensed parts thereof, that (as Plutarch speaks of the Grecians, when they raised their shouts up to the very heavens, at the hearing of the gracious proclamations of Paulus CEmilius in favour of their liberty,) the very sparrows and other flying fowls were said to fall to the ground, for want of air enough to uphold them in their flight."

The whole account of Sir T. Urquhart, from which the foregoing extract has been taken, is a morceau of curiosity.

We must take leave of our author, however, with a general remark or two. In the first place, although the book before us forms an acceptable addition to the authenticity of Biography, we think enough has been now published, concerning the Admirable Crichton, who was a less useful, and even less interesting personage than many of his *contemporaries*, who made small noise in comparison during their lives, but whose

memory and operations are better known among us, and will be longer known among posterity. Crichton seems to have been, compared with great names in science and literature, much such a personage as the Italian Gladiator, whom he slew at Mantua, may have been to renowned generals of the time. We are much disposed to doubt, whether the world would have been the better or the wiser for him, had he lived to the age of fourscore.

Secondly.—As to the stile of the book—we certainly find little ground for censure. Perhaps, in consequence of the contrast with the brilliancy of the theme, the language appears tame—yet as a considerable feature is disquisition on points of genealogy, that had been controverted or erroneously recorded previously, we are not disposed to refuse our testimony to the propriety of the manner, in which Mr. Tytler has written the work.

Lastly.—As to the original matter. There is a good deal of discussion on subjects, interesting in themselves as connected with the former state of science and literature. Mr. T. has the merit of having condensed into a small space many curious and important facts, and of having placed in a striking and convincing point of view, a variety of well-founded arguments connected with his subject; and upon the whole, though many might consider the work as drily written, we would rather recommend it as a good specimen of the way, in which obscurities in early modern history should be cleared up.

Fifteen Years in India, or Sketches of a Soldier's Life, being an attempt to describe Persons and Things in various parts of Hindoostan. 8vo. pp. 540. London. Longman.

The title of this book has very naturally drawn our attention to it. "*Fifteen Years in India, or Sketches of a Soldier's Life,*" is imposing enough; and we turned to it, with no little curiosity—we turned from it, without having that curiosity gratified. It styles itself "an attempt to describe persons and things in various parts of Hindoostan;" and we must introduce it to our readers, by honestly giving our opinion, that the attempt has not proved very successful. It is true, that the author has very minutely described *some* persons and *some*

things ; but unluckily, he has often, if not generally, stumbled upon persons and things, about which the world at large is mightily unconcerned : and as the space he has devoted to these “ persons and things,” is not enriched with any deductions, leading to a general knowledge or appreciation of character and customs in this country, it may fairly be set down, as occupied to very little purpose.

If our readers imagine, that “ Fifteen Years in India” is conversant about scenes and events in this country alone, they will find themselves disappointed, at a very early stage of their progress. For the young soldier has scarcely commenced his literary labours, until we have a fine harrowing-up story, about a young lady in Ireland, who was seduced “ by a villain, in the mask of a gentleman in holy orders ;” and about a Mary Glendinning, the daughter of an Irish farmer, who wished to be a lady, like the miller’s daughter, (who it seems, had taken in a Baronet) and was likewise betrayed by another villain. On the fate of this unfortunate we are presented with a pretty little ballad of tolerable poetry,—we only marvel how in the name of wonder it got there ; and on proceeding a little farther, we actually begin to imagine, that the author has finished his “ Fifteen Years in India,” and returned to Ireland ; and that he is engaged in an “ attempt to describe persons and things” of that country. We venture to say, that his description of these nearer-at-home things, is neither candid nor correct, when he tells us, among other most interesting occurrences, that the Curate in a country parish in Ireland, happening to lecture and point out *extempore* the necessity of strict conformity to Christian doctrine,

“ The Bishop heard of it, and wrote a letter to the rector, informing him, that his Grace was not only surprized, but utterly confounded, at the irregular proceeding in his parish,—that the Almighty only knew, what his Curate might say, in the latitude he was giving to the unrestrained flights of absurd and whimsical imagination. ‘ If this practice’ said his Grace, ‘ which directly strikes at the root of every thing orthodox, be not visited with the utmost severity, the Lord only knows, where it may end, in the destruction of the Protestant Church, and the overthrow of our venerable constitution.’ ”

This story, of which we do not believe one word, is introduced to amuse a Lieutenant, and old companion, whom the

author meets in this country. It seems got up, to illustrate the general position, that it is refreshing and delightful, to hear even the *most trifling* incidents of home, detailed to us, at this distance from early scenes and early friends. No doubt it is : and no doubt nothing is easier, than to write a book, with such materials at hand ; but it is surely a misnomer to call it a *Book on India*.

In the second chapter we have, however, something like a description of " persons and things " among ourselves, and our readers may take the following, as a specimen of the author's powers of observation.

" Were a country gentleman, in the full enjoyment of all his bodily faculties in this happy climate, to be suddenly transported to St. John's Church in Calcutta, during the performance of Divine Service, in the month of June, he would fancy himself seated among ghosts. He would look upon their sallow countenances with fear, and see the big drops, like tears, coursing each other on the anxious brow, notwithstanding the large fans suspended over head, and drawn briskly backwards and forwards, by means of ropes passed from them through the windows of the Church, by natives outside, to produce an artificial circulation of air. If he followed any *gentleman* ! to his home, he would see him there throw off his coat, and put on a light white jacket, as a relief from his sufferings ; and on passing the burying ground, beyond Chouringee, the stranger would there perceive, in the numberless tombs and monuments, ample evidence of the terrible mortality, prevailing in the land of his sojourn."

After this the author diverges into the causes of bad health, and the phenomena of bilious affections, where we must not attempt to follow him ; but rather take a bound with him, from the banks of the Ganges, back to the Camp between Kutch and Cambray, where after telling us the often-told story of a young Officer, shooting a tiger, while in the act of carrying him off to the jungle, we are presented with a portrait of an M. D. not a little ludicrous ; and soon after we are told,

" No situation can be more lively and agreeable, than that of a young officer on board an *Indiaman*, during his passage out. Hope presents to his youthful mind a bright picture. The captain and officers of the ship are generally attentive and gentlemanly, and a large party of ladies and brother passengers sit down every day to excellent cheer, and exhilarating wines, at the cuddy table ; while the evenings are spent in dancing on the quarter deck, either to an organ or the

ship's band. At the same time, the leeseide is occupied by the soldiers, and their wives, whose *unsophisticated* steps form a ludicrous contrast to the graceful movements on the other quarter. Time flies, and his flight is unheeded amidst the diversions found in music, books, drawing, backgammon, chess, and piquet. It is most to be dreaded, in such a situation, that quarrels should arise, and disturb the harmony, that ought to reign; but fortunately on this occasion there were many old officers, returning to their regiments, and such proper discipline exercised, by the senior, who commanded the troops on board, that every aberration from concord was checked, and the whole kept in proper tune. Nothing was wanting but a few pretty girls, to make out a quadrille, or a love story; but it so happened, that no Celia went to the land of husbands at this time, and our young adventurer therefore had no opportunity of losing his heart."

Ensign True, however, is destined to fall in love, like most other young gentlemen; and it is at sea, too, that he first experiences the tender passion. His enamorata is a French girl, named Nannette, who is described in much the same manner, as most other pretty nymphs are; but who meets with an adventure, which is rather too romantic, to allow of our believing it to be even "an attempt" at describing things, as our author saw them. Nannette, on the voyage from Madras to Bombay, was one day combing her hair gracefully at the cabin window, and flirting in good French, broken English, and something like Latin, with Lieutenant True, when dreadful to relate! she fell overboard into the sea. In a moment the lover was diving for his mistress; and in the act of bringing her to the surface in his arms, they were assailed by a shark! the mouth of the monster had just opened, to swallow the unfortunate couple, when Frank Stanley, a soldier, leaped from the hammock-rails, right upon the shark with his bayonet in his hand. The animal, unaccustomed to this sort of sudden salutation, turned away from his prey, and by the time he could get back to it, the lovers and their deliverer were snug on board again. Now this is a pretty incident; but to us it appears altogether so like a *ben-ao*, that we not only hesitate to believe it, but it shakes our faith not a little, in all the wonderful incidents, which afterwards overtook our hero.

When the author attempts to "describe the persons and things" at Calcutta, we are somewhat more at home: and we

have looked over this part of his book attentively, comparing the picture which he gives, with the reality under our eyes ; and we acknowledge we are somewhat at a loss to conjecture, where he found "persons and things," to answer the following description :—Speaking of Calcutta, he says:—

"The variety of costume and contrast of appearance to be seen in the streets are worthy of notice. Many a young Bond-street Dandy, struts with inconceivable self-satisfaction ; and youthful British, Portuguese, and French half-cast, with tawny face, and neck stiffened almost to suffocation, jumps from the sublime to the ridiculous, in attempts at imitation. A stranger's eye would next perhaps rest upon a Capuchin friar, with the beard and costume of the 14th century : and soon remove to a British Missionary, who, in deepest black and countenance of longest sorrow, musing on the state of man, marches against a grave Turk, who jostles a Persian, who discomposes a Sirk, who insults an Arabian, who electrifies a Chinese, who contaminates a Hindoo, who upsets a Dancing-master, and terrifies an Armenian. He would see the military staff bucks with waving feathers and gorgeous gulettes, shading their fair country-women with silken chattahs, from the glare of the sun, while handing them from some grand long-room or attractive bazar to their carriage, chariot, phaeton, barouche, sociable, or palan-keen ; and he would try to have a peep into the covered hackeries, or native carriages of the opulent Hindoos, drawn by bullocks richly caparisoned with silk, and jingling bells of silver, in which their wives are concealed from the eye of man, when they visit their female friends. And what would he say in another part of the town, upon seeing a dozen of almost naked runners, dashing down the street with drawn sabres and upraised targets, to separate a group of British tars, fighting for no other purpose, than to show the Hindoos the courage and blood of England ?"

At this part of the narrative we are introduced to the acquaintance of a Charles Thoughtless, and again meet with Frank Stanley—pretty romantic names—and we are told a pretty romantic story about these two privates in Lieutenant True's company, to whom a sad and terrible accident occurred at the very outset of their life in India. While sleeping on the ground at Poonamalee—the white ants devoured their knapsacks !

"Fifteen Years in India," abounds in Poetry. Every chapter has a poetical introduction, in allusion to the subject, on which it is to treat—take the following, in allusion to the Black-hole of Calcutta, as a specimen of the taste and versification of the author.

The monument we here behold with pain ;
 Is there a heart can from a sigh refrain ?
 Whose sculptured base commemorates the time,
 When the brave Holwell suffered in this clime.
 With seven score men, it was his wretched fate
 In the Black-hole a Soubah's sleep to wait ;
 Though dying Britons strewed the reeking ground,
 And many a hero gasped for breath around,
 The slavish guards, O horrible ! avow,
 None dares to chase sweet slumber from his brow !

The plan of the book before us is to devote the commencement of each chapter to some general subject, connected with the Geography, History, or Manners of India ; and the end of it, to the Life and Adventures of *Mr. True* and privates *Thoughtless* and *Stanley*. This machinery is no doubt intended to give variety and interest to the work, which after all is as devoid of both, as any work we have seen. It gives the author an opportunity of occasionally presenting us with some *original* poetry, manifestly made to be sung for, and to suit the occasion, such as the following called "The Sentinel."

" The evening star in beauty chaste,
 Shone mildly o'er the camp of France ;
 Near which a youth on guard was plac'd,
 Who sung thus, resting on his lance :—
 Haste, refreshing Zephyr go
 And to my friends my story bear ;
 Say, I watch those fields to shew,
 That love and glory are my care.

By the foes' dull glimmering light
 In silence see their guards advance ;
 While to abridge the tardy night,
 The Frenchman sings upon his lance :—
 Haste, refreshing Zephyr go
 And to my friends my story bear ;
 Say, I watch these fields to shew,
 That love and glory are my care.

The day star with the fight recall
 When victory shall my fame inance ;
 But should it be my lot to fall,
 And die upon my trusty lance,

Then in pity, Zephyr, fly
 And to my friends my story bear ;
 Say, until my latest sigh
 That love and glory were my care."

We must say the songs are better than the dialogues—Mr. Thoughtless and Mr. Stanley generally commencing every sentence with a—" *Well ! confusion to me !*" &c.

Our author, on returning from the camp to the capital, resumes his description of " persons and things" at Calcutta, and seems much at home, in noticing attornies, coach-makers, livery stable-keepers, and dancing masters, " whom he clubs together, as living examples in India, that happiness may be found in the lowly walks of life !"

" The Hindoos flock to the attornies of Calcutta, some of whom are thus enabled to live in a style, that a nobleman would not despise in this country. Barristers in India, who become popular, generally make a moderate fortune in seven years ; but some successful attornies have feathered their nests, in three short annual revolutions. It will easily be conceived how profitable the business of an auctioneer is in Calcutta, where a constant transfer of property to a prodigious amount is taking place every day. Some of the partners in the firm of Tulloh and Co. have come home with princely fortunes. Coach-making in such a luxurious settlement is also very lucrative. But, in short, no profession is more so in India, than that of a dancing-master, on account of the great numbers of half casts, among whom, particularly in Calcutta, there is a rage for this amusement. There are eight or ten schools for young ladies in the city, at which exhibition balls are given, some times twice a month ; and as many seminaries for boys on a large scale, at each of which the dancing-master receives £ 2 per month, for every pupil, so that he soon makes a fortune. Two hundred and fifty scholars yielded Mr. McDonnel £ 6,000 per annum : he built a palace, and kept his carriage, while several very learned and ingenious Europeans pined in the jail of Calcutta for debts, contracted to save them from starving. There is not in the world a worse field for an adventurer, out of the civil and military service, who has no profession, than India ; all situations in public offices being occupied by natives, except those, which can be procured only by interest or length of service, in some department under government."

The temple and worship of Juggernaut are of course too prominent objects, to be omitted by our author ; and the following extract will enable our readers to judge of his accuracy,

of description, when giving an account of the celebrated cruelties, practised at the head-quarters of Hindoo superstition. Will the good folks at home never cease to be led away, by the stories of thousands dying annually, under the wheels of the Rutt, that carries the great god of Juggernaut? never we suspect, while they take as true such descriptions of the scene, as "*Fifteen Years in India*" gives in the following passage :

" The pagoda of Juggernaut is situated on the Bay of Bengal, 300 miles S. W. of Calcutta. Such numbers of pilgrims die on their way thither, that for fifty miles round the country is white with human bones. Hundreds of old people travel thousands of miles every year to die there, some of them measuring the whole way with their bodies, others journeying on the broad of their backs, and several tumbling head over heels. Thousands of dogs, jackals, and vultures live on the bodies of the dead, and the adjutants are so tame as to approach and gape with horrid expectation at the living. The shouts raised by the continuous multitude constantly gaining sight of the temple from all quarters are awful. For several miles round it is like a vast encampment ; and sometimes great numbers are killed by the rush of the multitude towards the great gates. Seated on a throne, between his brother and sister Boloram and Shubadra, appears the idol, made of a block of wood, having a frightfully large visage painted black, with arms of gold and gorgeous apparel. On the walls and gates of the temple are indecent figures cut in stone, upon which both sexes look with satisfaction. During the great festivals, the idols are paraded about in pagodas made of wood, ninety feet high, fixed on carriages with sixteen wheels, and drawn by men with cables, while the axletrees are often red with the blood of devotees of both sexes, that throw themselves beneath to be crushed to death ; their bodies are carried away by hurries and thrown into the Golgotha, to be eaten by obscene animals. The stench of this place is dreadful, and on every side the senses are disgusted by the squalid and ghastly presence of the famished pilgrims. Devotees with clotted hair and painted naked bodies are every where seen practising their self-tortures : and the exhalations from human ordure would infest the air, were it not that the filth serves as food to the brahminy bulls, which roam about in great numbers.

" One hundred thousand souls are constantly around Juggernaut, and their shouts are appalling when the idol is brought out, at which time the multitude, having green palms in their hands, fall down and worship. Then the procession advances, preceded by elephants and dancing girls and buffoons, while upwards of one hundred Brahmins are

writhing their bodies into lascivious contortions, in the different verandas, belonging to each story of the artificial pagoda, that moves along glittering with tinsel, and adorned with hundreds of flags, streamers and ensigns, the air resounding with the noise of tom-toms, tooterics, and bands of music. The priests sing and shout, sometimes telling the people that the god is pleased and smiles: at others, that he will not move, and frowns till he is gratified with more blood, while approbation at their indecent gestures, and their gross contortions of body, is expressed in yells of sensual delight. It takes £200 worth of broad cloth to cover the rutt or carriage, and the expenses of the idol are £8,702 per annum, a large portion of which is for dancing girls, who are prostitutes belonging to the temple. His table costs £4,514."

It must be admitted, that the description here is very *accurate*, so far as the expenses of Juggernaut's dinner go. That it is most grossly exaggerated, so far as the sacrifice of human victims—a much more important matter—is concerned, may be safely gathered from the following account of the matter, lately laid before the Asiatic Society by Mr. Stirling, Secretary to the Commissioner of Cuttack, whose opportunities of observation we shall not place in any comparison, with those of the author of "Fifteen Years in India."

"The famous temple of Juggernaut, in its form and distribution, resembles closely the great pagoda of Bhubunsir, and is nearly of similar dimensions. It is said to have cost from 40 to 50 lacks of rupees. The dreadful fanaticism which formerly prompted pilgrims to sacrifice themselves under the wheels of the Juggernaut rutt'h, has happily ceased. During four years that Mr. Stirling witnessed the ceremony *three cases of self immolation only occurred*, one of which was doubtful and might have been accidental, and the other two victims had long been suffering from excruciating complaints, and choose that method of ridding themselves of the burden of life, in preference to the other modes of suicide, so prevalent among the lower orders."

It affords us the greatest pleasure to be able to add, on the highly respectable authority of Mr. Stirling, that the number of *suttees* in the neighbourhood of Juggernaut does not exceed ten per annum. An opinion prevails in England, in consequence of the most grossly exaggerated accounts of Hindoo cruelties, that as many thousands are annually immolated; while the truth is, we believe, that these sanguinary exhibitions are every day becoming more rare. Some of the best informed

natives of Calcutta have informed us, that the *suttee* is by no means considered by the Hindoos, in the light, in which we have been apt to regard it, as a most highly meritorious act, on the part of the widow. It is very generally regarded, as a means, by which the Brahmins contrive to keep up their influence over their countrymen; and the total abrogation of the cruel practice would not now excite any other feelings, than those of great satisfaction on the part of the better instructed and wealthy natives—great indifference on the part of the Hindoos in general. It were, we fear, too much to ascribe this very gratifying change, to the influence of those, who have attempted by direct means to convert the Hindoos to Christianity. It has been gradually accomplished, by their intercourse with Europeans in general; and by the diffusion of knowledge, which this intercourse has undoubtedly produced among the higher casts. The burning of the widow is a practise so repugnant to humanity, and so totally irreconcilable with sound reason, that a well informed Hindoo, the moment you enter into conversation with him on the subject, concurs with you in its most hearty condemnation.

Mr. Thoughtless, the private in Lieutenant True's company, whom our readers will perhaps recollect we introduced to them at Madras long ago, on arriving at Calcutta gets his discharge, and turns School-master. This part of the machinery is not badly managed; and satisfies us after all, that the author does know something of "persons and things" in India, as it introduces him very naturally into one part of Society in this country. We could have wished, that he had dwelt somewhat less on what appears to have been regarded by him, as most momentous matters; and given us a little more "description" of what he has very slightly touched upon—the influence of European intercourse upon the native character. We did expect from him some addition to our knowledge on this important subject, as it was an easy step to it from the scenes, with which he seems to have been particularly conversant. But we have been disappointed—He devotes a liberal number of his pages to the class of Society here, that formed his School, and bestows "very generous dispositions, and affectionate hearts" on his pupils. We are then presented with a couple of letters, in illustration of the general description, given

of the Indo-British community—a very knowing way of giving variety to a work on India, and *making a book*. We are next regaled with a description of the proprietor of the school, where Thoughtless first commenced *Dominie*, “a venerable man,” as we are told, who, however, did not set his pupils the very best example, by attaching himself to a pretty brunette at Chandernagore, without the ceremony of a marriage. The lady, it seems, had all her wits about her; and when the “venerable man” was on his death bed, she contrived to cozen him out of—“two shares in the Laudable Society!”—*What exquisite description of “things and persons” in India!*

Meanwhile Thoughtless gets on in the world, and arrives at that stage of Indian luxury and comfort, where a man keeps a buggy, and a palankeen. He narrowly escapes, however, from being handed over, by his partner, along with his pupils, like the vilest goods and chattels, to another *Dominie*; but he avoids so dishonourable a transfer; and on executing a bond for two thousand rupees, sets up on his own bottom. He is in want, however, of stools, and tables, which we are told his old partner had *puckalaoed*; and rather than furnish the old house, he packs off pupils and all together, to be partner, on terms of equality, with Mr. *Philomath*, the Proprietor of a rival Establishment. We must let our author speak for himself, in describing the “persons and things,” which, in his character of Thoughtless the School-master, chanced to come in his way. It puzzles us to discover, who the heroes and heroines are, whom our author has here consigned to immortality: but his English readers must think us a very uninteresting, humdrum set of beings in India, when a man resident “fifteen years” among us, can find no higher “persons,” and better “things” to “describe” than the following:

“For some time things went on most flourishingly, and the profits were very great; but additions had to be made to the house, that swallowed up a considerable part: and it being in the nature of man, that as his means increase so do his wants,—Charles was able to save nothing; but, on the contrary, continued not only indebted to his former partner, but to his present one seventeen hundred rupees, being the amount of one half the moveables, for which he had passed his note of hand. Dr. Talib was editor of one of the newspapers, there being

seven at that time in Calcutta ; and finding that Charles had a taste for poetry as well as prose, he paid him much attention. Of a very eccentric genius, Dr. Talib sometimes formed tangents from the common sphere of intellect ; and about this time he was labouring indefatigably to prove, that Adam had addressed Eve in the Arabic language. The literati of the College of Fort William, being of opinion that Sanscrit was the mother tongue, war commenced, and Hocus-Pocus with Hugo-Pocus opened their batteries on Talib and Philo-Talib, but were so bespattered with paper bullets and covered with smoke, that they retired leaving the field to the latter, who turned their arms against Anthony Apposite, Esquire, and forced him behind his entrenchments, where he lay like a porcupine, with a quill pointed in every direction. Great learning was displayed on the part of the College, and some ingenuity on the side of Talib ; but the former questioned his profundity in Arabic lore, and accused him of being a plagiarist on such plausible grounds, that it required all his effrontery to parry such home-thrusts. As to Philo, he came in for his share, and he was rebuked for having given Greek and Latin quotations at random from French authors, instead of their originals.

“ The Masonic Lodge, to which Charles belonged at first consisted chiefly of the tradesmen in the Cossitollah ; but a rage, for this mystery having taken possession of the civil and military ranks, many of them joined it, and Dr. Talib became the master, while Mr. Philomath officiated as secretary. The harmonic spirit of masonry, however, was not sufficient to preserve brotherly love in such a heterogeneous mixtue ; for the civil and military brethren, considering themselves as belonging to a different sphere, were shocked by the vulgarity of the plebians, who, in return, black-balled the candidates proposed by them, and prevented the introduction of their friends ; for according to a public bye-law in every lodge, should two black balls be found in the ballot for a new member, he is rejected without enquiry ; if only one, reasons are to be assigned, and investigation had on the subject. Dr. Talib was at the head of the patricians, and Mr. Philomath led the lower orders, when a schism took place. A candidate was proposed, and black-balled as usual ; but Dr. Talib being determined to carry his point, assembled his forces on the next night and made a speech, in which he signified the resolution of the majority to proceed in the initiation of the rejected by open force. All the plebians quitted the lodge ; but it was suggested, after the doors had been secured by Mr. Philomath, that Dr. Talib might remove the warrant, and accordingly it was proposed to return for the purpose of guarding that document, without which no

lodge could assemble. But the tyler with a drawn sword obstructed the passage. "Cut him down," said one, "with his own weapon." "You may kill me," replied the young civilian very firmly, "but till then, you do not pass here." However, after the business was concluded, they returned into the lodge and found the warrant cut out of the frame. It was then hinted that Dr. Talib had it on his person, and an effort was made to recover the instrument. Philomath, followed by his troops, entered the supper room, where the patricians were handling their knives and forks: "I charge you," said he to the master, "with having stolen the warrant," and he extended his hand towards Talib's breast. "Touch me," cried he, grinning most alarmingly, while his loud voice echoed through the green room; "and through your body this shall go," and the knife was raised in air. "And through your body this shall go," shouted all the legion rising from the table: but Philomath retreated in grand style, with his front to danger, though he fully expected a facer from a pupil of Crib, who followed him down the hall shewing the attitudes of science to his companions, who burst their sides with laughter, and quaffed their claret with supreme delight. Counsellors Strettle and Fergusson were fee'd, and the law restored the warrant.

Now all this may be, for ought we know to the contrary, a very good "attempt" at describing "persons and things" in Calcutta; but who Mr. Philomath, or the still more celebrated Dr. Talib is, we are left to conjecture the best way we can. The names are unknown to us; and if they are fictitious appellations, given by the Writer to well-known characters, we only marvel how in other cases, he comes to give us real names, in his account of what befel him in Hindustan. We can by no means approve of this mode of mixing up fact and fable; and how the reader in England is to distinguish between them, we are altogether at a loss to conceive.

On the whole, we cannot speak highly of "Fifteen Years in India." The most instructive and entertaining part of it is occupied, in describing scenes on the other side of the Peninsula; and here we are occasionally presented with something, to reward us for the labour of searching it out. There is nothing, however, even here, which displays an extensive acquaintance with the country, or a mind qualified to look around with comprehensive views. Neither is there any taste

displayed, in the arrangement of the materials, which have come into the compiler's hands. We have been of late unlucky in our historians : and desire ardently to see the task of describing our manners, and speculating on our policy, fall into better hands than those of Lieutenant White, or the author of "*Fifteen Years in India.*"

Life of ALI PACHA, Vizier of Epirus—surnamed ASLAM, or the Lion.

It was not until the distracted state of Europe, which followed the French revolution, had subsided into something like order and tranquillity, that our attention was directed to ALI PACHA, and his exploits in Albania. Occupied by events nearer home, we scarcely knew that another Jugurtha had appeared, in the person of the Vizier of Epirus ; and Ali rose almost unnoticed to power, wealth and greatness, by a series of cruelties and perfidy the most atrocious, that ever disgraced the annals of our race ; but like almost every other usurper, redeemed in part the crimes, of which he was daily guilty, by proving the instrument of good, where he consulted only his own grandeur and dominion. Horror and indignation are roused to no ordinary degree, on perusing the bloody career of Ali Pacha : yet the terrible devastations, which he spread over the classic soil of Albania, while for a time he defied the armies of the Porte itself, are in some measure forgotten, in the recollection, that to him are the Greeks indebted for the first movements in that struggle for independence, in which they are now engaged. It were in vain to search for any thing like principle, honour, or fidelity, in the character of the Pacha of Janina. His life presents nothing, but the most consummate cunning, the most unrelenting cruelty, and the most detestable treachery : but its perusal is fraught with much of that moral instruction, which the career of the tyrant teaches ; and it is interesting, as identified with events, to which the eyes of the world are now directed—the exertions of the Greeks, to escape from the iron sway of the Ottomans.

It will readily be admitted, that access to the materials, which are to constitute a full and impartial account of such a

man, as the late *Ali Pacha*, cannot be very easy : and accordingly what we know of him is derived from casual, perhaps partial, rather than steady, and unprejudiced sources. A life of Aslam, or the Lion, as Ali has been surnamed, has been published by a M. Beauchamp ; and many notices of him occur in the *Voyage dans la Grec* of M. Ponqueville. It appears, indeed, from the accounts of all who have passed through his dominions, at the plenitude of his power, that access to his person was far from difficult ; and that person has been described by a variety of pens, and represented by all, in much the same features and lineaments. The author of the little work, at the head of this article, has taken the pains to collect and arrange the information, which lies scattered about, in regard to this singular man ; and we are indebted to him for a tolerably well digested, if not original view of the Life of the Vizier of Epirus.

ALI was descended from a race of robbers. He was born to the trade of rapine and cruelty, and when he afterwards figured at the head of well disciplined troops, he had only changed the scene, and the actors—he was still labouring in his paternal avocation. Zepelini, a town at a small distance from Janina, gave birth to this fortunate aspirant after “ power, treasures and palaces ;” and the year 1750 has been assigned, as the æra of his birth. He lost his father in early life ; but found in his mother a woman, whose ambition equalled that of her son in after days ; and who, had she been of another sex, would herself have been a tyrant, and a hero. This artful, cruel, and ambitious woman soon discovered, in the distracted and divided state of Albania, an easy road to the power and splendour, to which she destined her son. She taught him to regard the little patrimony, which his father left him, as infinitely below his deserts ; and stimulated him to exchange the “ *hole*,” in which he was doomed by birth to reside, for the palace, which Fortune was holding out in Albania to the first bold and ambitious child, that would grasp at it. Like a second Alexander, Ali profited under the counsels of this second Olympias, for they were congenial to the bent of his soul and disposition ; and, when hailed by maternal fondness, as the future Vizier, he felt within him a response to the prophecy, which promised one day its full accomplishment. Albania lay open to the aspiring ambition of such a man, as

Ali. Although a province of the Turkish Empire, each Canton had its separate government ; and all of them were weak and helpless. The father of Ali had been despoiled of his possessions, by the neighbouring Beys ; and revenge stimulated ambition in the son, to retrieve his fallen fortune. Before the plans of Khameo, the mother of Ali, were yet ripe for execution, her designs had been seen through by her neighbours ; and in the war, which she meditated against them, she was anticipated by hostilities, commencing with the destined victims of her ambition. The Gardikites, whom Khameo had marked out, as the earliest sacrifice to her views of empire and dominion for her son, succeeded in taking her, and her daughter prisoners, at a time, when it is said Ali was engaged abroad in a hunting expedition ; and the horrid brutalities, which they practised on these defenceless females, were afterwards as dreadfully expiated, when, at the distance of forty years, they fell themselves into the hands of the son, and the brother. We wonder not at the earnestness, with which Khameo and her daughter demanded vengeance on the Gardikites ; but we learn to estimate the rancour, that harbours in the breast of an Albanian Turk, when forty years are unable to efface, in the slightest degree, the memory of an insult ;—and we are tempted to bewail, in the rage of Chainitra, the fury, which can sometimes occupy even the female breast, to such an extent, as to demand the hair of her enemies, with which to stuff the cushions of her apartments. The portraiture of such feelings, and the history of the deeds, in which they were embodied, also enable us to form some idea of the horrible ravages and cruelties, that must attend a civil war, among such a people ; and thus in some measure lead us to understand, and believe the tales of unutterable misery and woe, that are told, as now of daily occurrence, among the Greeks and the Turks.

ALI commenced his successful career, by cultivating the attachment of the tribe, devoted to him by birth and inheritance : and the means, which he employed for this purpose, under the able tutorage of his mother, evince at once a strong and comprehensive mind—a superiority to the prejudices and habits of education, and a thorough knowledge of human nature. It must have been to the tribe of Ali a new and striking sight,

to behold their chief visiting their abodes, in all the familiarity of an equal, and mingling with the selfish amusements of the field, the apparently merciful and human occupation of alleviating their distresses ; but while Ali, with his fowling-piece in his hands, was traversing the wilds and fastnesses of Albania, it was neither to minister to the bands of the peasants, nor to replenish his game-bag. It was to acquire that knowledge of its strong holds, which was afterwards to avail him, alike in the hour of success, and the day of calamity ; and nature, that had kindly blessed him with vigour of body, and strength of mind and memory, enabled him to lay in at this time, an acquaintance with the country, which afterwards proved of the most important advantage to him.

The first attempt of Ali, to distinguish himself, and one, in which it would appear his mother did not heartily concur, was made against the town of Tchormowo. The inhabitants of this place had not rendered themselves obnoxious to the wrath of Ali, like the Gardikites ; but the place afforded facilities for surprize and capture ; and it was indifferent to Ali whether the first blow fell on friend or foe. In his hopes however of taking Tchormowo, Ali was disappointed : defeat attended the attempt, and something like cowardice appears to have winged his retreat to Zepelini, as his mother received him in the utmost anger—indignant alike at his acting contrary to her counsel, and at his failing to succeed, where against her sounder judgment, he had once moved at all. The failure of Ali in this the first attempt to lord it over his countrymen, was attended with many disastrous consequences. In place of gaining other towns, he was obliged to relinquish his own ; and instead of the treasures, which were always so much the object of his desires, he saw his finances reduced to a few parats, until accident—or, as Ali represented it—heaven threw a chest of hidden gold in his way. Thus replenished with the sinews of war, whether carried on at the head of an army, or a band of free-booters, Ali retrieved his fortune. Wealth was in the first instance the object of his care ; for he saw, that at the Court of the Grand Seignor, it was the only road to rule and dominion. Selim, the Pacha of Delvino, was allied to Ali by the firmest bonds of friendship ; and had proved himself often his patron and protector : but Selim was rich, and had large possessions.

These devolved on the death of Selim, to his friend of Zepelini, who by this time had the means, and the treachery to accomplish the death, that put him in possession of wealth, sufficient to warrant higher attempts at aggrandizement. With the riches of Selim, which at Constantinople would have easily purchased a Pachaship, Ali adopted the bold and daring expedient of counterfeiting a firman, bestowing that of Janina upon himself. The astonishment of the Beys, at the conduct of the Porte was indescribable ; but they were not in a condition to deny the authenticity of the document, they were called upon to respect ; or at least to withstand the intrigues, and oppose the progress of him, who had forged it. They accordingly fled to the mountains, well knowing that with such a Pacha, their own heads were exposed to the most imminent peril.

The Turkish Empire was at this, as at all times, distracted in its councils, and torn by contending interests at a court, where bribery and chicanery never fail to succeed for a time. Ali therefore found little difficulty in getting his usurpation legitimatized ; and in 1788 he appears, as the acknowledged representative of his Prince, in the government of Janina. His family increased by the birth of two sons—and ruling vigorously, as he did, his name became dreaded among the enemies of the Porte, and a Pachaship of Three Tails, along with the title of Vizier of Epirus, rewarded the services of this fickle officer ; and facilitated his views of farther ambition. Tchormowo was now unable to withstand the Vizier, although at the foot of its walls, the Bey of Zepelini had been once shamefully defeated. The revenge of Ali was that of a Turk—the men were butchered—the women violated—and the town razed to the ground. The most horrible fate awaited a nobleman named Prifti, who after having his flesh torn from his bones, was literally roasted at a slow fire. This fate it must be owned, Prifti had almost merited at the hands of Ali, if as alleged he had brutally abused the mother of the Vizier, when a captive in the hands of the Gardikites : but the guilt of the one, or the cruel barbarity of the other, can only be justly appreciated by knowing what is not now very probable, we shall ever know, whether the unfortunate noble of Tchormowo, in violating the mother of Ali, was not obeying the mandate of a Bey, as cruel and unrelenting as Ali himself.

The Gardikites were not long behind the inhabitants of Tchormowo, in tasting the cruelties of Ali's vengeance, or rather of his daughter Chainitra. In no part of his bloody life, does his character appear more stained with every thing infamous and diabolical, than in this transaction. The most consummate treachery and hypocrisy were employed to accomplish his sanguinary views. The males of Gardiki were directed to repair to Chendra, the scene of this deed of unequalled atrocity: and they were informed that here they would learn the extent of the Vizier's clemency. Enclosed within a Khan, they passed in review before their butcher, who with seeming interest in their fate, inquired after their age, family and profession. He separated them into two bodies, and sending the one away to a place of security at a distance—he ordered the other amounting to six hundred and seventy, to be conducted into the Courtyard of the Khan and seizing himself a carbine, he gave the command to his Turks, to commence the work of death. The Turks themselves, astounded at the extent of his cruelty and revenge, refused to obey his orders. Even the most infamous of his troops, known alike from their character and their dress, as the *Blackguards* of Ali, could not be urged on to the bloody deed, when *proh pudor!* a Greek by birth, and a Christian by creed, exclaimed, "Let the enemies of my lord perish—I offer him my arm"—and at the head of the Greeks executed the more than savage commands of the Pacha.

ALI having in this manner 'glutted his revenge on the inhabitants of Gardike, turned his arms against the Suliotes, a brave race of men, who inhabited the mountains of Capeopera, and had long withstood the arms of the Vizier. The town of Previzo was next devoted to destruction: and in the massacre of 160 Greeks, who had been taken in arms, the executioner of the sanguinary tyrant literally fell among his victims, suffocated to death by the overpowering effluvia of human blood, that streamed around him!

Every one is acquainted with the fate of the unfortunate Parga—the last stage on which Ali Pacha played the part of a successful tyrant and butcher. By this time riches had accumulated to him, to an immense extent: the treasures were known to be enormous, and this was enough to demand his head at the Sublime Porte. The destruction of Ali was de-

terminated on : but the execution of the task was not so easy. This singular man withstood, for many years, the whole power of the Ottoman Empire ; and in maintaining the unjust and sanguinary dominion, which he had usurped, he taught the debased, and degraded Greeks, how they also might throw off the yoke. Europe beheld with astonishment the continuance of this struggle ; but every one saw in it, rather the weakness of the Porte, than the strength of the Pacha ; and the Greeks profited in such a manner by the discovery, that should they ultimately escape from the power of the Grand Seigneur, the Divan will have to lay the loss to the door of Ali Pacha. Ali did not at first throw off his allegiance to the Porte. He continued to profess submission to its authority, while he was combating its forces, and pillaging its subjects ; and when at last he did openly revolt, he proclaimed himself to the Greeks, to be on the point of commencing Christian, and to the Turks he promised a liberal share, in the confiscation of the property of the Agas ! The astonishment of the Turkish and Christian chiefs, whom Ali assembled in Divan, when the arms of the Porte threatened him at length with ruin, may be easily imagined. It was however, on the Greeks that he appears to have relied. He perhaps, by this time, saw, that the flame had been kindled among them, which is ultimately to consume the Turkish power ; and the bitterest enemy and most cruel oppressor of this degraded people, could rely on their arms, and place himself at their head, when self preservation demanded the coalition. His appeal to the Greeks for support was listened to ; at least it had the effect of exciting them to an insurrection in March 1821, which since that day, has spread wider and wider over that once happy, free, and civilized country. But the race of Ali himself drew near to a close. The resources of the Porte were too many for him, when cooped up within the walls of Janina ; and the strength and vigour of his days had gone by, when he could head his followers in the wilds and fastnesses of Albania. Closely besieged by the forces under Chourischid Pacha, he was obliged with sixty followers to betake himself, with his enormous treasures, into the citadel of Janina, a place of immense strength. Here he had provided an enormous quantity of gun-powder, with which to blow himself, and all

that belonged to him to atoms, unless the Sultan granted him a pardon. To obtain the wealth of Ali was an object of the first importance to the Porte : and it is only remarkable, that treacherous as his own life had been, Ali should have believed for a moment, that his enemies would regard any bargain he could make with them, a moment longer than he was within their power. He placed, however, the most implicit reliance on a slave, called Selim, who stood by the gun-powder with a lighted torch, ready to sacrifice himself to his master's will : and he trusted himself into the hands of Chourischid, on the most solemn assurance of a pardon having arrived from the Sultan, confident that should it prove otherwise ; he had only to give the signal, and his wealth was placed beyond the power of his enemies to recover. For his life he had learnt to esteem it little. By artifice and persuasion the Seraskier of Chourischid obtained part of a ring from Ali, of which Selim, the slave, possessed the other ; and on presenting this to Selim, the faithful slave threw the torch from his hand, and was immediately poignarded. Ali was then informed, " Your head is demanded." The old and intrepid warrior coolly replied, " My head is not to be delivered so easily," and before this trophy of their triumph could be secured, Ali had broken the thigh of the Turkish admiral with a pistol bullet, and laid two of his assailants dead at his feet.

Such are a few of the leading events in the life of one of the most remarkable men of the age. We need scarcely say, that the reader will be rewarded for his pains, in looking into the detail of this life, as given by the author before us. He will see from the general views presented of Turkish power and oppression, that it only required the appearance of such a man as Ali Pacha, to excite a rebellion within the Greek Provinces, which cannot fail, we think, to terminate in their escaping from their old oppressors. That this escape will be, only to fall into the hands of other tyrants, is more than any one can pretend to say : but appearances indicate, at this moment, that when Greece shall have ceased to obey the orders of the Porte, she will in all probability bend to the will of the Autocrat of all the Russias. It would, undoubtedly, be a consummation more devoutly to be wished, that political freedom and independence, in the widest sense of the terms, should reward the

struggles of this once celebrated people, to regain possession of their classic fields ; but their transfer from the cruel sway of a Mahometan power, to the milder dominion of a Christian State, would be hailed as fortunate and happy, by every friend to humanity, if by some it might be deprecated, as overturning *the balance of Europe!*

MEDICAL.

AINSLIE'S MATERIA MEDICA OF HINDOOSTAN.*

[*Extracted from the Quarterly Journal of Foreign Medicine and Surgery.*]

Although it is nearly ten years since this work issued from the Madras press, yet its rarity in this country, together with its great value, induce us even at this late period, to make some mention of it.

The work is divided into two catalogues, and in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd sections of the first of these, the *Materia Medica* is contained. It is with this part alone, that we are concerned. In section the 1st, is included an account of those articles of the British *Materia Medica*, which are found in Asiatic countries ; in section 2nd, *Metallic Substances* : and in section 3rd, the *Medicines of the Tamool Materia Medica*, together with some tables of doses, weights, &c. To analyse a work which is a mere alphabetical list of different substances is impossible ; we must therefore, for once, unwillingly depart from our usual course and present our readers with a few extracts selected from different parts of the book, which is the only plan by which we can enable them to form a just conception of the nature of its contents.

“ Camphor is very much in use amongst the native practitioners of India, who prescribe it externally, as we do, in cases of sprains and rheumatism. The Vytians suppose it to possess the power of shorten-

* *Materia Medica of Hindoostan, and Artisan's and Agriculturist's Nomenclature* ; in the English, Tamool, Dukhanie, Hindoostanee, Telingoo, Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, and Latin languages. By WHITELAW AINSLIE, M. D. Superintending Surgeon of the Madras Establishment. Published by special permission of the Government of Madras. pp. 301, 1813.

ing the cold fit of an intermittent fever, and to be highly useful in the disease they call Kistnah Doshuni, which corresponds with our typhus fever. The Arabians place it amongst their mokewyatdil (cardiacs). The greater part of the camphor that is found in the bazars, is not the produce of the *laurus camphora*, which grows wild in Japan, but is brought to India from Sumatra, where it exudes from a large tree, resembling the bay; and which is indigenous to that island. A great deal of what is called by merchants native camphor, is produced in that part of Borneo, which was ceded to us by the Sooloos."

"WATER. The Hindoos are extremely particular about water, and ascribe many diseases to it, when impure. By the *Padaurtasindamanic*, a medical work by Aghastier, on the qualities of Ingesta, it would appear, that celebrated Tamool writer considers that the water of wells, or natural springs in the sandy beds of rivers, as the most wholesome; the next best in degree, he informs us, is river water, and then comes that of a fountain at the foot of high-land. The water of brooks or streamlets from a mountain's side, he tells us, is heating to the body, and that of tanks and reservoirs become stagnant, is the worst of all, and apt to produce indigestions, obstructions, and lithargy, to pre-dispose to fever."

We add an extract or two from the 3d Section :

"EMETIC NUT. *Marharungkai*, (Tam.) *Myn. phul*. (Hind.) *Kowsul*, *Jowsul*, (Arab.) *Jowxulkie*, (Pers.) *Mangakaia*, (Tel.) *Gardenia Dumitorum*, Retz. *Madana*, (Sans.) This is a nut about the size of a small nutmeg, containing numerous sweetish tasted, strong smelling seeds. The Vytians consider it as amongst their best emetics, and prescribe it, for that purpose (pounded, seeds and all) to the quantity of a pagoda weight. An infusion of the bark of the root is given in bowel complaints.

"*Melini*, (Hind.) *Meloe Chicorei*.

"Telini is the Hindoostanee name given to a kind of fly, which, in the higher provinces of India, is found to be an excellent substitute for the Spanish fly. It abounds in Bengal, Bahar, and Oude; particularly in the rainy season, during which period, Dr. Fleming tells us, it is seen feeding on the flowers of cucurbitaceous plants. I have not met with it in lower Hindoostan."

Our author thinks the unfavorable state of medical science amongst the Hindoos, arises from its being one of the subjects treated of in their sacred writings. The Upaveda, which contains the theory of diseases and their remedies, is said to have been originally delivered to mankind by Brahma, and other deities,

very few copies of this are extant, indeed, it is stated by Sir W. Jones, that it has been almost entirely lost, during the long lapse of ages : he, however, once met with a curious fragment of it, in which he found an account of the internal structure of the human frame. But the anatomical knowledge of the Hindoos is at present very limited, being founded on little more, than the ideas, which they may have obtained by inspecting the bodies of brutes, the examination of the dead subject not being now permitted amongst them. The Vytians, being Sudras, are not allowed to peruse the sacred writings, which are guarded with religious awe by the Sustru Brahmins ; but they have free access to many valuable professional tracts, which are commentaries on them, and are said to have been composed by prophets, and holy men of antiquity.

It is not possible to ascertain the exact period, at which the medical works were written, but we are told it was many hundred years since ; there are no dates affixed to the manuscripts, and to any questions on the subject, the Brahmins always return unsatisfactory answers. The different Indian nations have their respective medical writers, whose works are in greater or less repute. The most numerous are those of the Hindoos of Upper Hindoostan, which are held in high veneration. The medical works of the Telingas, are composed in Sanscrit verse : they present very minute descriptions of the symptoms of disease, but are greatly deficient in the knowledge of the internal structure, and functions of the human body ; and their value is diminished by frequent mystical allusions, and by a belief in the powers of magic and enchantment*. The Tamool works are more valuable ; the language in which they are written is particularly cultivated and forcible, and the poetry is much admired by those, who have made it their study. Aghastier is the principal Tamool writer : and most of the Sanscrit works on medicine are composed by Durmantire. The former enumerates the following causes of fever,—an exposure to the heat of the sun, at an early hour of the morning, while fasting ; eating voraciously any food of a very hot

* The powerful influence of superstition over the native Indians, was strikingly evinced at the first introduction of vaccination amongst them. They at first opposed it most violently : but, by a judicious advantage being taken of their prejudices, were at length induced to become equally eager in favour of its dissemination.

nature, when the body is weakened by extreme hunger; drinking stagnated water, into which withered leaves have fallen: taking a full meal without appetite: neglected constipation.

Dr. Ainslie defends the character of the Hindoo medical men from the illiberal attack of Mons. Sonnerat in his "Voyage to the East Indies." In proof that they are not chargeable with the ignorance which Mons. S. imputes to them, he refers to their various writings, to the Tamool *Materia Medica*, and also to the testimony of Sir William Jones, who has highly eulogized them, stating that they are generally poets, grammarians, rhetoricians, and moralists, and may be esteemed the most virtuous and amiable of the Hindoos.

We are sorry to observe, that surgery is in a most debased and neglected state amongst the native practitioners: indeed its operations are never performed either by the Tamool or Telin-goo doctors, but are left to an inferior class of men. The Mahometan doctors bleed occasionally: they likewise couch for cataract, but in a very clumsy manner.

The articles employed for medical purposes by the Tamools are extremely numerous, perhaps ten times more so than those of any European *Materia Medica*; amongst so great a number, of course, there must be many which are trivial or totally inert.

This work must be highly valuable to those young men, who intend practising in India: we regret its scarcity here, but have no doubt, but that so useful a book can be easily procured by them, on their arrival in Hindoostan.

A Treatise on Indigestion and its Consequences, called Nervous and Bilious Complaints, with observations on the Organic Diseases, in which they sometimes terminate. By A. P. W. PHILIP, M. D. F. R. S. Ed. &c.

If we for a moment take a view of the progress, which knowledge has made, and is likely to make in this world, we will naturally deduce this inference, that when society has fathomed all the depths of learning, and science found the boundary of

its researches and experiments, the following will probably be among the most important changes—namely, that having learnt to be more careful of his health, man will be longer lived—that pleasures, simple and durable, will be more in request than vicious indulgence, and that “the gastronomic art will be the most important of sciences.” We must confess, indeed, that the stomach, although ex-officio the minister of the less rational part of man—the purveyor of the antomatic lip, is at the same time a grand agent, in support of the moral man—of the soul itself, or (if the materialists will not allow us this particle of divinity,) the *sensorium commune*. Small, we fear, would be the efflux of intellect from the cerebrum, were it not for a corresponding influx of materials into the stomach.

From the important part, therefore, which this organ performs in the animal œconomy, either in health or disease, it cannot be a subject of wonder, that its functions and morbid affections have justly attracted a very considerable share of professional investigation, and will continue to do so, to the remotest period of time. The medical world has of late years been presented with a variety of works, in which speculative and opposite views of the digestive process, and gastric diseases have been exhibited, many of which are stamped with the marks of no ordinary ability and zeal; yet we are compelled to acknowledge, that our profession was still defective in this important branch of the science, until the able and accomplished author of the present work favoured his brethren with the fruits of his enlightened researches, and practical labours. The ability, with which he has divided the subject, the tact he evinces in tracing the advance of functional to structural derangement, and the scientific and decided plan, on which his *methodus medendi* in the various stages, is founded, will amply reward a repeated perusal; and in our opinion the work before us, considered as a standard publication, will rank second to none.

“The following treatise,” says our author, “may be divided into four parts:—In the first, I shall present to the reader, a review of the symptoms, and more immediate consequences of indigestion; in the second, consider the remote causes of this disease, the manner in which they excite it, and the nature of the changes, which take place in its progress; in the third detail the plans of treatment, which have ap-

peared to me most successful in it ; and in the last, make some observations on the symptoms and treatment of the organic derangements in which it often terminates."

Dr. Philip justly designates indigestion the *proteus* of diseases—originating from the most trivial deviations from health, it by degrees becomes so complicated, and frequently so undermines the energies of the system, that it is difficult to give a view of its symptoms, which shall be full and distinct.

" It is an affection of the central part of a most complicated structure, capable of influencing even its remotest parts, and each, through many channels, in various ways."

In the enumeration of symptoms, our author very judiciously divides them into those, which immediately arise from undigested food ; and those springing from the debility of the stomach and bowels, and irritation of their nerves. Similar symptoms will however appear in the progress of the disease, whether the cause has been one or the other. The symptoms from the former vary in degree in different cases. The functions of the stomach may for a certain time be so deranged, as to produce an inefficient, or otherwise vitiated secretion, without materially influencing the powers of the system. Flatulence and acid eructations, for instance, appear in many cases, after eating, in persons who for a time enjoy good general health ; they however cannot exist for any considerable length of time, without other parts of the canal sympathising. The secretions become impaired in quantity and altered in quality ; constipation ensues, flatus distends the bowels, the mouth becomes clammy, and the usual well-known train of symptoms make their appearance. A mild purgative will in many cases dissipate every uncomfortable feeling ; the patient is however again assailed, and as they recur, a greater concentration of disease appears to take place, depression of strength alarms the patient, and ere long the mind sympathises with the corporeal languor, and what was trifling at first, is now regarded in a serious point of view.—Our learned author makes some excellent remarks on the changes, which sooner or later take place in the appearance of the alvine discharges, and dwells on the importance and absolute necessity, of attending particularly to the complexion of the *feces*, which can alone guide us to safe and satisfactory practice. A variety of affections denominated bilious

and nervous, are detailed, and the deviations of the urinary discharge are fully discussed. Dr. P. has found in the course of a very long and extensive practice, "that when acid greatly prevails in the stomach and bowels, or the skin becomes more inactive than usual, so that it does not freely throw off the acid, a red desposition takes place which is lithic acid," and vice versa "it becomes turbid, and deposits a white sediment, which has been ascertained by the experiments of Dr. Woolleston, to consist of the phosphates of this secretion." The sympathy between the state of the kidneys and intestines is well illustrated, and when attended to, must always lead to the most gratifying practical labours.

After some duration, the patient becomes harassed with a variety of pains, &c. of the stomach and bowels, and with a sense of weight in the right hypochondrium. The functions of sight, hearing, smell or taste become depraved. The system rallies in vain, for the greater the energy, the more perfect will be the subsequent debility and emaciation, until the countenance, that never failing index, becomes pale and haggard. The second stage of the disease is now in Dr. Philip's opinion fairly established, as we invariably find the patient experiencing some difficulty, in lying on one side or the other, and in its progress, lying on either becomes impracticable. The reflections made on the advance of this insidious disease to visceral derangement, are particularly lucid, and well deserving of the most attentive consideration : tenderness and fullness or pressure of the soft parts close to the edge of the cartilages of the ribs are permanent, and the pain is frequently at first so slight, that the patient is not sensible of its existence, until his attention is roused by his physician. The spot Dr. P. has always found, to lie about half way between the end of the sternum, and the place, at which the lowest of the cartilages begins to ascend. By the assistance of John Brookes, our author found the pylorus, lying exactly in the tender part of the epigastrium, with the thin edge of the liver upon, and in contact with it. We can, therefore, very easily imagine, with what facility the pylorus, from being affected by every portion of the morbid contents, becomes irritated, and assuming a low degree of inflammatory action, communicates disease to the part in juxtaposition, which spreads in time over the whole viscus. This

tenderness is experienced by dram drinkers, and hepatic affections rarely fail to follow, from the use of ardent spirits. Fullness sometimes depends on the state of the duodenum, and the feeling imparted by the hand is very different, from that produced by the gorged liver. In the former case it is generally lower down, and does not proceed so immediately from under the ribs.

The state of the vascular system is, however, our infallible criterion, as this tenderness never exists, without a proportional hardness of the pulse; and by this, must our practice be regulated accordingly. It requires, however, no little tact to detect this feature, and we cannot do better, than quote the author's opinion of a hard pulse, and in his own words.

“Those, who have been much in the habit of examining the different states of the pulse, must be aware that its hardness is not perceptible, when a slight degree of pressure is employed. A certain degree, by greatly compressing the vessel, will give some degree of softness to the hardest pulse, and a slight degree of hardness is not perceptible, with the pressure generally employed, in feeling the pulse. If the pressure be gradually lessened, till it comes to nothing, it often happens that a distinct hardness of pulse will be felt, before the pulse wholly vanishes under the finger, when no hardness can be distinguished in the usual way.”

We can vouch from experience for the accuracy and value of the preceding remark.—The lungs in some cases become involved in the disease, and when their structure is affected, that variety of Pthisis is produced, to which our author has given the name of Dyspeptic Pthisis. In many instances this disease of the pulmonary texture arises from a translation of the affection of the liver, which acts on the same principle, as an issue in curing the original disease.

This extensive derangement, consecutive to a few comparatively insignificant nervous symptoms, “teaches us an important lesson, in the prevention of disease, so that the first beginning of many sympathetic affections, however trivial, should be watched with care. The headache, frequently occurring from disordered stomach, may at length become a disease of the head itself; and there is no organ, we have reason to believe, in which disease may not arise in the same way. They teach a lesson of equal importance in the treatment of diseases,

the necessity of being minutely acquainted with the history of the case, in order to ascertain whether sympathy with other parts had contributed to produce disease, in those now most prominently affected ; for if this has been the case, and the affection of the former still continues, we shall in vain attempt to restore health, by means directed only to the latter."

After making some interesting remarks on the rationale of the symptoms, and alluding to the connexion of Indigestion and Urinary Gravel, the causes of the former are given with Dr. P.'s accustomed perspicuity and elegance ; but he previously enters pretty freely into the process of digestion.

The result of a number of experiments is given, shewing the importance of a due supply of nervous energy during the performance of Digestion. In several instances, he divided the eight pair of nerves of a rabbit, immediately after it had eaten a full meal, and killed the animal some hours afterwards—none but undigested food, however, was found in the stomach—Our author prosecuted, and varied an extensive series of experiments, during which upwards of one hundred and thirty rabbits were sacrificed. By these one point has been fairly established, that the new is never mixed with the old food—Several rabbits were fed upon oats, and starved for several hours ; when they were allowed to eat cabbage, and were killed after the lapse of from one to eight hours,—the line of separation was, however, perfectly evident, so that the new could be removed without disturbing the old.

" It appears, therefore, that in proportion as the food is digested, it is moved along the great curvature, where the change in it is rendered more perfect, to the pyloric portion. Thus the layer of food lying next the surface of the stomach is first digested, and in proportion as this undergoes the proper change, and is moved on by the muscular action of the stomach, that next in turn succeeds to undergo the same change."

In some of the experiments the gastric fluid was found so active, as to have dissolved the great end of the stomach, within an hour and a half after death. The remote causes are judiciously divided into those, which act directly on the stomach and intestines ; those, which act on other parts ; and those, which affect the whole system. Our attention is directed in a truly scientific style to the re-action of morbid sympathies on the original seat of disease.

“ The debility of the skin, for example, occasioned by indigestion, so re-acts on the digestive organs, as to encrease the disease of the stomach : similar observations apply to the affections of the liver, the brain, &c. produced by the diseased state of the stomach, and the disease is farther aggravated, by the encrease of general debility, caused by these affections. It is thus that the evil encreasing, if I may be allowed the expression, in a geometrical ratio, and not by simple addition, the whole powers of the system, in severe attacks of disease, often sink with a rapidity, which at first view is perfectly unaccountable.”

The secretive power of the stomach may be deranged, or its muscular power may be debilitated. Whatever causes the one or the other predisposes to the disease in question;—and here some ingenious and useful instructions are given regarding eating, and the danger of morbidly distending the viscus, which we regret our limits will not admit of our transcribing, *but which we earnestly recommend to the perusal of all the votaries of good living.* He deprecates wine drinking during dinner, and condemns *in toto* the use of high seasoned dishes, as he never opened the stomach of one, who had indulged in the pleasures of the table, but it was found enormously enlarged, and its fibres sensibly relaxed.

The utility of regulating the diet, in a practical point of view, in this disease, must be too obvious to require any comment; and we accordingly find Dr Philip has devoted a very considerable part of the treatment, to a consideration of what are the lightest, and most proper articles of food. The objects he keeps in view are, that the diet shall tend as little as possible to produce either morbid distension, or irritation of the alimentary canal. The first is prevented by not eating too fast—as in this case the food is received in too great quantity, and is not duly mixed with the saliva : we are therefore recommended to eat slowly and moderately, and to attend to the first feeling of satiety. For there is a moment, when the relish given by the appetite ceases, and when a single mouthful taken after, oppresses a weak stomach. In the first stage of indigestion, a diet composed of stale bread and animal food is the best. Acescent and oily articles compose the most difficult of digestion.

Beef and veal excepted, the flesh of old is more easy of solution, than that of young animals. All mucilages should be avoided. Productions of the vegetable kingdom remain longer

undigested than those of the animal. Most kinds of game are digested with facility, but fish generally esteemed light, is heavier to many stomachs than mutton, and to some than beef. Pork, hams and tongues, and all meats much mixed with fat, are oppressive. For the same reason geese and ducks are more difficultly digested, than any other kind of poultry. Turkey is more so than fowl, which next to mutton is the lightest, if the skin be avoided. Of the different kinds of game, pheasant in the opinion of Dr. P. is least easy of solution, and of all meat the lean of venison the most digestible. Hare and Partridge like mutton. Eggs, if eaten soft or boiled, with stale bread, are an agreeable change from animal food, and are perfectly unobjectionable, being of a middle nature between animal and vegetable food. The coarser our food is masticated, the better for the digestive process; as it is more intimately mixed with saliva and forms a mass, consequently more easily pervaded by the gastric fluid. Simple roasting or boiling is preferable to baking, stewing, &c. provided it is not too much done. Beyond this the art is nothing, but that of pleasing the palate, at the expense of the stomach.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the Editor of the Oriental Magazine.

SIR,

In the last number of your Magazine, I observe a review, or rather a notice, of an essay by Sir G. Blane, on Vaccination, and a work by Dr. Thompson of Edinburgh, on the same subject, regarding which I feel disposed to say a few words. The failure of the Jennerian discovery, as a complete preventive, of small-pox, must be looked upon, as peculiarly unfortunate with reference to the inhabitants of these regions. Accustomed, as they had long been, to the successful employment of variolous inoculation, for mitigating the severity of this loathsome disease, the introduction of the vaccine among them was not effected without considerable difficulty. It was received with distrust, and its adoption generally could only be accomplished, by the steady and persevering exertion of those, to whose management it was committed. In this part of our Indian empire, indeed, it never has been generally introduced; but in the Madras and Bombay establishments, where local prejudices exist in less force, the vaccinated cases, I believe, have borne nearly the

same proportion to the population, as in most of the countries of Europe.

Of the numbers thus subjected to the practice it cannot be doubted, that many have been attacked with modified small-pox, posterior to vaccination, and although not attended with danger to life, the symptoms may yet have proved so severe, as to excite a just apprehension for the result. I have myself seen cases of this description affected with violent fever and copious eruption of papulæ running on to suppuration, and presenting in their whole course a good example of mild Variola. Not one instance, however, has come to my knowledge of a fatal termination occurring; nor am I acquainted with any well authenticated case on record, where death has ensued, under similar circumstances—taking it, of course, for granted, that no previous doubt existed, as to the perfection of the vaccine process, and the means employed to ensure this. I am, therefore, still satisfied of the superiority of Vaccination, over the former mode of inoculating with variolous matter, so as to induce a mild form of that disease; and the same facts I have no doubt will weigh greatly with the public in Europe. But on the mind of a prejudiced and uneducated native, what are we to expect from them? he judges from present appearances, rather than remote and probable consequences; and a single failure, occurring under his personal observation, would suffice to overturn all his confidence in the practice, and to infuse into his mind a suspicion of the purity of those motives, which led originally to its introduction. I confess, I should feel it difficult to explain to him, under such circumstances, the advantages of the vaccine inoculation, so as to induce him to persevere in having recourse to it: at the same time I should deem it my duty to attempt it, although my arguments were wholly unavailing. But supposing the worst to occur,—that the natives, having witnessed repeated failures after vaccination, resolved to abandon the practice entirely, and once more to resume their old method of inoculating for small-pox; have we no means of ameliorating this disease, excepting such as are furnished us by the *Materia Medica*, in the course of preparatives, usually prescribed—*Venienti occurrere morbo*? I think we have; and to Vaccination moreover are we indebted for them. I should inoculate in that event, with

matter taken from the pustules of the mild, or modified small-pox, after cow-pox inoculation—which from experience, I know, would produce a slight affection, yet one sufficient to ensure the individual from a subsequent attack of the variolous disorder.

The subject requires more attention than I have bestowed on it; and I regret that other avocations prevent me entering more fully upon its investigation at the present moment. I would with all deference suggest, however, that the proper constituted authorities make such enquiries as may appear to them best calculated, to gain information on this question, the importance of which it is impossible to estimate too high.

I am, Sir, your's obediently,

Calcutta, May 25, 1823.

D.

ORIENTAL.

INDO-EUROPEAN SELECTIONS.—VII. *The History of the Elephant, from the Indische Bibliothek.*

[Continued from p. 624.]

There is no uncertainty with respect to the people, who first brought ivory to Greece, but it is a question of some weight in the history of commercial intercourse, whether the Phœnicians obtained it in Africa or India. All probabilities are in favour of the former. That a traffic between India and the West existed at a very remote period, and something later, by way of Colchis and the Black Sea, is indisputable—it is not so clear that it was confined to the route of Persia, as it is very evident that up to the time of *Darius Hystaspes* the Persians knew little or nothing of India—we know also from undeniable authority, that the vessels of *Solomon*, as well as those of the Phœnicians, were accustomed to sail down the Arabian Gulf, and brought back as part of their cargo the ivory used in his throne and in the temple; Ophir being according to the most rational notions situated on the east coast of Africa, either Sofala or the Mozambique. Finally, it is in the nature of things that the Africans could dispose of ivory in exchange for exotic commodities in larger quantities, than the natives of India.

In Asia the Elephant is a native only of the southernmost tracts, the two Peninsulas and the contiguous Islands: his haunts are contracted by the redundant population, to those spots in which man has not yet settled, or from which nature has excluded the human race—the valleys in the midst of the mountains, and the marshy forests at the foot of them. In Africa, on the other hand, the Elephant is found in great numbers, from the southernmost districts, from which the European settlers have compelled him somewhat to recede, along the west coast to Senegal; along the east, with some interruptions, to Abyssinia; and again in Nigritia, or across the whole of the African continent. If we cast a glance upon the map, we shall instantly see how the Asiatic boundaries shrink in comparison. How far the Elephant peoples the unexplored portions of the interior of Africa we do not yet know, but that we have all the requisites for his existence there, will not be denied: there are no rivers of any size which disembogue on the coasts, it is true; but it is not the less probable that they empty themselves into inland seas, or may even be lost in the sands.

So far from the domestication of the Elephant in Asia tending to augment the produce of ivory, it would rather render it less plentiful. The price of the article also would bear so little competition with the value of the living animal, that it could never become an object of attention. The chase of the Elephant seems to have been in India a royal privilege, and to have been conducted with every precaution, to interfere as little as possible, with the multiplication of the breed.

From these circumstances it appears, that in the remotest periods, to which our information respecting Indian commerce extends, the people of that country were well acquainted with all the peculiarities of the living animal; and it follows, that their domestic occasions would probably be a check to exportation. In the *Amera Cosha*, a work which is probably two thousand years old, ivory is described as a well-known substance, of which children's dolls were fabricated*.

It is a remarkable circumstance connected with this branch of our enquiry, that the African is much richer, than the Indian Elephant in ivory: in Africa the tusks are of a similar length in both the male and the female; but in India, the tusks of the

* *Amera Cosha* by Colebrooke, p. 245 and the note of the editor.

female Elephant are only a few inches in length*: even in Ceylon, famous as that island is and has always been for its war Elephants†, one description of that animal is found in considerable numbers, in whom the tusks are altogether wanting‡. The naturalist, who first pointed out the distinction between the two sorts of Elephants, especially according to the construction of the teeth, has left it rather undetermined, whether the tusks as well as the teeth of African Elephants do not undergo periodical changes§: this seems to have been the notion of Ælian, who asserts that the Elephants in Mauritania shed their horns, by which he means the tusks, every ten years||: he does not give his authority for this assertion: if it were derived from the manuscripts of King Juba it would be entitled to our attention, but Ælian is so injudicious a compiler, and mixes facts with fables in so careless a manner, that it is difficult to discriminate the truth from falsehood in his work. At any rate it is clear, that the whole of the ivory exported from Africa was not obtained from animals who had died, as the tusks were found abundantly in the forests¶, and these circumstances furnish additional steps to our ascertainment of the fact. It is a subject that merits the enquiry of scientific travellers in that part of the world.

The elegant and ingenious historian of Grecian Art, and the composition of statues with the precious metals, valuable woods, ivory and other costly substances, Mons. Quatremere de Quincy, has adverted to the ancient traffic in ivory, in connexion with his researches. He conceives, that at the period when Phidias coated his colossal statues with ivory, that substance was very plentiful in Greece; that it became subsequently much more scarce; and that its rarity has continued to increase with the diminution of the race**:—this last notion is not confirmed by recent travellers. According as it was more or less in demand, and more or fewer markets were open for its dis-

* La Menagerie du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle par Lacepede, Cuvier et Geoffroi, Paris 1805.

† Ælian de Natura Animal. l. xvi. c. 18.

‡ This fact is derived from an intelligent and trust-worthy Dutch Manuscript in the Library of the Leopoldine Academy.

§ Menagerie, &c. T. i. p. 107.

|| Ælian de Natur. Animal, l. xiv. cap. 5.

¶ General Zoology by G. Shaw. London, 1800. vol. i. P. I. p. 213.

** Le Jupiter Olympien &c. par M. Quatremere de Quincy—Paris 1815. fol. III. Part 4.

posal, the price of ivory would rise or fall, and the supply would follow a like proportion. Although no present system of statuary employs ivory, yet it may be doubted whether the importation is not as considerable in modern as it was in ancient times. The masses of ivory said to have been employed by the Greeks in their sculpture border on the incredible; but they indicate at least the cost and labour incurred. The master works of *Phidias* and *Polycletes* were remarkable, not more for the beauty of their execution, than the value of the materials of which they were made: these works were however for the public, and were intended to last for ever, whilst there are thousands of trifling toys made of ivory in modern Europe, which are in general use, and perish, and are constantly renewed. At Rome, in the last years of the republic and first of the imperial rule, the magnificence of public works, and the extravagance of private luxury combined to occasion a vast consumption. *Pliny* speaks of a special case, when he mentions the enhancement of price and rarity of the article, particularly of the larger teeth, which were brought only from India. The traffic of the Romans probably extended by intermediate stages to the Eastern Peninsula, which still, at least in Pegu and Cochin China, rears the largest Elephants. Mons. de Quincy draws conclusions apparently of too general a purport, respecting the high antiquity of the Indian ivory, and misapplies a passage of *Pliny*, in support of his ideas. *Pliny* mentions merely that the African Elephant is afraid of the Indian, as the latter is much the larger; but Mons. Quatremere says, "for the purposes of the arts the largest tusks were procured, and according to *Pliny*, they were brought from India." *Pliny*, however, is speaking of the animal, not of the tusks; and we have already seen, that the size of the one does not necessarily bear a relation to that of the other. Finally, as decisive on this point, we may cite as the best authority on this head, the experience of the London dealers, who consider that the best ivory is procurable from Africa*. From these and other considerations, there appears little doubt that the Indian ivory was little known before the time of Alexander the Great, and that the colossal statues of *Phidias* and

* Shaw's Zoology, vol. i. P. I. p. 224.

Polycetes were fabricated of this substance as brought wholly, or in greater part, from Africa.

There is no dependance to be placed upon the expressions of the Poets. They name as the native country of costly articles, such places as are most celebrated; India, Ethiopia, or Mauritania, just as it happens, or suits their verse. The passage of Virgil usually cited, in which he applies the epithet Indian to ivory*, in a Homeric simile, is not satisfactorily traceable to its source—no great stress is however to be laid upon it, as on the other hand Propertius, speaking of the doors of the temple of the Palatine Apollo, an edifice of old Grecian architecture, says they were constructed of Libyan ivory.

“ Et valvæ Libyci nobile dentis opus.” L. ii. El. xxxi.

Such passages only prove, that the names of the different places whence ivory was brought, were familiar to the poets of the Augustan age. The point must be determined by very different proofs.

Ivory is mentioned in Italy in very early periods, although it must be admitted, not by cotemporary writers. The Romans seem to have adopted the custom of the Curule chairs from the Etruscans, and they probably received the ivory from the Phœnician colonists of Carthage: it does not appear, that in those remote days, the navigation of the Etruscans themselves extended to the western coasts of the Mediterranean.

It cannot fail to excite our surprise, that none of the cotemporaries of Pericles, who admired the Pallas of the Parthenon and the Olympian Jove, nor the artist himself, should have been desirous of witnessing, or fabricating, a representation of the animal, whose horns or teeth formed so distinguished a portion of the statues. It is evident, that the highest excellence in art is compatible with the grossest ignorance of geographical and physical information; and we have ourselves experience of the possibility of the reverse of this proposition.

Herodotus is the earliest Grecian historian, whose works have descended to our time, by whom the word *ελεφας* is used to signify the Elephant; he merely mentions the name, and adds no description, and we may infer that in all his travels, and they were extensive, he had never seen the animal. He divides the north coast of Africa into two equal portions; the eastern as far as the river Trison, is Libya, inhabited by nomadic tribes,

* *Æneid*, xii. 67.

and flat and sandy. The western, beyond the river, is a country diversified with mountains and woods, and tenanted by numerous herds of wild beasts, Elephants amongst the rest. It might be argued, that this latter part of his description must have been erroneous; for at present, in the piratical states Fez and Marocco, no vestiges of the Elephant are to be traced: we shall hereafter see, however, that in times long subsequent to Herodotus, and of which the history is well authenticated, Elephants were very numerous in those regions: we shall also have occasion to advert to the causes, which ended in their extermination.

The enumeration, which Herodotus gives of the army assembled by Xerxes, for the subjugation of Greece is very remarkable: it no doubt may be charged with exaggeration and misrepresentation, but we may easily believe, that it omits *nothing* of an extraordinary and striking character, as the Greeks were well enough disposed to make use of every circumstance, calculated to heighten the glory of their triumph. From this description, then, it may be safely concluded, that the Persian monarch had no War Elephants in his host: had he been possessed of them, however, he would certainly have employed them, in an expedition, to which he devoted all his resources, and in which Arabs with their camels were not forgotten. *Æschylus*, an eye witness of the transaction, once mentions Elephants in the army of Xerxes—he differs in many other respects from Herodotus, at which we need not be surprised, as we are not to expect from the Poet the exactness and fidelity of the historian.

From the absence of the Elephant, we may further conclude, that no Indian Prince owned subjection to the king of Persia, notwithstanding that Darius boasted of his extensive conquests in India. Amongst the pretended Indians of Herodotus, it is clear by his own admissions, that there were no genuine Indian tribes, speaking Sanscrit, or any of its cognate tongues, or following the Brahmanical institutes and laws—they were in fact only some of the barbarous races, the natives of the countries, lying along the right bank of the Indus, and which are the Candahar and Bellochistan of the present day. We know not what to think exactly of the expedition, which was sent by Darius to explore the course of the Indus, and which is said to have sailed down that river towards the East, a direction evidently false.

Thus much however is clear, if Herodotus has given accurately and fully all that was known of India to the Persians in his time, they knew little or nothing of it, and it follows therefore that no commercial intercourse subsisted between them : yet by the similarity of language, it is evident that the Persians and Hindus must have been once intimately allied, and in remote periods have sprung from a common source, however they may have been subsequently separated, and however long the interval, that elapsed before they again renewed their knowledge of each other as mutually strangers.

In fact nature has separated these two countries by formidable barriers ; mountains to the north, the Indus at their feet, and the wide wastes, which expand into the valley through which that river flows. The route, that Alexander discovered, opened a door to succeeding invaders, and yet even here the five rivers of the Punjab oppose no insignificant impediments to foreign aggression.

We may also infer from India's being thus unknown to the Persians, that the Phœnician vessels had not yet reached the shores of the Peninsula ; for had that been the case, Darius would have gained some information from them, as they were his subjects, and formed his maritime power.

It appears then that Ktesias, who was sixty years later than Herodotus, is the first Grecian, who has given a full account of the Elephant. His reputation, however, for lies is well known, and he does not spare them, when describing wonderful animals. Aristotle contradicts him by name repeatedly *, and once he alludes to old stories † in such a manner, as to indicate Ktesias, who preceded him about half a century, and whose writings are the oldest which the Greeks had on this subject.

Ktesias was a favourite writer with his countrymen, for his elegant style and entertaining falsehoods ; for the Greeks had a very decided propensity to overlook fiction, when it displayed fancy, and very unwillingly admitted sober truths, which failed to flatter their national vanity—there is perhaps no example of any other cultivated people who suffered themselves to be so pleased with insipid inventions. Hence the relations of Ktesias descended to late generations, although his writings were lost :

* Aristot. de Animal. Hist. l. iii. c. 22. De Animal. Generat. l. ii. c. 2.

† Aristot. de Animal. Ingressu, cap. 9.

his book on India in particular was a rich repository for the wonders of subsequent fictitious travels—here we find men with the heads of dogs, and men without heads, whose eyes were in their breasts (both borrowed possibly from the travels of the Samian Kolaus, and imported from western Lybia) placed in India—the people with one leg, who were rapid runners; the Platipedes who lay on their backs, and put up their immense feet to screen them from the sun; and many other marvels, which have been transplanted into the false Callisthenes, into the legend of St. Brandanus, the travels of Sinbad and Mandeville, and the adventures of Duke Ernest.

These idle inventions of Ktesias, however, through the medium of readers, to whom his name was unknown, exercised a very important influence on the history of the world: there is little doubt, that their perusal excited the curiosity of Alexander, and led to his invasion of the scene of so many marvels; and although his acquisitions on the frontier were soon lost again, his expedition was not unattended by permanent results.

Whether Ktesias ever visited India is a question not easily determined: in the few fragments of his works which remain, there is much that throws suspicion on his journey—not merely those things, which are utterly incredible, but observations on simple and natural objects, in which he might have easily chosen between truth and falsehood. This question is however immaterial for our purpose—it matters not whether as the Physician of the Great King he had an opportunity of travelling into India, or whether he gathered his information in the capital of Persia. It is equally clear, that circumstances, with which we are unacquainted, had essentially altered the character of the intercourse between Persia and India, between the time of Xerxes, and Artaxerxes Mnemon.

India ceased then to be inaccessible to the Persians, and was found to be a country of commercial and political importance. Its princes sent presents after the Asiatic fashion to the Persian kings: those which Ktesias describes he could not have invented: amongst them was the Elephant, which he saw at Babylon, and which grasped and plucked up by the roots a palm tree, a feat we know from good testimony neither incredible nor uncommon: we can scarcely disbelieve that Ktesias saw this, although he mentions many things, which look as if he only spoke

of what he had heard : who but himself would else have repeated the idle stories that the Elephant has no joints in his legs, and when he sleeps reclines against the trunk of a tree, and that the hunters saw through the root of the tree, which then falls by the weight of the animal who falls with it, and as he is unable to rise, they then easily secure him—Aristotle disdains all notice of this last story, and contradicts the first, describing exactly how the Elephant walks and reposes* ; it is well-known now that the Elephant rolls upon his back, and recovers with agility, and that in his wild state, notwithstanding his unwieldiness, he is an active animal.

Ktesias, however, is the first of all the Greek writers, who has described the important part borne by the Elephant in the military tactics of the Indians. He asserts, although, with his usual extravagance, that a hundred thousand Elephants were attached to the armies of the Indian princes, of which three thousand of the most powerful were stationed in the van, and employed in sieges to break down the walls of forts : these numbers are not only beyond all historical probability, but they exceed the highest enumeration assigned by Hindu writers, as the complement of the most extensive host †. The possibility of collecting so many Elephants together would imply at least that the whole of India, including the Peninsula, was under one ruler—a circumstance certainly not occurring in the days of Ktesias, nor many centuries subsequent. It is to his account probably, that we may trace the extravagance of the following lines of Lucretius :—

Sic, uti quadrupedum cum primis esse videmus
In genere anguimanos Elephantos ; India quorum
Millibus e multis vallo munitur eburno,
Ut penitus nequeat penetrari : tanta ferarum
Vis est ; quarum nos perpauca exempla videmus.

Thus though seldom here
Heaves the huge Elephant his ponderous limbs
Prince of the savage tribes, yet myriads guard
As with an ivory barrier, India's bounds,
A rampart none can pierce : Such the vast stores
Of savage life, that we but rare behold.

Lucret. de Rer. Natur. ii. 535.

* Aristot. de Animal. Ingressu, cap. 9. De Animal. Hist. i. ii. cap. 1.

† Amera Cosha, p. 202. Sl. 49. and Colebrooke's notes.

Diodorus has transmitted to us one of the fables of Ktesias, which, if it proves no more, shews that the relater was well acquainted with the military importance of the Elephant. Semiramis having determined to assail the Indian monarch Stabrobates, endeavoured to supply the want of Elephants in her army by artificial means : she ordered three hundred thousand black cattle to be slain, and formed with their skins, stuffed with straw, figures in imitation of Elephants, which disguises she fixed upon as many Camels. As she marched along the Indus the appearance of these fictitious Elephants filled the Indians with consternation, as they had hitherto considered themselves exclusively possessed of this animal. The secret was soon betrayed by some deserters. The Indian cavalry then charged, but was thrown into confusion by the unusual figure and smell of the Camels, on which Stabrobates ordered the foot to advance, and they with the Elephants in their van, bore down all opposition. Semiramis was wounded and compelled to fly, and her army driven across the Indus. The heroine lost two thirds of her army, which amounted to three million foot, five hundred thousand horse, and a hundred thousand armed chariots.

This is the substance of an account, which is detailed as circumstantially as if the narrator had been actually an eye witness of the transactions. It is therefore a matter of question, whether Ktesias manufactured the story himself ; whether he derived the ground-work of it from the Persian archives ; to which he boasts that he had access ; and in the latter case, whether the narrative was the historical record of a real event, or whether it was a piece of mytho-heroic fiction ; or finally, did Ktesias pick up this story rather in India than in Persia ? An industrious enquirer, who has honestly laboured to extract from a mass of mistakes and interpolations, sufficient materials for framing an approach to the regions of antiquity, and who has both deceived himself, and been deceived by others, has, it is true, supplied us with a Semiramis and Stabrobates, out of the Hindu poems* : it is not difficult, however, to estimate the degree of

* As. Res. Vol. iv. A dissertation on Semiramis, &c. by Fr. Wilford.—In justice to the late Col. Wilford however, it should be observed, that the deception might have remained still undetected, had he not discovered, and ingenuously exposed it himself. Amongst the errors he specifies, is this very story : " The legend of Semiramis, the Pandit has most shamefully disfigured." *As. R.* viii. 256. There are notwithstanding, names and legends in the Puranas, relating to *Semi Devi* and *Sthavara-pati*, which may not impossibly bear some relation to the narrative of *Diodorus*.—*Trans.*

confidence to be attached to this identification; the support of one apocryphal narrative by another, the fables of a lying Greek by those of a falsified Purana. With respect to the alternatives above stated, they are perhaps to be preferred in the order, in which they are stated. The story is too romantic to be the work of a contemporary, and the catastrophe is too little creditable to the heroine for it to be mythological. It is most probably, therefore, the invention of Ktesias, and may perhaps have been constructed upon some slender foundations drawn by him from Persian history: in the latter case all that we can with safety infer, is that in some remote period the Assyrian or Medo-Persian princes attempted to subdue part of India, and were repulsed, and that their defeat was in a great measure attributable to the employment of Elephants by the Hindus.

The battle between Artaxerxes Mnemon and the younger Cyrus, in which Ktesias was present, and attended the wounded monarch, is described most accurately by Xenophon, one of the combatants; and from his account it appears, that Artaxerxes had no Elephants in his army: we may add also, as decisive on this head, that Xenophon, when describing at the close of the *Cyropædia* the actual state of the Persian force, enumerates the composition of their armies, horse, foot, and war-chariots, but makes no mention of Elephants.

(To be Continued.)

Memoranda of a Voyage on the Ganges.

[Continued from p. 631.]

November 9th.—We have again entered upon the principal stream, and the scene becomes more pleasing as we proceed. At the angle, formed by the main river with its branch, we met a large fleet of Government boats, laden with ammunition and military stores, and bound for the same destination as ourselves. The appearance of these boats, with their several crews, tracking them along, as seen across the narrow point of land, which separated us from them, was extremely interesting; and the number of people with their shouting, and cheering each other, in their laborious work, entirely shook off the gloomy sensations, which the dull prospect of the preceding day's voyage had in a manner engendered. A short time before leaving the side branch, our attention was directed to an event of rare occurrence, and which was not at all anticipated by us, viz. an eclipse of the sun; some of our party first descried the phenomenon about seven in the morning; and it continued visible for at least an hour. The lower part of the sun's orb only was obscured, to the extent nearly of a third of the whole surface.

Nothing could be plainer, than the figure of the interposed object, to which a foggy state of the atmosphere greatly contributed. This morning fog, I understand, is a common occurrence during the cold weather in India ; and before leaving Calcutta a slight appearance of mist was hailed, as the harbinger of that invigorating season. We already experience a marked change in the state of our feelings, in regard to the heat of the atmosphere ; and the Thermometer in the morning is now as low as 73 or 4. This day it rose to 84 by noon. The evenings are cool, and pleasant ; and we are not subject to the relaxing perspiration, which proved so troublesome in the beginning of the voyage. It is toward morning that the cold is principally felt ; and an additional quantity of bed clothes is now necessary before day break. The boatmen, too, these some nights past, have equipped themselves, in their winter or cold weather garb, which consists of a waistcoat of coloured cotton of various patterns, and a fold of cloth surrounding the head and neck, in addition to their usual *habillemens*. The appearance of these people towards evening, when the chill comes on, and in the morning, is sufficiently indicative of the change in the temperature of the atmosphere, and that their feelings are not yet in unison with their new climate.

We were detained a short time this morning, in waiting for milk to break-fast : upon enquiring the cause we were told by our servants, that the Natives would not sell their milk to them on any terms, and that it was not only necessary to offer them a large price for it, but often to use threats, and actually force them to provide what was wanted. The delay, they said, might be occasioned by a refusal of this sort ; and the truth of this assertion, and the former information, we were by and bye assured of, by the arrival of *three* men, who had been dispatched for the milk, and now brought it along with them, after having exerted the necessary authority. Such a mode of procuring our supplies appeared to me, quite repugnant to every feeling of humanity, and as, in fact, an application of the right of the strongest, by no means consistent with the character of Britons, and in direct contradiction to the spirit of those protecting laws, whose influence extends equally to Lord and Servant, and to display the superiority of which has ever been the Englishman's proudest boast. I resolved not to give a sanction to such exactions, by my own example ; and endeavoured to convince my companions to the same effect : but my rhetoric proved too weak, in opposition to necessity, and I was compelled to wink at this system of petty plunder, which were it not, from my reluctance to interfere, with the peculiar prejudices of the Hindoos, I should, perhaps, be inclined to regard as lightly as these do, or as the agents of oppression themselves, who seem by their smiles, when relating their adventures with the poor natives, to relish the business highly. Were the practice confined to so trifling an article, as a little milk daily, and that, too, regularly paid for, there would not be so much reason to hesitate, in permitting its continuance ; but from what I saw at Sooty, of the tricks of the Dandies, in purchasing fish, and the conduct of some Sepoys afterwards, in the bazar of Rajmal, I have a strong suspicion, that these fellows lord it over their poor countrymen, in the most unwarrantable manner, not only obliging them

to give whatever is wanted, but allowing them in return merely one half the sum demanded as an equivalent, while they themselves pocket the remainder, and charge their masters the full amount. The instance alluded to at Rajmal was that of two Sepoys, who had purchased a fish, the price of which was four pie ; but the fellows, on the strength of their being Company's servants, had seized the fish from the poor woman, who was selling it, and threw her down only one half that sum. They were in the act of walking off with their booty, when our appearance in the bazar alarmed them, and made them take to their heels, leaving the fish to the original owner.

Rajmal is situate at a small distance from the junction of the narrow stream (mentioned before) with the Ganges, and we found our Budge-row, in a short time, placed in front of this once flourishing, but now decayed and ruinous *city*. The name of *city* indeed is as little applicable to it, as to any of the Indian towns, we have hitherto observed in our route, judging from the present figure they make. We were upon the whole much gratified with Rajmal, notwithstanding it is but the shadow of what it once has been. Temples, mosques, and lofty archways, attest the former grandeur of this place, and even in ruins, give an interest to the spot, which could never be excited by the humble edifices, and no less humble condition of its present inhabitants. Here our eyes were again refreshed with the soft verdure of the Plantain, and the Burr (or Banian) trees ; and the numerous climbing plants, which entwined their tender branches round every shrub and bush, delighted us by the elegance of their pliant shoots, and the beauty of their variously coloured flowers. There was nothing in the appearance of the Native huts, that differed from those of the other towns. They have in general a small veranda sort of portico, in which the humble Hindoo exposes the particular articles he makes, or deals in ; and the interior or middle of the hut is a low ill-ventilated apartment, that one cannot stand upright in, and in point of comfort would hardly serve for a cow-house to a European.

After looking over the houses near the landing place, we rambled about, surveying the remains of Musselman power and priesthood. We saw two or three places of worship, which are fast going to decay, but in some parts of their structure still exhibit traces of the magnificence, that had once distinguished them. One of these buildings, more remarkable than the others, was of a square form, the middle being surmounted by a dome, and small turret-shaped ornaments, rising at each corner above the common level of the roof. Some pilasters in front were executed in a superior style of workmanship, and would do honor, in that respect, to the first European builders. The design, however, cannot be so much commended, or indeed is faulty in the extreme. In place of being constructed on the proper principle of strength, it is contracted close to the pedestal, which is somewhat fantastically ornamented, and swells out immediately above this contraction ; it then gradually becomes narrower to the capital, which is of considerable breadth, without any particular ornament. Some leaves, which we noticed, over the middle of the doors, were admirably finished, and presented, as far as could be judged, a correct representation

of the natural object. The arches in these buildings, if one were to describe them, I would say, partake both of the Gothic, and Saxon style : for they are pointed at top, in the manner of the former, and describe towards the lower extremity, a sort of projection of the segment, which if continued upwards, in place of the sudden approximation, would have formed the complete old Saxon arch, as it is now exhibited in many of the ancient monastic ruins, both in England, and Scotland. To these points of resemblance, must be added one, that is peculiar to the style at Rajmal ; and if I mistake not, from my recollection of drawings of other Musselman temples, forms a kind of character of Moorish architecture in general. It is the fringed, or denticulated margin, given to the interior of the arch, which certainly takes away from the heaviness of the latter of these styles, and the stiffness of the former ; but far from compensating for these defects (and indeed viewed in combination in either case they are scarcely to be recognized as such) it produces in the general effect a sort of light airy appearance, not graceful enough to captivate, nor sufficiently imposing, to produce any feeling, approaching to the sublime in the mind of the beholder. It is entirely out of place and superfluous, like tinsel ornaments on the person of a beautiful woman, which serve only to obscure her charms, and to deform the figure they were intended to adorn. This fondness for ornament, and concomitant want of taste, in the application of it, appears almost characteristic of the natives of India, whether Hindoo, or Mahometan. They load their arms, and ancles with rings of silver, or brass silvered over, that might serve as manacles for the stoutest malefactor ; and the nose jewels, which hang from the alæ of the nostrils, produce so great a contrast with the small and delicate features of the women, who wear them, as to make their appearance altogether forbidding. This seems to me one cause of the disappointment, experienced on first viewing the celebrated dancing, or *Nautch Girls*, whose exquisite symmetry, and graceful movements of the body, are so highly extolled by all the writers on India. We had this day an opportunity of judging for ourselves, in this matter, and as far as my observation extends, there appears no grounds for the exaggerated encomiums, which have been bestowed upon them. The party, that exhibited to us, was very small, consisting only of two females, besides the male performers, and it is perhaps not fair to decide from a single instance. But to mention the performance, which commenced with a song and a flourish on the Tom-Tom, and a small pair of cymbals, that were struck together by two of the male performers, the whole party occasionally joining in chorus, and each striving to outdo the other in making the greatest noise—for harmony, to my ear, appeared entirely neglected or despised by these *Musicanti*. After this preliminary ode, the eldest of the girls proceeded to display her skill, and first mounting on the back of one man, she ascended a perpendicular pole, placed on the head of another, about four feet in height : on the top of this pole she balanced her body lengthways, the stomach forming the *point d'appui*—the man running round all the while, and supporting his burden with the utmost nicety. She also stood on notches, made in the side of the pole, like steps of stairs, waving her hands and snapping her fingers,—repeating, at the same time,

somewords, the sense of which was entirely lost to us from our ignorance of the language. Her other performances were of a piece with this, and consisted chiefly of balancing herself, in the erect posture, on the man's head, with the intervention of a small pillar of wood, and a Kedgeriee pot, which formed the base of the structure, and was placed immediately over his turban; a pillar of wood was also formed by a series of smaller ones, about half a foot each in length, placed in the manner of a square one at each corner, and a cross piece constituting every stratum thus formed. The length of the pillar might have been about three feet, and on the summit of this, placed (as the other) over a pot, on the man's head, she balanced herself certainly with admirable skill. The person supporting her, ran about as usual, in a circle, and two others followed, making a horrible concert, with the rest, having their arms out-stretched to receive the performer, should she by any chance be precipitated from her elevated position. Between each performance of this kind, we were entertained with a dance, by the two girls, accompanied by the Tom-Tom, and the voices of the whole party; but neither the style of music, nor of motion, possessed any charms for me. Dancing, indeed, it could not be called, as there was not one saltatory movement in the whole piece, which consisted merely, in putting out the feet, and withdrawing them alternately, while they advanced a few yards, hardly lifting the toes from the ground. During the motion of the inferior members, the hands were turned outwards, or made supine in a slow manner, and the fingers gently snapped at the same time, which appeared to me the only part of the whole exhibition, that was at all graceful or attractive. The body, however, was kept as stiff as a pollard, and none of the lascivious attitudes assumed, which I had heard were in a manner characteristic of these entertainments in Bengal. The girl was young and handsome, and it must be confessed played off the artillery of her eye, and side glances with tolerable art now and then. The performance of the other, who was a mere child, and as ugly as a baboon, consisted of the same sort of exhibition, as her colleague's, but on a smaller scale—her novice not being yet completed, I suppose.

The amusement concluded, as might be imagined, by a demand on our purses, which was answered by tossing them what we considered an equivalent for their short exertion, but as is generally the case in India, they were not satisfied with it.

Leading from a large archway to the right is the avenue to the Rajah's palace; or what had once been used as such. This building, which bears the appearance of being modern, has nothing remarkable about it, except some pillars of a black stone, whose surface is highly polished, and looks uncommonly well. These pillars are disposed, in two or three rows, in the middle of a low building, and are finished according to the style, already taken notice of, being small near the pedestal, with large capitals. They are of a square form, and plain, and have nothing to recommend them to the attention of a stranger, excepting the material, of which they are composed. This is a black stone resembling blue slate, and appears to be a variety of basalt: its polished surface is superior to any I have seen, and in point of hardness, it may rank even with Hypersthene

rock. This beautiful, splendid and adamantine surface is remarkable about the middle of the shaft, but at either extremity, the stone is softer, and more resembles slate. I have observed, that this is the only kind of stone in use at Rajmal, and for the purposes, to which it is applied, exclusive of ornament, it appears occasionally to supply the place of iron, which must be very scarce here. The steps, by which the descent is made to a large well, in the middle of the village, are merely single stones of this description, projecting from the side of the wall; and the very hinges of the principal gateway, leading to what had been in former days the Fort of Rajmal, are composed of the same materials, perforated in the usual manner. We left Rajmal about 4 P. M. and crossed the river to an island, on the opposite side, where we came to anchor, after tracking along the shore for a mile or two.

10th.—The island, at which we have been laying to, all night, appears very barren, and there are few trees to be seen in its whole extent. The soil in general is a mere collection of sand—that, which composes the interior in some places, yields a pretty fair crop of a leguminous plant, which appears to be much cultivated by the Indians. It has a broad coarse leaf; does not rise high above the ground, and bears a yellow flower. The soil of such productive spots contains a mixture of clay, or argillaceous earth, and is more tenacious, and harder than the others. The greater part of the day having been spent, before we left our anchorage at the island, we could make but little way, nor were we able to cross the river, as we wished, and come to, at the bottom of the hills. We were charmed with the prospect of these, as the sun descended behind the ridge, and left a radiant glow, to illuminate their summits, which ceased only, when the moon presented herself in the heavens, with her attendant planet. The mingling of her silver beams with the mellow hue of twilight, when seen contrasted with the dark shade of the foliage on the hill, produced a scene in a high degree pleasing; and had I possessed the genius of the painter, or the poet, would have led me to describe it more to the life, than in the cold dull language of prose.

In the course of our walk, along the bank, we passed a great many conical shaped heaps of earth, about 6 or 7 feet high, and 3 or 4 broad, bearing most of them on the summit, some herbage, and a few small shrubs. On enquiring of the servants, what purpose these were constructed for—thinking that they might perhaps be connected with the funeral ceremonies of the Hindoos—we were told to our surprize, that they were the habitations of the *Deemuck*, or white-ant, and the work of these extraordinary creatures. We had observed them on the bank, a little way from the river's edge, ever since leaving the Hooghly, and even before entering the Ganges. The depredations of the white-ant have furnished a theme, for all writers on India to expatiate on, and I am inclined to think they exaggerate greatly the inconvenience, produced to the inhabitants, by the presence of these insects. Hitherto I have seen none of them; but a small red species (red in the body, with a black head) infests our Budgerow at present, and annoys us very much. They are carnivorous animals, and seize upon every fragment of meat, that is in

their way with the greatest avidity. They may indeed be reckoned *omnivorous*, as they devour our sugar and biscuit with equal keenness, and the sugar bason and bread basket must be thoroughly searched, and cleared of them, previous to each meal, that our eyes at least may not be offended with the presence of these intruders. They bite, but I do not think wilfully; and were it not for their depredations in our larder, I should feel no inclination to disturb them. This is one instance of the effect of habit, for an ant formerly appeared to me a name for every thing horrid and venomous: now I not only pick them from the table, without the smallest uneasy feeling, but even take pleasure in observing their movements, and the admirable economy they display in the exertions, which each makes for the common good. The bite of this small ant is trifling, compared to that of a larger red species, which are found about certain trees infesting the bark. In the course of my shooting rambles one morning, I stumbled on a colony of these insects, and was bit in the leg by one of them, which caused a sharp, but momentary pain.—This species was completely red (brownish red), and large and no less active, than the other; they appeared to have no nest, but were lodged in the bark of the tree.

As we sailed along, we remarked that the face of the country improved, as we advanced, although it had still an air of barrenness, compared with the banks of the Hooghly. The soil next the river, at the village, where we anchored, was poor and sandy; but on the other side of a narrow Jeel or creek, which ran parallel to the river, and about a hundred yards from its edge, we could perceive a flourishing crop of grass, and the fields around presenting an aspect of bounteous fertility.

[To be continued.]

Extracts from the Journal of a Native Traveller, of a Route from Calcutta to Gaya in 1820, translated from the original.

Although the Provinces of India, subject to the British Government, have been so constantly traversed by its military and civil servants, and although the general aspect of the country, and the appearance of large towns or objects, that force themselves on our notice, have been not unfrequently nor unsuccessfully delineated, a vast number of interesting circumstances have been passed by without exciting animadversion. The neglect they have thus experienced is attributable to various causes—to the unobtrusive character of the objects themselves, and to their situation out of the beaten track of European intercourse; but it is especially to be assigned to the want of previous preparation in the traveller, and his ignorance of that, which should merit his notice, and instigate his enqui-

ries. Hence it has happened, that in the places most familiar to us, much has been left undescribed; and of the numbers who annually travel along the New-Road, few, if any, are aware how many claims, the direction in which it passes, possesses on their observation. To supply their omissions, and to point out some of the many places of note, which a journey from Calcutta to *Gaya*, offers to the interest of a traveller of curiosity and intelligence, is the chief purpose of the following translation of a Journal, kept by a well-informed native, who, in conformity to the practice of his countrymen of every sect, performed the usual pilgrimage to *Gaya*—a place where every Hindu, once in his life at least, should offer funeral oblations to the manes of his ancestors. The route thus followed, differs of course from that usually pursued by Dawk-travellers, although it occasionally falls in with it. In the direction across the country by way of Behar to *Gaya*, it is also very little known. The chief interest of the Tour, however, arises from the particular notice of the Jain monuments met with, which the author, as a member of that sect, is particularly qualified to describe, and which are singularly numerous throughout the whole of his journey.

November 23.—On the 12th day of my departure from Calcutta, in which time I had travelled by computation above 70 *cos*, I arrived at *Madhuvanam**, a place of great sanctity in the estimation of the *Jaina* sect. It is said that in former times this place was called *Madhura Vanam*, *the elegant grove*, where various kinds of fruit and flower trees were preserved. South of *Madhuvanam* is a lofty hill, called *Sumedhaparvattam*, upon which are sculptured about twenty impressions of the feet of the Jain *Tirthakaras*, or divine sages of the *Jainas*†, who obtained *Mocsham*, or *salvation*, upon this hill. In consequence, great numbers of *Jainas* used to come to this hill, from distant countries, and paid their worship at the shrines of their saints.

In the course of time the hill was overgrown with wood, and the residences of the *Tirthakaras* being no longer distinguishable, the pilgrimage was discontinued—at last a Jain king, named *Srenika Maha Raja*,‡ cleared away the jungle, and discovered the places where the *Tirthakaras* had resided, at which he placed the twenty sculptured feet.

* Between *Pachete* and *Palgunj*. It is called *Mudwun Mountain* in *Rennell's* map of the *Jungleterry* district.—T.

† One peculiarity of the *Jaina* faith, which they probably adopted from their *Bauddha* predecessors, is the worship of certain deified mortals, who are superior to the deities of the *Hindu* Pantheon. Of these there have been twenty-four in the present age—they are called generically *Jinas*, *Arhats*, *Tirthakaras*, &c. The two last are most frequently the objects of worship, *Paraswanath*, and *Verdhamana Swami*.—T.

‡ This prince is described as cotemporary with the last *Tirthakara*, *VERDHAMANA*, who is said to have lived about 640 years before the *Christian* era.—There is good reason, however, to consider him, if a real character at all, as much more modern.—T.

In the centre of the hill also he built a *Jinalayem*, or Jain temple, with the image of Parswanath Tirthakara : on the north of the hill, near the foot, he erected two other *Jinalayems*, dedicated to *Chendraprabha Tirthakara*, and another to *Parswanath Tirthakara* ; and finally he constructed a *Dharmasala*, or Choultry, close to the temples, for the accommodation of travellers. *Srenika* ruled at Rajagiri, and during his reign, the hill Sumedha Parvata attracted an immense number of Jain pilgrims.

After the race of *Srenika* Maha Raja had ruled for some time, the Bauddhas* encreased, took possession of the country, and obstructed the Jain travellers. Their fall was succeeded by a state of anarchy, in which the petty chiefs of the country compelled the pilgrims to pay a heavy toll. When the principal temple was destroyed by the Bauddhas, the image of Parswanath was carried off by a Zemindar, who kept it in his house, and subsequently shewed it to the pilgrims at a fixed rate. This practice still continues. When the Jains assemble in considerable number, and the sum demanded is paid in money or goods, the image is sent abroad to the place where the travellers halt, and set up under a guard for the worship of the *Jainas* who have collected : the image being erected is worshipped by the people, and various offerings are presented of greater or less value—the whole of which is appropriated by the Zemindar ; and when the ceremony is concluded, the image is restored to his charge.

There are two sects of the Jaina religion, one called *Digambara*, the other *Swetambara* : the images of the *Digambaras* are plain and naked, but those of the *Swetambaras* are richly ornamented.

In the year of the *Vicramasacam* 1825, (A. D. 1769,) there was a rich merchant of the *Swetambara* sect at the city of *Murshedabad*† and going to *Madhuvanam*, he perceived that the feet of the Tirthakaras, or gods, upon the hill of *Sumedha Parvattam* were nearly obliterated : having no family, he applied his wealth to the service of religion, and he renewed the *Padams*, or feet, in an elegant style, building over each a small Mantapam, or shrine, with four pillars ; and a *Sekhara*, or peak. On the centre of the hill, he built another *Jinalayem*, or Jain temple, where he placed the 24 images of the Jain Tirthakaras. The temple was surmounted with four pinnacles, and enclosed by a wall ; and since that period, *Jagat Seth* and other *Swetambaras* of *Mucksoodahbad*, have contributed to maintain a *Gowra* Braimin‡ at *Madhuvanam*, to perform the ceremonials of their faith ; and a *Naubet-khana*, or band of drums and trumpets, to sound twice a day at the hours of worship. In like manner the *Digambara* Jainas, who were at *Murshedabad*, entered into

* By these, however, the traveller intends evidently the Mohammedans.—T.

† *Murshedabad*, from the residence of the wealthy family of the *Seths*, originally of the Jain persuasion, became a great resort of this sect : it still contains a great number of them, with six or seven temples. These are easily distinguishable by their spires, sculptured apparently to represent successive tiers of palm leaves, and surmounted by a gilt pole like a flag staff—the interior is in general handsome, the images and ornaments being mostly of black and white marble from *Jaypur*.—T.

‡ A Bengali Brahman. It is a curious peculiarity in the practices of the Jains, to employ an officiating minister of a different faith, to conduct their ritual.—T.

a subscription, and erected another temple of their own, close to the temple of the Swetambaras, in which they placed about 100 small marble images of the Digambara gods, with the establishment of the *Naubet*, and a priest of their own cast to attend and perform the proper rites; they built also a *Dharmasala*, or Choultry, for the use of travellers.—The said Digambaras established another temple upon the hill of Sumedha Parvattam, in which they placed 33 marble images of the Jainas; among them, three are very large. On the north of the hill, is an unfinished temple. It is said, that in the year of S. S. 1586 (A. D. 1762) a priest of the Jainas named *Colapoos Lecshmi Senacharya* arrived at this place, and built a *Garbhalayem*, or inner part of the temple, in which he established an image of *Paraswanatha*; but his funds failing, he determined to revisit his home, to collect a supply: he accordingly went to his country, but dying there, the work remains unfinished. There are two divisions of the sect of Digambaras; one is called *Bispankhti*, and the other *Terapankhti*.—The pilgrims of the Bispankhti sect worship with flowers, and fruits, and offer different kinds of sweetmeats; but the people of the Terapankhti division present no flowers nor fruits. They offer sacred rice called *Akshata*, sandal, cloves, nutmeg, dates, mace, plumbs, almonds, dry cocoanuts, and sweetmeats, &c. These things they place before the images, after which standing before the temple, they leap and dance to their own songs, the *Naubet-khana* resounding all the time, and passages of their sacred volumes being read by a priest. When they advance to present their offerings, they tie a cloth over their mouths, so as not to allow the breath to escape: the ceremonial is the same in most respects for the Digambaras and Swetambaras. Half way up the hill of Sumedha Parvatam is a pond, called Sitakund, on the bank of which is a small temple, with a stone ball that is called Sita Ma; all travellers as they pass, worship this goddess with Chundanum or red powder, and offer fruit, sweetmeats, betle and areka nuts: they then bathe in the pool, and thence proceed to the upper part of the hill, to visit the feet of the Tirthakaras. From Sita Kund flows a spring, which forms a small stream that passes by the east side of the Jain temples: the Digambaras have erected a bridge over it to their temple. On Sumedha Parvat grow numerous teak trees of great size; the thicket is tenanted by several kinds of animals, wild hogs, bears, tigers, and porcupines: but it is said that the beasts of prey never appear to any travellers, the latter being protected by the Jaina gods. The breadth of the hill is three *Gows* distance; it takes three days for travellers to go round the hill: the pilgrims usually halt some time at *Madhuvanam*. The Zemindar of this place lives in a mud fort at the village called *Palagunj*, three cos from *Madhuvanam*; he is of the race of the sun, and cast of Rajaput: his name is Supersinh; one of his cousins, Muttasinh, resides at the village of *Cuttarasi*, five cos east of *Madhuvanam*; another cousin, named Prithivisinh, lives at the village called *Jurrujah*; and another, a female cousin called Dasamani Ranee, lives at a village called *Navagher*, southward of *Madhuvanam* six cos; she has no husband, nor children, the other three have families. Of the money received from the pilgrims, half goes to the chief at *Palagunj*, and the other half is divided equally amongst his three cousins.

The most numerous resort of pilgrims is in the month of Magh, or January, at the full moon, when the *Vasanta Yatra* is held at Mudhuvanam. Jain Sanyasis, or pilgrims, who come in the month of *Asharha*, or June, remain for four months, according to their *Sas-tras*.

The names of the twenty Padams, or feet of the Jaina gods, which are placed on the hill of Summedha Parvatam, are the following :

- 1st, Ajita Tirthakara Padam.
- 2nd, Sambhava Tirthakara Padam.
- 3rd, Abhinandana Tirthakara Padam.
- 4th, Sumati Tirthakara Padam.
- 5th, Padmaprabha Tirthakara Padam.
- 6th, Suparswa Tirthakara Padam.
- 7th, Chandra Prabha Tirthakara Padam.
- 8th, Pushpadanta Tirthakara Padam.
- 9th, Sitala Tirthakara Padam.
- 10th, Sreyamsa Tirthakara Padam.
- 11th, Vimala Tirthakara Padam.
- 12th, Ananta Tirthakara Padam.
- 13th, Dharma Tirthakara Padam.
- 14th, Santi Tirthakara Padam.
- 15th, Cunthu Tirthakara Padam.
- 16th, Ara Tirthakara Padam.
- 17th, Malli Tirthakara Padam.
- 18th, Munisuvrata Tirthakara Padam.
- 19th, Nemi Tirthakara Padam.
- 20th, Parswanath Tirthakara Padam.*

The people of this place call it Parswanath Kshetram, and give the name Sekharajaya to the hill. At the annual meeting the people of the Zemindars establish Tannahs, and attend armed with swords and muskets. The inhabitants of the neighbouring villages bring firewood, grass, milk, rice, ghee, pepper, &c. and a number of dhoolies to carry old people, women and children up the hill. Along with the travellers, who ascend the hill, proceed a number of beggars, blowing their *Baukas*, or horns, round instruments made of brass : to these mendicants the pilgrims, when they perform their worship, give alms. It should have been mentioned, that at the beginning of the ascent is a small shrine with two images, where worship is first paid ; and that a little way higher up is a *Swetambara* temple, dedicated to *Kshetrapala*, or the guardian of the place. From the 24th January to 1st of February, I passed my time with some Jain travellers, who had come from Dehli to the pilgrimage of Madhuvanam. They came with 20 camels, 40 hackaries, 15 horses, and with 50 peons. Most of the above was gathered from an old pilgrim of this party of the *Swetambara* caste, who was well acquainted with the history of the Jain religion.

February 2.—I had resided at *Palagunj*, a village about three *cos* from *Madhuvanam* until this date, in order to observe what was going

* The names, and brief notices of these *Jinas*, are given by Mr. Colebrooke, in the ninth volume of the Asiatic Researches, from the Vocabulary of Hemachandra and the Kalpa Sutra.—T.

forward there with more attention. On this day I departed, and proceeded through the jungle of *Jharkhand* to *Vaidyanath*, which I reached on the fourth day, it being about twenty cos from *Madhuvanam*.

Vaidyanath is also a holy place. In the centre of the village is the temple of *Vaidyanath Swami**, with a *Prakarum*, or round wall to it, in the front of which is another temple of the goddess *Parvati*. On the top of these two temples are erected the *Sekherums*, or peaks, on which are placed gold or gilt vases. When I arrived there was performed the ceremony of *Siva Ratri*, a festival of *Siva*, when white turbands were bound over the gold vases of the temples. During that ceremony thousands of travellers bring carboys, containing water from the *Gunga River*, procured at *Gangautri*, *Haridwar*, *Prayaga*, *Uttarakahini*, and *Gangasagar*. With this they make the *Abhishekam*, or aspersion of the god, the *Vaidyanath Lingam*, and worship him with sandal and flowers, &c. Any person who brings the water from each of these five places, and presents them for three years to the god *Vaidyanath Swami*, will undoubtedly obtain his desires. It is said that the pilgrims bring every year one lack of carboys, and present them. North of the temple of *Vaidyanath Swami*, is a temple called *Sita Ramaswami*, in which are placed five images called *Bharata*, *Sutrughna*, *Rama*, *Lakshmana* and *Sita*. On the north of this is the temple of the goddess *Chandi* or *Kali*, where sheep and goats are offered in sacrifice. On the south side of the temple of *Vaidyanath Swami*, is the temple of *Bhairava Lala*, in which is an image: all the travellers as they pass exclaim, *Bhum Vaidyanath*, or *Bhairavalal-ji*. This last resembles a *Bauddha* image, sitting in the posture called *Padmasanam*. The statue is of the height of four cubits, and wears a *yogapattah*, or cloth bound across the breast. The people say, that this image is the *Khazanchi*, or treasurer of the god *Vaidyanath Swami*. On the north of the village is a large tank.

February 10.—Arrived at *Bhagalpur*, having left *Vaidyanath* on the 7th.

Bhagalpur is a large town, where the Collector and Judge reside. In the city is a Jain temple, in which is placed a *Padam*, or the sculptured feet of the god *Vasupujya Tirthakara*, who obtained *Mocsham*, or salvation, at this place. It is said that this temple was established formerly by the king *Srenika Maha Raja*, and in the front of that temple†

* A form of *Siva*, one of the twelve great *Lingams*. The place is named by *Hamilton*, (i. 160) and noticed as a celebrated shrine: but the best account of it is given by Colonel *Francklin*, in the Appendix to his second part of an Enquiry into the site of *Palibothra*. He was present at the festival of the *Siva Ratri*. It is rather to be regretted that he should have so metamorphosed names—thus *Vaidyanath* is with him *Bijoonath*, &c.—T.

† This temple, however, is now only a small brick room, in a niche of which the black stone with the sculptured feet of *Vasupujya* is erected on particular occasions; at other seasons it is in the charge of a *Brahman*, who lives in the adjoining village. There is no connexion apparently between this stone and the turrets, and its date does not therefore affect the account given in the text of the period of their erection.—Some pains have been taken by Colonel *Francklin* to establish for these turrets an antiquity of 2533 years, (Enquiry, &c. Part i. 50) derived from the supposed date of 2559 upon the slab, and which he refers to the period of *Yudhishtir*, or what is the

stood two pillars or turrets built with choonam and bricks, of the height of two cocoanut trees. It is said, that about four centuries ago there was a merchant, named *Munikya Chund*, of the Jaina sect, who dwelt at this city: he built four pillars of the same size at this place, and laid a terrace upon them, standing upon which every morning after he rose he could see the hill of *Sumedha Pârvat*, and so visit the temples of that sacred place. Of the four pillars, two have disappeared entirely. The other two are still in good condition, in the front of the feet of *Vasupujya Tirthakara*. At the bottom of the pillar on the left-hand is a *Bil*, or hole, into which it seems a man can pass: the Jain pilgrims, after worshipping the sculptured feet of *Vasupujya*, proceed to the mouth of that hole, and cast into it cocoanuts, cardamoms, nutmegs, and sweetmeats, &c. It is said that there are many Jain images in that cavity, and that all the ancient sages were accustomed formerly to go into the cavern to visit those images. On the east and north of the temple of *Vasupujya* are two tanks, and between them is a mango grove, where the pilgrims encamp.

same thing, that of the Kali-Yug, of which 4900 years have elapsed. The whole of his translation, however, is very incorrect; and it contains one phrase which overturns the pretensions of the inscription to a remote origin: this is, "Inhabitant of the fair city of Jayapoor," but the fair city of Jaypur is not a century old, being built in the reign of Mohammed Shah. The word "City," however, does not occur; the term is *S'han* (place), and the district must be intended, as the stone does contain a prior date, in two forms, indeed, one confirming the other, or *Samvat* 1692 (A. D. 1636) and the other *Saka* 1559 (A. D. 1635), the real date, therefore, of this very ancient record. The turrets of Bhagalpur are delineated in Lord Valen-tille's Travels, and in the first part of Colonel Francklin's Polibothra.—T.

[To be continued.]

EUROPEAN POLITICS.—At the breaking up of the Congress of Verona, it was very generally known, that there existed a disposition, on the part of the Emperors of Russia, and Austria, to permit the French Cabinet, to proceed to the utmost extremities against Spain. The intelligence, which has lately reached us, in regard to the important measures, now in agitation on the continent of Europe, has thrown a somewhat different light on affairs, from what he expected; or rather has shewn, that since their Imperial Majesties returned to their capitals, the machinery, which they imagined they had set a going, was not likely to work so kindly, as

they anticipated. Had France adhered to the engagements, under which it appears M. MONTMORENCY came in her name, it is probable, that we should have heard ere now, of hostilities having commenced between her and Spain: but although the minister of Louis was able, at Verona, to accomplish much, in forwarding the warlike views of the ANGOULEME party, he found himself unequal to the task of carrying through his measures, when he returned to Paris. He had promised, in the name of his Royal Master, that France should recognize the title of ALEXANDER, to be *Protector of the Greeks*; and he had obtained from Russia her wished-for concurrence, to the

invasion of Spain. On this latter subject, however, it was well known, that the French Cabinet was divided; and England, not having concurred in the policy of France interfering with Spain, the Duke of WELLINGTON had sufficient influence with LOUIS, to persuade him to substitute a note to the Court of Madrid, of a much more pacific tone, than those, which had been determined on at Verona. The consequence of this *change* in the French councils has been, that Montmorency has resigned, and CHATEAUBRIAND is spoken of, as the new Minister in his room. Russia is said to be highly indignant at what has taken place; and the cordiality, which we were told existed between the Courts of Paris and Petersburg, seems for the time to have been interrupted. During the Congress, France contrived to incur the displeasure of the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia, by agreeing to recognize the claim of Alexander, to the *Protectorship of the Greeks*; and now, through the influence of England, she has brought down the anger of the Autocrat, who upbraids her, it is said, with ingratitude.

Amidst these high contending interests, England maintains a commanding attitude: and the disposition she has shewn, not to interpose in the affairs of Spain, nor sanction any interference, on the part of the other powers, has rendered the Ministry uncommonly popular, and Secretary Canning and the Duke of Wellington seem on the road to high honour and applause, in a quarter, where they have lately met with very little of either. In the meantime, the belief had become more prevalent, that war would not take place on

the Western side of Europe, and the French and English Funds had risen. The complexion of things in the East, however, had become more warlike than before. The Greeks have gained some additional successes at sea over the Turks: and the desire of Russia to interfere for their protection is stated, to be becoming every day less and less equivocal—the determination of Austria and Prussia, not to permit her to aggrandize herself alone, at the expence of the Turks, more and more avowed. It is not very easy to discover exactly, how England stands affected towards the Porte. The late Marquis of Londonderry was well known, to have been hostile to any rupture with the Grand Signior; but his successor in power is looked up to, as very likely to join Russia, in erecting an *Independent Empire* in Greece. It is said, that the Divan resolutely refuses the mediation of Lord Strangford; and this may perhaps furnish the pretext, for a change in the measures, which England will adopt in regard to her Turkish policy.

But although the immediate prospect of hostilities on the Pyrennees has been lessened, it is scarcely to be believed, that war will not ultimately take place. The *liberal* party in Spain have every appearance of hurrying things to that extreme, by their violence, which will not only warrant, but compel her neighbours, to take active measures to encounter; and we applaud the policy of France in standing by, at this moment, when that extreme is not yet reached. The effect of foreign interference with the affairs of Spain, would, at present, be to strengthen the *Ultra-Constitutional* faction, and endanger the lives of the King and the Royal

Family. In the civil war between this faction. and the Royal Constitutionalists, there is a reasonable prospect, that the latter will ultimately prevail. Should the former succeed, and follow the example of the French Jacobins, they will soon render it imperative upon all Europe to interfere in the affairs of Spain.

IRELAND.—The late gross and wanton insult to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has created an uncommon degree of sensation in Dublin, and other parts of Ireland; and given occasion to the Roman Catholic party, to exult over the Orangemen, and charge them with attempting the life of LORD WELLESLEY. The conduct of the Orange-party at the Theatre, appears to have been to the highest degree disgraceful and riotous; but from all the accounts of this business, which have been published, there seems to us very slender grounds for building on it so serious a charge, as that of High Treason. The police appear indeed to have been criminally remiss in keeping the peace in the Theatre; and the conduct of the Grand Jury of Dublin, in *ignoring* the Bills preferred against the rioters, when the facts were sworn to by twenty witnesses, is not easily accounted for. The consequence, however, of this has been, that the Attorney General has availed himself of his official right of filing informations, and the parties accused had been held to bail in large sums, to appear to take their trial, at the earliest period, the forms of Court in Ireland would admit.

With the view of bringing about that desirable "conciliation" which his Majesty, when in Ireland, so warmly and earnestly recommended, it had been determined by the Government, to prevent the usual

decorations of the Statue of King William taking place. This measure, adopted with the best intentions, had given great umbrage to the Orangemen, who regarded it as a defeat to them, and a triumph to the Catholics, who themselves would seem to have exulted in it, in any thing but a conciliatory spirit. In consequence of this, Lord Wellesley appears to have become very unpopular among the Orangemen of Dublin; and it is said, that the plan of insulting him in the Theatre, was organized at one of their Lodges, as soon as it was known, that he was to be present. This was accomplished by all manner of riotous noise, and abusive calls and placards, that could be devised, and terminated ultimately in a bottle, and a piece of wood being thrown at his Excellency's box.

In consequence of this insult to the vice-regal authority, a number of Addresses had been presented to his Excellency, by various public bodies; and the policy of the Catholic body and their friends, to render it available to their purpose, of obtaining the political immunities, which they demand, is very manifest. It is not, however, to be inferred, from the interference of the Irish Government to stop a practice, which was regarded as insulting to the great body of its subjects, that it is ready to grant emancipation to all the extent required; and Mr. PLUNKETT, while he displays the most vigorous zeal, in bringing the rioters to justice, has declared that he "*never will consent to any innovation on the Rights and Property of the Established Church.*" He will not, therefore, concede to the Catholics that, without which they will never be contented: and unless Government is really prepared

to make this ultimate concession, every step they take to remove the complaints of the Catholics, only, we fear, encourages them to greater outrage in their demands. Yet there surely never was a more chimerical, as well as dangerous experiment, than that of granting the same political immunities to men, *necessarily hostile to the Government of the country, as it ex-*

ists in Church and State, as to men, who are as necessarily friendly to this constitution. The line must be drawn somewhere: and we are tempted to believe, that the doctrine of LIBERALITY has already been carried in Ireland, to an unwise extent. Nothing will or can satisfy the Catholics, but the destruction of the Protestant Established Church.

MISCELLANEOUS. At the request of several correspondents, we publish the following official account of the EARTHQUAKES IN SYRIA.

"TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND TRADING INTO THE LEVANT SEAS, LONDON.

"Near the Ruins of Antioch, 13th Sept. 1822.

"RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SIRS,—It has fallen to my lot to relate your Worships the particulars of an event that has thrown most of the families of this part of Syria into sorrow and mourning, and all into the greatest difficulties and distress.

"On the 13th August, at half past nine in the evening, Aleppo, Antioch, Idlib, Riha, Gisser Shogr, Darcoush, Armenas, every village, and every detached cottage, in this Pachalic, and some towns in the adjoining ones, were in ten or twelve seconds entirely ruined by an Earthquake, and are become heaps of stones and rubbish, in which, at the lowest computation, twenty thousand human beings, about a tenth of the population, were destroyed, and an equal number maimed or wounded. The extreme points where this terrible phenomenon was violent enough to destroy the edifices, seem to be Diabekir and Merkab (twelve leagues south of Latachia,) Aleppo and Scanderoon, Killis and Kahn Shekoon. All within those points have suffered so nearly equally, except Orfa and Latachia, which have not suffered much, that it is impossible to fix on a central point. The shock was sensibly felt at Damascus, Adeno, and Cyprus. To the east of Diabekir, and north of Killis, I am not well informed how far the effect extended in those radii of the circle. The shock was felt at sea so violently, with in two leagues of Cyprus, that it was

thought the ship had grounded. Flashes of volcanic fire were perceived at various times throughout the night, resembling the light of the full moon; but at no place, to my knowledge, has it left a chasm of any extent; although in the low grounds slight crevices are every where to be seen, and out of many of these water issued, but soon after subsided.

"There was nothing remarkable in the weather, or state of the atmosphere. Edifices on the summits of the highest mountains were not safer than buildings situated on the banks of rivers, or on the beach of the sea.

"Although slight shocks of Earthquakes had been from time to time felt in this country, it is certain that for several centuries none had done any material damage, except one twenty-seven years ago, when a single town, Latachia, was partially thrown down. In 1755 an Earthquake was felt at Aleppo and Antioch, which so alarmed the inhabitants, that they all abandoned their houses for forty days; but very little injury was sustained, and no lives lost.

"The appearance of some very ancient edifices render it probable, that this country has not suffered from Earthquakes since the memorable one recorded by Gibbon, about sixteen centuries ago, (I speak from a very bad memory), in which one-third of the inhabitants of Antioch perished, when that celebrated city was supposed to contain a population of from seven hundred thousand to eight hundred thousand souls.

"It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the scenes of horror that were simultaneously passing in the night of the 13th August. Here hundreds of decrepid parents, half buried in the ruins, were imploring the succour of their sons, not always willing to risk their own lives by giving their assistance.

"There distracted mothers were frantically lifting heavy stones from heaps that covered the bodies of their lifeless infants. The awful darkness of the night, the continuance of the most violent shocks, at short intervals, the crash of falling walls, the shrieks, the groans, the accents of agony and despair of that long night, cannot be described.

"When at length the morning dawned, and the return of light permitted the people to quit the spot on which they had been providentially saved, a most affecting scene ensued. You might have seen many, unaccustomed to pray, some prostrate, some on their knees, adoring their Maker. Others there were running into one another's arms, *rejoicing in their existence!* An air of cheerfulness and brotherly love animated every countenance.

"In a public calamity, in which the Turk, the Jew, the Christian, the Idolator, were indiscriminate victims, or objects of the care of an impartial Providence, every one forgot, for a time, his religious animosities, and, what was a still more universal feeling, in that joyful moment, every one looked upon the heaviest losses with the greatest indifference. But as the sun's rays increased in intensity, they were gradually reminded of the natural wants of shelter and of food, and became at length alive to the full extent of the dreary prospect before them; for a greater mass of human misery has not been often produced by any of the awful convulsions of nature. A month has now elapsed, and the shocks continue to be felt, and to strike terror into every breast, night and day. The fear that they may not cease, before the rainy season commences, has induced those whose business cannot allow of their quitting the ruins of their towns, instead of rebuilding their houses, to construct temporary hovels of wood without the walls; and many families, who thought themselves, before this calamity, straitly lodged in a dozen of apartments, now exult at the prospect of passing the winter in a single room, twenty feet square.

"The spacious mansion, that has been the residence of the British Consul at Aleppo for two hundred and thirty years, is completely ruined, although not entirely fallen, and would require £10,000 to repair it.

"The houses of all the other public agents and private European individuals at Aleppo, have been likewise entirely ruined. At Aleppo the Jews suffered the

most, on account of their quarter being badly built, with narrow lanes. Out of a population of less than three thousand souls, six hundred lives were lost. Of the Europeans only one person of note, Signor Esarra de Picciotto, Austrian Consul General, and ten or twelve women and children, perished; but the greater part are now suffering from ophthalmia and dysenteries, occasioned by their being exposed to the excessive heats of the day and the cold dews of the night. When it is considered, that two-thirds of the families in Aleppo have neither the means of making a long journey, to remove to a town out of the effect of the earthquake, nor of building sheds to keep off the rain, it is impossible to conceive all the misery to which they are doomed the ensuing winter, *or ever to find more deserving objects of the compassion and charity of the opulent, whom it has pleased God to place in a more happy region of the globe.*

"Here planks and fuel are cheap, and the people have the resource of tiles, which they were taught to make by the crusaders, in their long residence at Antioch; but in Aleppo, where wood is very dear, they have no contrivance to keep out rain but freestone walls, and flat roofs, made of a very expensive cement.

"The roof of the vaulted room in which the voluminous archives of the British Chancery at Aleppo are kept, has not fallen in, and it is hoped it may preserve them from wet till the spring, when it will be necessary to remove them.

"In the mean time, your Worships will be pleased to inform me what is your wish should be done with these books and papers.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

JOHN BARKER."

Near the Ruins of Antioch, 20th Sept. 1822.

"RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SIRS,—I had last the honour to address your Worships on the 13th instant.—I am sorry to say, that shocks of the Earthquakes continue to be felt to this day, the thirty-eighth after the principal shock, and no change has taken place in the state of desolation that the dreadful catastrophe has produced.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

JOHN BARKER."

"Near the Ruins of Antioch, 18th Oct. 1822.

"RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SIRs,—I had last the honour to address your Worships on the 20th ultimo.—Till the 9th instant shocks of Earthquakes continued to be felt; since that day they have entirely ceased; but confidence in a continuance

of safety from that dreadful calamity is not restored; and although the rain and cold weather render our temporary sheds very inconvenient habitations, nobody is yet inclined to sleep under a roof supported by walls.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
JOHN BARKER."

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society.—A meeting of this Society was held at the house of the President on the 12th of March, W. LEYCESTER, Esq. in the Chair. A letter was read from the President, communicating a paper from Mr. PIDDINGTON, at Amerpoor, near Sooksaugur, dated in December last, on the method of preparing hemp from *Musa textilis* at Manilla, accompanied by models of two machines used in manufacture. Samples of recent hemp were produced at the meeting, made by the President from the fibres of three sorts of *Musa* and of *Yucca superba*.

It was resolved, on the recommendation of the President, that a collection of engrafted fruit trees be ordered out from England for the use of the Society, to the amount of one hundred pounds sterling, and that a native of this country be sent home for the express purpose of taking charge of the plants during the voyage from England. An opportunity at present offering itself by the immediate departure of the Ship *Princess Charlotte* for Liverpool, it was further resolved that the requisite application be made to Mr. SHEPHERD, the Curator of the Botanic Garden at that place, and that the valuable services of Captain McKEAN of the *Princess Charlotte*, be solicited, in order that special care may be taken of the grafts after they are placed in his charge.

A Committee was nominated to regulate the printing of the Society's transactions, and another to regulate foreign expenditure, importation of fruit trees, implements, &c. Dr. J. ADAM and Mr. E. ROYLE were elected members of the Society.

A communication was read from Dr. N. WALLICH, the Secretary, on the population of Penang, and the retail price of opium on that island. A census of the population of Penang and its dependencies up to the 30th June, 1822, gives the following result:

Malays and Bugis, ..	19,767
Acheenese,	454
Batias,	867
Chinese,	8,856
Choolias,	6,057
Bengalese,	1,538
Burnas and Siamese, ..	862
Arabs,	150
Armenians,	19
Parsees,	13
Native Christians, ..	1,026
Caffrees,	118
Itinerants, estimated at	2,000
Native Military, followers,	
and convicts,	3,000
Europeans and their	
descendants, }	400
	45,127

The number of emigrants from the Quida country to the island is calculated at 6,124. It is stated that the population during the first six months of 1822, had increased between two and three thousand,

and the increase is said to be likely to continue. Respecting opium, it seems that 28 chests are annually imported for the Malay and Chinese inhabitants, and a revenue of 3 or 4000 Spanish Dollars is derived monthly from the farmers who purchase the monopoly of re-tailing the drug. The opium is submitted to a simple operation, by which a first and second sort of extract, called Chandoo, is made. Thus prepared for smoking, and divided into small portions for retail, each chest produces, at the rate of 6 pie per *hoon*, 9,600 Dollars, or nearly 20,000 Sa. Rs.; and it is calculated that the consumer pays between 24 and 25,000 per cent. above the prime cost. The monopoly and high price are intended to limit the sale of this drug, which is used by the Malays and Chinese solely on account of its intoxicating quality.—*Gov. Gaz.*

Serampore College.—We have just been favored with the Third Report relative to Serampore College for the year ending December 31st, 1822. It will be recollected that the great object of this highly laudable Institution is to diffuse that light throughout the country, as far as its influence can extend, which shall promote the welfare of India by ameliorating its intellectual and moral condition. This it aims at accomplishing, says the Report, by giving a classic Indian education to the ablest of the youths furnished by its encreasing native Christian population, together with a knowledge of the sacred Scriptures, of general history, geography, and natural science, and of the English tongue to a select number;—by imparting general knowledge to such Hindoo and Mussulman youths as may be plac-

ed on the Institution by subscribers who have that privilege,—and by holding out to those European and Indo-British youth, who may wish to study at Serampore College, all its advantages, without any distinction relative to birth, nation, or religious creed. The College buildings are so far advanced, as to admit of business being conducted in them. The twelve side rooms of the central building are nearly all finished, together with the lecture room and library; but until the two cast iron staircases, which have been commissioned from England, and are daily expected, arrive, the central building cannot be completed. Of the four suites of rooms for the Professors, two are finished. Each suite contains eight rooms of various sizes, four below, and four above, with an upper and lower veranda to the south, the upper veranda being supported by sixteen pillars of the Ionic order. The Rev. JOHN MACK, who recently delivered an able course of lectures on chemistry in the room belonging to the Asiatic Society, is appointed to the duties of the scientific department of the College.

The number of Students mentioned in the last Report, was forty-five. The number at present on the College foundation is fifty.

The fourth quarterly examination of the students was held in the College Hall in the presence of the Hon'ble Colonel KREFTING, Governor of Serampore, and various other gentlemen. It is intended in the ensuing year to give the native youths, who are studying English, some knowledge of the first principles of chemistry, with the hope of diffusing a taste for science more widely among them.

The Committee propose to add to the collegiate establishment a

Divinity Professor. As a suite of apartments is already prepared, sufficiently commodious for even a large family, two hundred and fifty rupees monthly, the salary fixed for each Professor in Serampore College, will enable a man whose whole mind is absorbed in the love of piety and knowledge, to support a family with comfort in a situation so quiet and retired. And should the generosity of the public enable the Committee to meet this additional expense in the course of the ensuing year, no further delay will be necessary.

The Committee also propose to have a Medical Professor, and, encouraged by the favourable disposition of Government, they have written home for a man who shall unite sound medical knowledge to sterling piety, and a regard for the welfare of India.

In cultivating the study of astronomy among the native students, says the Report, the importance of an observatory has not escaped the notice of the Committee; and happily the height and firmness of the central building of the College will admit of one being erected with very little expense.

The Serampore Missionaries have presented to the Library about 3000 volumes, which they have been employed in collecting above 20 years. The Report thus concludes:—

“ Having submitted to the public the present state of the College, with their views and wishes, relative to its future operations, the Committee beg leave to mention the state of its funds. These have been applied wholly to the purchase of the ground, and the support of the Teachers and Students, the Serampore Missionaries having taken off from the public all the expense of the College buildings. But the monthly expenditure of the College, with the purchase of the ground for the preparatory Seminary, has left them at the close of this year also

four thousand rupees behind. In its annual expenses, however, the Committee have studied the strictest economy; and it is their constant wish so to watch over them, that every rupee expended shall make its full return of value in promoting the welfare of India. The moderate scale of the expenses indeed, will be sufficiently evident when it is considered, that a college containing forty-five youths on its foundation, a European Professor and a sufficient number of native pundits and teachers, has this year been supported at the monthly expense to the Indian public of little more than six hundred rupees. The plan they have pointed out respecting a Divinity Professor, and a class of youths in European habits, will, it is true, make the expenditure rather exceed a thousand rupees monthly in future; but they humbly trust that the objects likely to be secured by this sum will be found such as fully to counterbalance this expense, in their utility to the country at large. And after more than a lack of rupees has been expended in providing buildings and premises in a situation well suited for such an Institution, it would be matter of regret were it to be so straitened in its operation for want of funds, as to frustrate its object and design. But this, under the Divine Goodness, they cheerfully leave to that public who have hitherto so generously encouraged all their attempts to promote the welfare of their Indian fellow subjects, intreating them to accept their warmest thanks for the patronage with which they have already honored this infant Institution.

“ They merely beg leave to add, that as among the gentlemen in various parts of India, who honor the Institution with their patronage, some may be desirous that its benefits may extend to the part of the country in which they reside, and hence wish to send thence some intelligent native youth to be trained up in the College. Any gentleman subscribing a hundred rupees annually, will be considered as the patron of a scholarship as long as such subscription be continued, to which scholarship he may recommend any native youth for support and education in the College, free of further expense, whether he be Christian, Hindoo, or Moosulman, it being only understood that the native youth thus sent shall be subject to the rules of the College respecting diligence and correct moral conduct.”

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of 29th May, 1823.

	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
<i>Cotton</i> , Bandah,....	15	0 a	15	8
Jaloon,	14	0 a	14	8
Cutchoura, ..	11	8 a	12	8
<i>Grain</i> , Rice, Patna..	2	2 a	2	4
Patchery, 1st,	2	4 a	2	8
Ditto, 2d,	1	14 a	2	0
Moongy, 1st,	1	9 a	1	10
Ditto, 2d,	1	7 a	1	8
Ballam, 1st,	1	7 a	1	8
Rauree,	1	4 a	1	5
Wheat, Dooda..	1	5 a	1	6
Gungajalla,....	1	1 a	1	2
Gram, Patna, ..	1	5 a	1	7
Dhall, Urruhr,				
good,	2	8 a	2	10
<i>Indigo</i> , Fine purple				
and violet,...	290	0 a	300	0
Ordinary ditto,	280	0 a	285	0
Dull blue,	260	0 a	270	0
Inferior purple and				
violet,	240	0 a	250	0
Strong copper,...	275	0 a	285	0
Ordinary ditto..	230	0 a	240	0
Oude, fine,	180	0 a	210	0
Ditto, ordinary,	200	0 a	220	0
<i>Saltpetre</i> , Culmee,				
1st sort,	5	6 a	5	8
2d sort,	4	12 a	5	0
3d sort,	4	4 a	4	8

Indigo—Has been very brisk during the week, and our quotations are fully obtainable, for the small quantity now in the market.

Cotton.—The demand for this continues solely confined to natives, for country consumption—prices in the interior still continue high—at Mirzapore the 20th instant new Bandah was stated at 20-4, Jaloon at 18-15, and Cutchoura at 17-8, per local maund—a very heavy stock in the market—at Jeagunge 23rd instant new Bandah was quoted at 16-4 to 16-6, Jaloon at 15 to 15-2, and Cutchoura at 13-8 to 13-10.

Piece Goods.—The market continues heavy—a few sales have been effected during the week, principally confined to Mirzapore Chintza, Allahabad, Kharabad and Moradabad Sannabs and Cossabs—the latter at reduced prices.

Saltpetre.—Has been in fair demand during the week, at our quotations.

Sugar.—The finer qualities of new have been in active demand during the week, at improved prices—The article is now arriving in considerable quantities.

Grain.—The business done in this during the week has been considerable, and prices rate a shade higher.

Metals.—Copper-Sheathing, heavy sheet and slab in fair demand, and firm at our quotations—Spelter, flat, but steady—Iron and Steel, in limited request—Lead, Pig, without alteration since our last—Sheet, looking down—Block-Tin also rates a shade lower—Tin-Plates, dull, a heavy stock in the market.

Freight to London.—May be rated at £4 to £7 per ton.

ARRIVALS.

April 17. Portuguese ship Carmo, E. Gonsalves, from Macao 25th Dec. and Malacca 3d March.

22. Brig Amboyne, J. Waddell, from New South Wales 9th February.

24. Ship Ajax, W. Gillett, from the Cape of Good Hope 26th January, and Madras 17th April.—James Drummond, Geo. Wise, from Madras 2d April, and Coringa and Bimlipatam 18th ditto.—Ship Hercules, John Heron, from Bencoolen 12th March, and Covelong 17th April.

27. Ship Carron, T. McCarthy, from Bombay 14th March, and Madras 22d April.

28. Ship Eliza, R. Gibson, from the Isle of France 20th February, Covelong, and Madras 20th April.

29. Ship Jane, C. Maitland, from the Isle of France 22d February, and Madras 18th April.

30. Ship Juliana, James Webster, from Bourbon 24th January, Madras and Escapelly 25th April.

May 1. Ship Bombay Merchant, Hill, from the Persian Gulph 3d March, Bombay and Madras 26th April.

2. Ship Woodford, A. Chapman, from London 6th October, Cape of Good Hope 25th January, and Madras 26th April.

5. Ship Sherburne, G. White, from Muscat 12th March, Madras 16th April, and Kistnapatam 28th do.—Bark George, J. Poulson from Ceylon, Madras 24th April, Vizagapatam 28th do. and Ganjam 1st May.

6. French ship Nantaise, Waties, from Bourdeaux 12th December.

DEPARTURES.

April 20. Ship Frances Charlotte, P. Johnson, for China and the Eastward.

22. Ship *Exmouth*, G. Evans, to complete her cargo for London.—Brig *McCauley*, W. Forster, for Bencoolen.—Ship *Thetis*, C. F. Davies, for Rangoon.

23. Ship *Clydesdale*, D. Mackellar, for Liverpool.—Ship *Portsea*, E. Worthington, for Rangoon.—Ship *Barretto Junior*, A. Vasconcellos, for China.

May 6. Ship *Good Hope*, Thos. Binny, for South America.—Ship *Catherine*, G. Wallace, for Penang.—American ship *Acasta*, Thos. Cloutman, for Boston.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Ajax*, from the Cape :—Mr. Pearse, mariner :—From Madras :—Captain J. Fleming, 19th Regiment, from the Woodford at Madras.

Per *James Drummond*, from Madras : Mrs. Gordon and three Children ; Mr. P. Gordon ; Mr. Lazar Agabeg, and Mr. Johannes Stephen.

Per *Hercules*, from Bencoolen : Mr. J. Nicholson ; Mr. W. Slater, and Mr. W. P. Whitfield, mariners ; Mr. Brown and family, Apothecary ; Mr. W. Grant, from Padang.

Per *Carron*, from Bombay : Mrs. Rutledge ; Mrs. Parry and Child ; Sir Anthony Buller, Kt. ; Mr. Rutledge, Assistant Surgeon H. M. 20th Regiment ; Lieut. Wall, H. M. 24th Regiment ; Mr. Brown, and 38 Volunteers, H. M. 24th Regt.

Per *Jane*, from the Isle of France : N. Smith, Esq. Civil Service ; Mr. T. Ward ; Mr. R. Galloway ; Mr. T. Owen.—From Madras : Capt. Carroll.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th April, at the Cathedral, Lieut. C. J. Lewis, of the 26th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss Harriet Ann Hodges.

On the 16th April, Mr. John Hodges, of the Honourable Company's Marine, to Miss Ann Walker.

On the 19th April, at the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Charles Egan, to Miss Mary Williams.

At Berhampore, on the 15th April, by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, Mr. Richard Hutton, of Narcolberah Factory, to Miss Elizabeth Bartlett.

At Seringapatam, on the 29th March, by the Honourable H. Cole, Captain Macleod, of the 1st Battalion 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss Ann Emma Searle.

At Madras, on the 31st March, by the Rev. W. Roy, Mr. J. H. Williamson, to Miss Wrighton, of Mrs. Balfour's Seminary.

At Madras, on the 31st March, at the Black Town Chapel, Mr. Edward Lloyd Laird, to Miss Hannah Maria Childs.

On the 5th April, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. Thomas, Henry Byrne, of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, Esq. and of the Supreme Court Master, &c. &c. to Isabella Selina, the eldest Daughter of T. H. Goodinge, of London, Esquire.

At Bareilly, on the 9th April, by licence, by the Reverend Mr. Williams, Lieutenant and Adjutant I. C. Maclean, of Gardner's Horse, son of Alex. Maclean and Lady Margaret Maclean of Keith House, Haddington, Scotland, to Miss Jane Margaret Hall, second daughter of Major Thomas Hall, Commanding Bareilly Battalion.

On the 28th April, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Eales, Mr. George Caie, to Miss Anna Harriet Francis, eldest daughter of the late C. C. Francis, Esq.

On the same day, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Eales, Captain J. D. Herbert, to Miss Mary Mason.

On the 26th April, at Cuttack, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Stuart Paxton, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Mary, youngest daughter of Colonel Carpenter.

At Masulipatam, on the 8th April, Mr. A. Fruvall, to Miss M. C. S. Seagle.

At Bombay, by the Reverend J. Clow, Captain D. Campbell, of the Country Service, to Miss Elizabeth Hannah.

BIRTHS.

At Cannanore, on the 19th March, the Lady of Captain Macqueen, 18th Regiment, of a son.

At Masulipatam, on the 19th March, the lady of Captain G. Jones, Major of Brigade in the Northern Division, of a daughter.

On the 19th of April, the Lady of Captain J. A. Hodgson, of a daughter.

On the 19th April, the Lady of Richard Turner, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 19th April, the wife of Mr. Bowser, Assistant Master, Military Orphan School, Alipore, of a son.

On the 5th March, at Hansi, at the house of Lieut. Col. Skinner, the Lady of John Stephen Boldero, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.

At Mullye, on the 4th April, the Lady of Lieut. T. B. P. Festings, of a son.

At Bangalore, on the 25th March, the Lady of Capt. Meredith, Commanding the 4th Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

At Belgaum, on the 9th March, the Lady of Capt. Fyfe, of a son.

On the 3d May, the Lady of James Weir Hogg, Esq. of a son.

At Arrah, on the 26th April, the Lady of William Lambert, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 21st April, the Lady of George Reddie, Esq. Superintending Surgeon, of a son.

At Agra, on the 18th April, the Lady of Lieutenant John London Jones, 2nd Bt. 2d Regt. N. I. of a son.

At Tellicherry, on the 3d April, the Lady of M. Lewin, Esq. of a daughter.

At Puttyghur, on the 13th April, the Lady of Captain Fagan, Deputy Pay Master, Rajpootannah Force, of a son.

At Fort Marlborough, on the 4th February, the Lady of Edward Pregrave, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, of a son.

At Mocha, on the 20th of January, the Lady of Capt. G. Hutchinson, Resident, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Juggurnath Pooree, on the 8th April, Deputy Commissary John Allen, late in charge of Cuttack Magazine, much and deservedly lamented.

At Madras, on the 15th March, Mr. J. Ludovick Rothmeyer.

At Meerut, on the 16th January, Captain George W. Rawlings, of H. M. 14th Regiment, much regretted.

On the 21st March, Mrs. Mary Anne Frisby, aged 18 years.

At Madras, on the 24th March, Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Henry Mostyn, Esq. of His Majesty's 41st Foot, aged 1 month and 4 days.

On the 23rd of April, Chas. Scott Robertson, Esq. of Bowring Factory, aged 25 years.

On the 19th April, Peter Watson, Esq. late Accountant in the Accountant General's Office, aged 49 years.

At Hooghly, on the 11th April, the infant daughter of Mr. H. C. Broeager. At Surat, on the 1st March, Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards.

On the 21st of April, Lieutenant John Hadaway, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, Surveyor in Rohilcund.

On the 27th April, at her residence in the Mint, Mrs. Rose Moffatt, aged 56.

On the 28th April, J. L. Blaney, Esq. deservedly lamented by a circle of relations and friends.

On the 30th April, the infant son of Lieutenant J. R. Talbot, 1st Battalion 25th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 9 months and 20 days.

On the 2d May, Christopher Meade, Esq. aged 22 years.

On the 4th May, Mr. Andrew Hough, Coachmaker, aged 28 years.

On the 5th May, David, the infant son of David Staig, Esq. aged six months.

At Diamond Harbour, on board the Exmouth, on the 4th May, Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Elliott, C. B. of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, deeply regretted.

At Arcot, on the 4th April, H. B. Harrington, Esq. third son of the late W. Harrington, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, in the 22nd year of his age.

Drowned at the Muscat Cove, in attempting to rescue himself from the wreck of the Ship Travancore, Stephen P. Garrick, Esq. much regretted by his relatives and a circle of friends.

On board the homeward bound Ship Henry Porcher, on the 2nd November last, off St. Helena, Mrs. Mary Ruthworth, formerly Mrs. Lowrie of Bangalore.

ADMINISTRATION TO ESTATES.

William Hogg, Esq. late Surgeon of the Civil Station at Hooghly—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Mr. Jacob Nazareth, late of Calcutta—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Mr. Carrapiet Muckertich Moorat, late of Calcutta—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Ensign William Jackson, late of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Mr. Samuel Wattell, late of Dinapore, Merchant—Mr. George Wattell, of the same place, Merchant, Executor.

Mr. Andrew Hough, late of Calcutta, Coachmaker—James Cullen, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Crutenden, Mackillop and Co. Executor.

Mr. George Wilkinson, late Second Officer of the Ship Exmouth—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Mr. George Lee, late of Jungypore—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Quarter-master William Dennis, late of H. M.'s 24th Regiment of Light Dragoons—J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mountain, late of Calcutta—Mr. John Savage, of the same place, Executor.

Register of Barometrical Observations at the Surveyor General's Office, Chouringhee, for April, 1823.

Date.	10 A. M.			11 A. M.			Noon.			1 P. M.			2 P. M.			3 P. M.			4 P. M.		
	Baro- meter.	Therm. Att. Det.	In.	Baro- meter.	Therm. Att. Det.	In.	Baro- meter.	Therm. Att. Det.	In.	Baro- meter.	Therm. Att. Det.	In.	Baro- meter.	Therm. Att. Det.	In.	Baro- meter.	Therm. Att. Det.	In.	Baro- meter.	Therm. Att. Det.	In.
1	30.080	78	79	30.068	79	80	30.050	80	81	30.022	81	82	29.996	81	82	29.974	82	83	29.960	82	83
2	30.120	80	81	30.080	81	82	29.978	80	81	29.940	80	81	29.918	80	81	29.890	81	82	29.868	80	81
3	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
4	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
5	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
6	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
7	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
8	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
9	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
10	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
11	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
12	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
13	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
14	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
15	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
16	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
17	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
18	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
19	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
20	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
21	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
22	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
23	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
24	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
25	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
26	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
27	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
28	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
29	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90
30	32.9	90	91	32.854	89	90	32.880	89	90	32.852	89	90	32.828	89	90	32.804	89	90	32.770	89	90

Notes. (a) From the 11th to the 23d, the detached Thermometer was suspended in the house within the influence of a Tattle.
 (b) From the 23d to the 28th it was suspended in the shade of a portico in the open air.
 (c) From the 28th to the 30th, it was suspended within a room facing the South, and exposed to the wind.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 10TH APRIL, 1823.

Mr. Richard Udny, Assistant to the Accountant General.

THE 17TH APRIL, 1823.

Mr. George Bacon, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces.

Mr. Thomas Richardson, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 1ST MAY, 1823.

Mr. Frederick Nepean, Assistant to the Sub-Treasurer.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 23D APRIL, 1823.

Mr. T. T. Metcalfe, to be Head Assistant in the Centre Division of the Dehlee Territory.

Mr. W. H. Valpy, Ditto Ditto in the Northern Division of Ditto.

Mr. Hugh Fraser, to be Sub-Secretary and Accountant to the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces.

Mr. T. P. B. Biscoe, to be Head Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.
FORT WILLIAM; 18TH APRIL, 1823.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors:

Infantry.

Mr. Thomas Dixon, Cadet, date of arrival in Fort William, 15th April, 1823.

Medical Department.

Mr. Arthur Wyatt, Assistant Surgeon, date of arrival in Fort William, 15th April, 1823.

Mr. Cadet Dixon is promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

Lieutenant William J. Farley of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the Honorable Company's Service, on the production of the prescribed certificate from the Pay Department.

Assistant Surgeon James Ranken, having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 13th ultimo, and forwarded a Certificate

of his being permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors, to return to his duty on this Establishment (via Bombay), without prejudice to his rank, Mr. Ranken's furlough will be considered to terminate, both as to period of Service and Military Allowances, from the day he shall report his arrival at the first Station under this Presidency on the Western side of India.

A certificate from the Public Staff Officer of the Station at which Assistant Surgeon Ranken may arrive, is to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and ultimately of Government.

The Governor General in Council was pleased, in the General Department, under date the 29th ultimo, to appoint Assistant Surgeon James N. Rind, Superintendent of the Government Lithographic Press, with an allowance of Sicca Rupees (400) Four hundred per Mensem, in addition to the Net Pay of his Rank, together with an allowance of Sicca Rupees (200) Two hundred per Mensem, for House and Office Rent.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col.

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER
IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 15th April, 1823.

Ensign C. S. Barberie, of the 1st Battalion 28th Native Infantry, is directed to do duty with Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd's Detachment till the 1st of October next, when he will proceed and join his proper Corps.

Assistant Surgeon Toke, is appointed to the Mharwarrah Local Corps, which he will proceed and join as soon as relieved from his present Medical charge of the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry by Surgeon Webb.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 16th April, 1823.

Surgeon Geo. Skipton, is posted to the 1st Battalion of Artillery, and directed to assume Medical charge of the Artillery Details at Cawnpore, in the room of Surgeon Geo. King appointed to the Civil Station of Patna.

Surgeon Skipton will proceed to his destination with as little delay as possible.

The appointment by Major Nation, in Station Orders under date the 3d Instant, of Lieutenant Interpreter and

Quarter Master Bignell, 1st Battalion 8th Native Infantry, to be Station Staff and to the charge of Post Office, vice Lieutenant Bird, is confirmed.

Lieutenant H. Templer, 2d Battalion 4th Native Infantry, doing duty with Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd's Detachment at Dinapore, is directed to proceed and join his own Corps.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; 17th April, 1823.

The appointment by Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Maxwell, in Battalion Orders, under date the 27th February 1822, of Lieutenant Brevet-Captain Holland to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 2d Battalion 6th Native Infantry, on his separation from the Head-quarters, is confirmed.

Lieutenant-General Marley's Garrison Order of the 7th of April, appointing Lieutenant Wintour, of the 2d Battalion 27th Native Infantry, to perform the duties of Officiating Fort Adjutant of Allahabad in the room of Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Hayes resigned, is confirmed.

Captain Buckley, of the 2d Battalion 18th Regiment, is appointed to do duty with the Wing of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment at Mirzapore until the 1st of October next, when he will proceed to join the Battalion to which he belongs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; 19th April, 1823.

Assistant Surgeon E. T. Harpur is posted to the 2d Battalion 29th Regiment Native Infantry, in the room of Assistant Surgeon J. Row, appointed to a Civil Station.

Lieutenants J. B. Fentou and Wm. Forbes of the 23d Regiment, are directed to do duty with the 1st Battalion at Barrackpore until the 15th of July next, after which they will proceed to join the 2d Battalion to which they are posted.

Capt. C. C. Smyth, of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, is appointed to act as Major of Brigade to the Meywaur Field Force, and to the charge of the Treasury and Post Office at Neemutch, during the absence on special duty of Brigade Major Speirs.

JAS. NICOL,
Adj. Genl. of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL. FORT WILLIAM; 18TH APRIL, 1823.

No. 202. The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Lieutenant George Walter, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Surveyor of Embankments in Bengal, vice Ensign Fitzgerald proceeded to Europe on Furlough.

FORT WILLIAM; 24TH APRIL, 1823.

No. 294. The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Edward Brace, to be Lieutenant, from the 21st April, 1823, in succession to Hadaway, deceased.

Quarter Master General's Department.

Captain John Smith, from the 2d Class, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 1st Class, vice Schalch appointed Superintendent of Canals in Bengal, and Agent for the preparation of Suspension Bridges.

Lieutenant F. C. Robb, from the 3d Class, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 2d Class, vice Smith promoted in the 1st Class.

Lieutenant J. G. Drummond, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 3d Class, vice Robb promoted in the 2d Class.

FORT WILLIAM; 24TH APRIL, 1823.

No. 296. Assistant Surgeon H. P. Saunders has been permitted in the Political Department under date the 18th Instant to accept Employment as a Medical Officer in the Service of His Highness the Nizam.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment and Promotions.

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Menzies, M. D. to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Ramghur, vice Assistant Surgeon H. P. Saunders.

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Assistant Commissary Henry Babonau, to be Deputy Commissary,	From the 8th April, 1823, in succession to Allen, deceased.
Deputy Assistant Commissary Christopher Bowman, to be Assistant Commissary,	
Conductor Arthur Walker, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary,	
.. .. .	

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; 21st April, 1823.

Major-General Thomas's Station Order of the 19th ultimo, appointing Assistant

Surgeon Lindsey to receive Medical charge of the Cawnpore Infantry Levy, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Major-Gen. Gregory's Station Order, dated the 12th of April, appointing Assistant Surgeon MacGregor to the Medical charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd's Detachment of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, and Assistant Surgeon Forrest to that of the Artillery Detachment at Dinapore, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; 23d April, 1823.

Ensign Thomas Dixon, whose admission to the Service is notified in Government General Orders of the 18th Instant, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry at Barrackpore, and directed to join.

Assistant Surgeon Arthur Wyatt, is attached to the General Hospital at the Presidency.

Conductor C. Macdonald is appointed to the Charge of the Magazine at Singapore, and directed to report himself to the Secretary to the Military Board.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; 25th April, 1823.

Officers are posted to Corps as follows.

Colonel J. Vanrenen to the 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Fagan to the 2d Battalion 22d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Cartwright to the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major W. C. Baddeley, Captain R. A. Thomas, and Lieutenant E. Brace, to the 1st, and Lieutenant P. Deare, to the 2d Battalion of the 24th Regiment.

Ensign A. Jackson is removed at his own request from the 3d to the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, and posted to the 2d Battalion of the latter Regiment.—Ensign Jackson, will join and do duty with the 1st Battalion in his Corps until further orders.

Ensign G. D. Cullen is removed at his own request from the 21st to the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, and posted to the 2d Battalion of the latter Corps.

Lieutenant Cornish is appointed Adjutant to the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry, vice Barclay promoted.—This appointment is to have effect from the 10th Instant.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; 26th April, 1823.

Brevet-Captain G. Snodgrass, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the Command of the Detachment of the Recruits for the European Regiment in Fort William, and will accordingly put himself in immediate communication with the Town Major.

Head quarters, Calcutta; 26th April, 1823.

Major Parker of Artillery, now on sick leave at the Presidency, is directed to proceed to Dum-Dum, as soon as his health will permit, and place himself under the orders of the Commandant of Artillery. Major Parker will hereafter be appointed to proceed to Cawnpore by water in charge of the drafts for the Artillery in the Upper Provinces.

Cornet G. J. Fraser, lately posted to the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, is removed to the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry at his own request, and directed to join by water.

Cornet Fraser is permitted to continue with the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, with which he is now doing duty, until the 1st of June.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Irwin is appointed Adjutant to the Honorable Company's European Regiment, vice Carleton proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; 28th April, 1823.

Lieutenants J. B. Fenton and W. Forbes of the 2d Battalion 23d Native Infantry, at present doing duty with the 1st Battalion of the Regiment at Barrackpore, are directed to join the Detachment of Recruits for the European Regiment in Fort William under Command of Brevet-Captain Snodgrass, to whom they will report themselves accordingly without delay.

JAS. NICOL,

Adj. Genl. of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.
FORT WILLIAM; 2d MAY, 1823.

No. 1 of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Alterations of Rank, Promotions and Appointments in the Ordnance Commissariat Departments:

Conductor George Foote to rank from the 15th November 1822, vice Boardman deceased.

Conductor Joseph Hamilton to rank from the 9th January 1823, in succession to Fletcher deceased.

Conductor William Raynor to rank from the 14th January 1823, in succession to Joyce promoted.

Sub-Conductor Frederick Mann to be Conductor, vice Boardman deceased, with rank from the 22d February 1823, in succession to Logan deceased.

Sub-Conductor John Patchett to be Conductor, from the 8th April 1823, in succession to Walker promoted.

Sub-Conductor John Medlicott to be Conductor, from the 23d April 1823, consequent on the Establishment of a Magazine at Singapore.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers to be Sub-Conductors from the dates expressed opposite to their names.

Serjeant-Major Edward Treston of the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, 23d February 1823.

Serjeant John MacReid, Magazine Serjeant at Allahabad, 24th February, 1823.

Serjeant James Gilbert, attached to the Calcutta Town Guards, 3d March, 1823.

Serjeant George Gordon of Artillery, Park Serjeant at Malown, 8th April, 1823.

Serjeant-Major Robert Renny of the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry, 23d April, 1823.

FORT WILLIAM; 2d MAY, 1823.

No. 3. of 1823.—The undermentioned Officers, Cadets of the 3d class of the Season 1807, who on the 30th April 1823, were Subalterns of fifteen years standing, are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet from that date, agreeably to the Rule prescribed by the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Lieut. Sam. Peter Crocket	
Humphrays, of the	18th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant John Henry	
Simmonds,	28th Ditto,
Lieutenant James Milne	
Sim,	11th Ditto,
Lieutenant William Chur-	
cher Oniel,	16th Ditto,
Lieutenant Matthew Alex-	
ander Bunbury,	20th Ditto,
Lieut. J. Marshall, H. C. Eur. Regt.	
Lieut. John Dunlop, 4th Regt. N. I.	
Lieutenant Henry Fisher	
Salters,	2d Regt. Lt. Cy.
Lieutenant John Angelo,	3d Ditto.

FORT WILLIAM; 2d MAY, 1823.

No. 6. of 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Assistant Surgeon John Allan to perform the Medical duties of the Northern Division of Moradabad, and to be attached to Mr. N. I. Halhed, Collector and Joint Magistrate of that portion of the District, vice Assistant Surgeon A. Davidson, permitted to return to the Military branch of the Service.

Mr. Davidson is accordingly placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The following Promotions made by the Honorable the Governor General, are published in General Orders.

Calcutta Native Militia.

Shewdayal Sing,	} From 1st May 1823, in succession to Shaik Hingon transferred to the Invalid Establishment.
Jemadar, to be Subadar.	
Ruggonant Sing, Havildar, to be Jemadar.	

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col.

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; 2d May, 1823.

Lieutenant J. S. Rotton is removed from the 3d to the 2d Company of the 3d Battalion of Artillery, vice Lieutenant J. H. Jarvis, from the latter to the former.

Lieutenant Rotton will proceed to join without delay.

Lieutenants Lewis and Schalch, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, are removed to the 2d Battalion, and Lieutenants Satchwell and Aitchison to the 1st Battalion.

JAS. NICOL,

Adj. Genl. of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 2d MAY, 1823.

No. 10. of 1823. The following Promotion is made by the Governor General in Council.

22d Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign William Shortreed to be Lieutenant, from the 1st May 1823, in succession to Beckett resigned the service.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint in the Political Department this day Lieutenant J. R.

Ouseley, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Junior Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Saugor and the Nerbudda Territories.

FORT WILLIAM; 9TH MAY, 1823.

No. 11. of 1823. The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment.

Cavalry.

Major Archibald Watson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 4th May 1823, in succession to Elliott deceased.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

Brevet-Major and Captain Thomas Shubrick to be Major,	} From the 4th May 1823, in succession to Watson promoted.
Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant Patrick Young Waugh to be Captain of a Troop,	
Cornet Henry Lechmere Worrall to be Lieutenant, }	

Brevet-Captain Francis Smalpage, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, to be a Major of Brigade on the Establishment, from the 1st Proximo, to supply a vacancy caused by the appointment of Captain Gough to the Command of a Corps of Local Horse.

Mr. Thomas Hare Scott, Cadet of Infantry, is admitted to the Service on this Establishment in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment; date of his arrival at Fort William 3d May 1823.

Lieutenant J. W. Ingram, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, by premission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank; date of arrival at Fort William 3d May 1823.

Subadar Beesram Tewarree of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is advanced to the rank of Subadar-Major, from the 20th February 1823, in succession to Gunga Bissen deceased.

FORT WILLIAM; 9th MAY, 1823.

No. 12. of 1823. The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Surgeon George Proctor, to be a Presidency Surgeon, vice Crawford, nominated to relieve Lieutenant Colonel Farquhar as Resident at Singapore.

WM. CASEMEFT, *Lieut. Col.*

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 5th May, 1823.

The appointment in Battalion Orders under date the 18th ultimo, by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T. Ramsay, Bart., of Lieutenant Birkett to act as Adjutant to a Treasure Escort of 5 Companies of the 2d Battalion 3d Native Infantry, is confirmed.

The appointment in Regimental Orders by Major Thomson, under date Mhow 12th ultimo, of Lieutenant Garstin, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 6th Light Cavalry during the absence of Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master Smith on Medical certificate, is confirmed.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 7th May, 1823.

Lieutenant J. Nash, is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant W. Shortreed is posted to the former Battalion.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 9th May, 1823.

Major-General Thomas's Station Order of the 24th April, directing Assistant Surgeon Lindesay to afford Medical aid to Captain White's Detachment proceeding from Cawnpore to join His Majesty's 11th Dragoons, is confirmed.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 10th May, 1823.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to order the following posting and removals in the Cavalry, to take effect from the 10th Proximo.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Clarke, from the 1st to the 4th Regiment, vice Elliott, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. H. Knox, from the 7th to the 1st Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Watson (new promotion) to the 7th Regiment, vice Knox removed to the 1st.

Brevet-Captain S. Moody, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment, vice Hepworth resigned, subject to the provisions of the General Orders dated the 17th February last.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 12th May, 1823.

Ensign T. H. Scott, whose admission to the Service and Promotion to his pre-

sent rank are notified in Government General Orders of the 9th Instant, is appointed to do duty with the Detachment of Recruits for the European Regiment under Captain Snodgrass.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 13th May, 1823.

Apothecary J. C. Mackintosh, lately attached to His Majesty's 24th Foot, is posted to the Hospital of the 13th Foot at Fort William, and directed to join by water without delay.

Hospital Steward J. L. DeSouza, is posted to the Hospital of His Majesty's 13th Foot.

James Bernard Murray is re-appointed an Apprentice in the Subordinate Medical Department, and appointed to act as Assistant Apothecary to the 13th Foot.

JAS. NICOL,
Adj. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS
ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN
INDIA.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; 15th April, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

4th Light Dragoons.

Lieut.-Col. Nathan Wilson, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Jas. Ray, who retires upon Half Pay of the 17th Light Dragoons, 21st November, 1822.

Cancels the Appointment of Lt. Shaw, from 17th Dragoons, vice Lindsey, and the promotion of Cornet Nicholson, in the 17th Dragoons, in succession to Shaw.

Cornet George Robbins to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Lindsey, deceased, 21st November, 1822.

Ensign Jas. McCaffrey, from Half Pay of the 58th Foot, (Riding Master at the Cavalry Depot, Maidstone) to be Cornet, without purchase, 25th October, 1822.

11th Light Dragoons.

Lieut. Edward Craufurd Windus, from the 2d Foot, to be Lieutenant vice Hickman, who exchanges, 31st October, 1822.

Lieut. Augustus Amyatt, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant vice Shore, who exchanges, 21st November, 1822.

13th Light Dragoons.

Assistant Surgeon Jas. Gibson, from the 69th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Bohan, promoted in the 65th Foot, 19th September, 1822.

16th Light Dragoons.

Cancels Blood's Appointment in the 24th Foot. } Serjt. Major Thos. Blood (Riding Master) to be Cornet, without purchase, 25th October, 1822.

1st Foot.

Captain Chas. Deane, from the Half Pay of the 24th Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Mathew Ford, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 14th November, 1822.

Lieut. Daniel Keogh, from Half Pay of the 58th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Pulteney J. Poole Sherburne, who exchanges, 24th October, 1822.

14th Foot.

Gentleman Cadet Robert Daly, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, 8th August, 1822.

17th Foot.

Lieut. William White Crawley, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Nixon, who retires, 7th November, 1822.

Cancels Ens. Chas. A. Young's promotion by purchase, vice Despard. } Ensign Chas. A. Young, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Crawley, promoted, 21st Nov. 1822.

20th Foot.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Bunbury, from the Half Pay of the 83d Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Maitland, appointed to the 84th Foot, 21st November, 1822.

20th Foot.

Cancels Ens. Congreve's promotion vice Gilbert, deceased, and the appointment of S. W. Wybrant's in succession. } Ensign Ambrose Congreve, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Wallace, who retires, 5th September, 1822.

Gentleman Cadet Thos. Bourke, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, 8th August, 1822.

30th Foot.

Ensign Jas. Neabitts Gregg, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice John Roe, 2d, deceased, 31st December, 1821.

Gentleman Cadet Ninon Armstrong, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, 8th August, 1822.

38th Foot.

Major William Frith, from the 72d Foot, to be Major, vice Sir Charles

Cuyler, Bt. appointed to the 69th Foot, 29th August, 1822.

Gentleman Cadet William J. Owen, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, 8th August, 1822.

Ensign George Conway Montague Levine Wade Soutar Johnstone, from the 90th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Owen, who exchanges, 4th September, 1822.

Cancels Ensign Moore's promotion, vice Huston, deceased. { Ensign Frederick Moore, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Kerr, Senr. deceased, 12th September, 1822.

41st Foot.

Gentleman Cadet McKenzie Champain, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, 5th September, 1822.

Ensign Joseph Eyles Deere, from the Half Pay of the 72d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Champain, appointed to the 29th Foot, 31st October, 1822.

44th Foot.

Gentleman Cadet George J. Smart, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, 5th September, 1822.

46th Foot.

Lieut. Alexander Campbell, to be Capt. without purchase, vice Hemsworth, deceased, 21st November, 1822.

Cancels Ens. Robt. Campbell's promotion vice John Campbell, 2d, removed to the 11th Dragoons. { Ensign Robert Campbell, to be Lieutenant vice Campbell, 21st November, 1822.

Gentleman Cadet Jas. M. Cuming, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, 5th September, 1822.

47th Foot.

Ensign Robt. Ridge, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Christopher Irvine Cochrane, deceased, 28th December, 1821.

Gentleman Cadet John Lardner, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, 5th September, 1822.

53d Foot.

Cancels H. Mackon's appointment, vice Blackie. { Lieutenant Jas. Stewart, to be Quartermaster, vice Blackie, deceased, 7th November, 1822.

54th Foot.

Captain William Cox, from the 19th Foot, to be Captain, vice Bromhead, who exchanges, 21st November, 1822.

59th Foot.

Lieutenant Samuel Clutterbuck, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Mayne, deceased, 7th November, 1822.

Ensign Alexander Murray, to be Lieutenant, vice Clutterbuck, 7th November, 1822.

Lieutenant Hon'ble Jeffery Amherst, from the 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Bloomfield, appointed to the 7th Foot, 21st Nov. 1822.

Hon'ble Adolphus Frederick Cathcart, to be Ensign, vice Murray, 7th Nov. 1822.

65th Foot.

To be Lieutenants without purchase.

Ensign William S. Wood, vice Jos. Mulkern, deceased, 20th Dec. 1822.

65th Foot.

Cancels the promotion of Ensign Frankland, from 24th Foot, and subsequent removal into the 67th. { Ensign George M. Bowen, vice Blacker, deceased, 27th Dec. 1821.

To be Ensigns without purchase.

Henry Robert Addison, Gent. vice Wood, 26th Dec. 1821.

Cancels Donough O'Brien's appointment, in the 24th Foot. { Donough O'Brien, Gent. vice Bowen, 12th Sept. 1822.

Cancels Asst. Surg. C. Reilly's promotion, vice Mackesey. { Assistant Surgeon William Bohan, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice Mackesey, deceased, 8th Aug. 1822.

67th Foot.

Gentleman Cadet Josephus Deverell, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, 7th Nov. 1822.

69th Foot.

Major Sir Chas. Cuyler, Bart. from the 38th Foot, to be Major, vice Charles Jas. Barrow, who retires upon the Half Pay of the 43d Foot, 29th Aug. 1822.

Ensign William Scarth Moorsom, from the Half Pay of the 31st Foot, (a Gentleman Cadet, from the Royal Military College,) to be Ensign without purchase, 7th Nov. 1822.

Hospital Assistant John Coghlan, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Gibson, appointed to the 13th Light Dragoons, 19th Sept. 1822.

87th Foot.

Lieutenant N. Clifford, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Fitzgerald, deceased, 11th Dec. 1821.

Ensign George Booth, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Clifford, 11th Dec. 1821.

William Smyth, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice G. Booth, 12th Sept. 1822.

Ensign Joseph Thomas, from the Half Pay 101st Foot, (a Gentleman Cadet, from the Royal Military College,) to be Ensign, without purchase, 7th Nov. 1822.

89th Foot.

To be Captains without purchase.

Lieutenant Watson Augustus Steel, vice Savage, deceased, 14th Oct. 1821.

Lieutenant Charles Cannon, vice Badden, promoted, 12th Sept. 1822.

Lieutenant John Jas. Sargent, from the half pay of the 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Græme, appointed to the 33d Foot, 8th Aug. 1822.

Cancels the promotion of Ensign Cates from 87th, vice Cannon and DeL'Ecluse's appointment in 87th, in succession to Cates.

Ensign John William Tottenham, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Cannon, 12th Sept. 1822.

Cancel La Roche's appointment in the 14th Foot.

Henry Stanislaus La Roche, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Tottenham, 2d Sept. 1821.

Gentleman Cadet John Robinson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, 7th Nov. 1822.

Brevet.

Captain Charles Harrison, of the 20th Foot, to be Major in the Army, 15th August, 1822.

MEMORANDUM.

The exchange between Captain Nicholls, from the half pay of the 25th Light Dragoons, and Captain Jones of the 89th Foot, (as stated in the General Order, of the 27th Jan. last,) has not taken place.

The Commission of Lieutenant Spaight, of the 87th Foot, has been antedated to the 11th October, 1821, that being the date it ought to bear.

The Commission of Ensign Rumley, of the 30th Foot, has been antedated to the 5th Jan. 1817.

Ensign Thomas Hill, of the 53d Foot, has been permitted to resign his Commission, 14th November, 1822.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; 15th April, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to make the following Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

20th Foot.

Lieutenant Congreve, having been previously promoted, Lieutenant Eyre succeeds to the Lieutenantancy vacant by Lieutenant Gilbert's decease, and S. W. Wybrants, Gent. succeeds to Lieutenant Eyre's Ensigncy.

38th Foot.

Ensign Thomas A. Trant, to be Lieutenant, vice Huston, Lieutenant Moore having been previously promoted by His Majesty.

MEMORANDUM.

Assistant Surgeon Gibson, of the 18th Light Dragoons, will continue in Medical Charge of the 69th Foot, until further Orders.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; 24th April, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

41st Foot.

Lieut. F. Dickson from the 69th Regt. to be Lieutenant, vice Norman, who exchanges, 3d April, 1822.

69th Foot.

Lieut. William Norman from the 41st Regt. to be Lieutenant, vice Dickson who exchanges, 3d April, 1823.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; 29th April, 1823.

Assistant Surgeon Rutledge of the 20th Foot, who came on duty with the Detachment under Lieut. Wall from Bombay, is directed to do duty with the 44th Regiment in Fort William, until further Orders, or until he receives instructions to return to Bombay.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 3d May, 1823.

Lieutenant Towers Smith, of His Majesty's 24th Foot, is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General Sir Lionel Smith, from the 1st Instant, inclusive.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 12th May, 1823.

Captain Campbell of the 49th Regiment, will take charge of the Office of Brigade Major, during Captain Carroll's absence, or until further Orders.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

CALCUTTA:—Printed at the BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, 11, Circular-Road.

THE BORROWER WILL BE CHARGED
AN OVERDUE FEE IF THIS BOOK IS NOT
RETURNED TO THE LIBRARY ON OR
BEFORE THE LAST DATE STAMPED
BELOW. NON-RECEIPT OF OVERDUE
NOTICES DOES NOT EXEMPT THE
BORROWER FROM OVERDUE FEES.

CANCELLED

MAY 26 1936
JUN 19 1936

1894748



3 2044 105 335 384